THE

ANCIENT and PRESENT

STATE

OF

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

By Sir ROBERT ATKYNS, Knt.

THE SECOND EDITION.

Illuſtrated with SEVENTY-THREE COPPER-PLATES,

Containing a Map of the COUNTY, a Plan and Proſpect of the CITY, a View of the CATHEDRAL, Sixty One SEATS, and Three Hundred and Twenty COATS of ARMS, of the Nobility and Gentry reſiding in the County at the Time of the firſt Publication.

LONDON,

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MDCCLXVIII.

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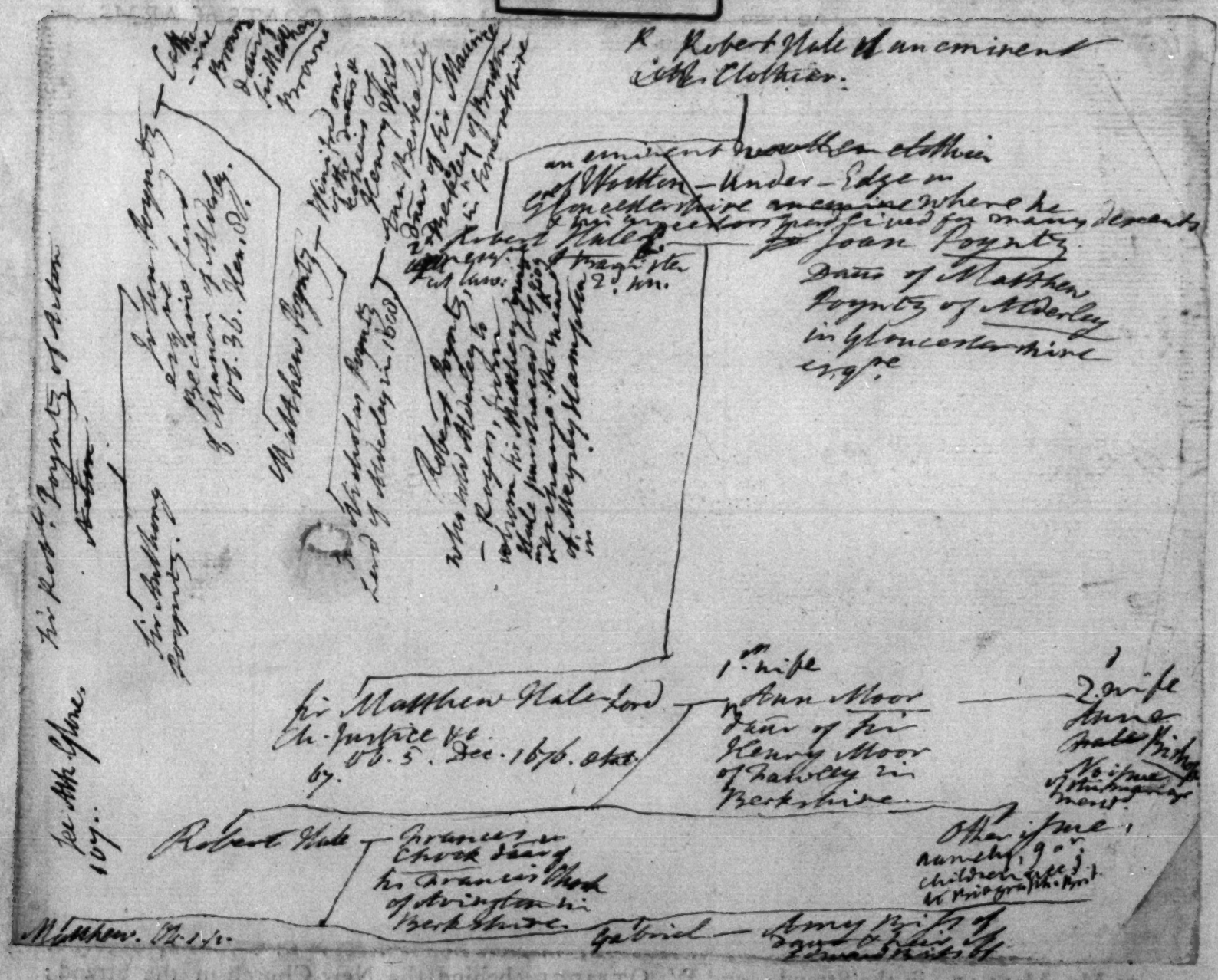

THE

PREFACE.

THE Reverend Dr. PARSONS, late Chancellor of *Gloceſter*, deſigned to publiſh an Account of the Dioceſe of *Gloceſter*. His long Experience in that Office, and his active and publick Spirit, had rendered him well qualified for ſuch an Undertaking; but Indiſpoſition of Health prevented his good Intentions.

The preſent Work is publiſhed by a Lay Hand, whoſe true and hearty Love for his Country excited him to this Performance: He wiſhes all Happineſs and Proſperity to the Conſtitution of the Church and State, as by Law eſtabliſhed; and being particularly ſenſible of the Duty and Gratitude which he owes to the County wherein he dwells, he does therefore with a pious Affection ſubmit this Book to his Neighbours and Countrymen.

The Uſefulneſs of this Treatiſe will appear by examining the Method. It does in the firſt Place lay down PREPARATORY INSTRUCTIONS for the better underſtanding the enſuing Diſcourſe; and therein it gives an Hiſtorical Account of the ſeveral Religious Foundations within this Dioceſe, and of the ancient Conſtitution in the Civil State, and ſhews the Original of our Laws, and the Riſe of our National Councils, and of what Members they did at firſt conſiſt. There were but fifty Lay Freeholders in *Gloceſterſhire* in the Reign of King WILLIAM the Conqueror, moſt of which were the greater Barons, who had vaſt Revenues and large Privileges and Authorities: Their Families and Deſcents, and the particular Manors and Eſtates which did belong to each of theſe Barons, are briefly related.

In the next Place, it treats of the COUNTY in general, and then of the CITY of GLOCESTER, and proceeds to the particular Pariſhes; and obſerves the ſame Method in each of them, under regular Heads and Articles.

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The PREFACE.

The First Article informs in what HUNDRED each Pariſh lies, and its Diſtance from the two next Market-Towns, and from the City of *Gloceſter*. This aſſiſts to find it out either in Maps, or in actual Travelling in the Country. This Article does alſo attempt to give the Derivation of the Names of many of the Pariſhes; which oftentimes ſhews the Nature of the Place, whether it be watery or dry, whether plain or hilly, and whether it did belong to any Religious Houſe, or to ſome Ancient Family. This muſt afford Delight to the Reader, by its Variety, and by recovering antiquated Traditions from Oblivion; and will fix it more advantageouſly in his Memory.

The Second Article relates the HISTORICAL ANTIQUITIES of each Place, which muſt be acceptable to all Favourers of Learning. Whatever is in DOMESDAY BOOK concerning *Gloceſterſhire*, is diſtributed into the ſeveral Pariſhes to which it does relate; and in many of them the immediate Succeſſion of Proprietors of Manors are ſet down for ſix or ſeven Hundred Years: It alſo gives an Account of the Religious Houſes to which the Churches and Impropriations, and exempted Tithes, did belong. This may be of good Uſe to the Clergy; for it is to be ſuſpected that many Lands are now exempted from Tithes, under the Pretence of being the Demeans of ſome Religious Foundation, when they really were not ſo: For it is to be remarked, that moſt of the Demeans of the Monaſteries were no longer exempted from Payment of Tithes, than whilſt they were in their own actual Poſſeſſion; but if thoſe Lands were farmed out to Tenants, they were then liable to pay Tithes like other Lay Lands.

The Third Article gives the NAMES of the LORDS of MANORS, and a GENEALOGICAL HISTORY of their Families: This has its peculiar Uſe; it ſtimulates and excites the Brave to imitate the generous Actions of their Anceſtors; and it ſhames the Debauched and Reprobate, both in the Eyes of others, and in their own Breaſts, when they conſider how they have degenerated.

The Fourth Article informs to what DEANRY each Pariſh belongs. It were to be wiſhed, that the Office of Rural Deans, called of old *Archipreſbyteri Ruſticani*, might be improved to the true Advantage of the Church; and, to this End, that a Revenue ſufficient, at leaſt of an Hundred Pounds yearly, were affixed to every Deanry, to ſuſtain the Dean's Dignity and Authority, under the Biſhop, over his Brethren within his Deanry, and make their Meetings truly uſeful. In theſe Aſſemblies the Dean might be informed of whatever was amiſs among the Parochial Clergy, or People in his Deanry; prudent Methods might be taken to reform both, and to tranſmit what he could not reform to the Biſhop. In theſe Aſſemblies alſo unhappy Differences, between the Parochial Clergy and their People, might be made up; each might

be

be put in remembrance of their reſpective Duties, and Admonitions and Reproofs, as well as Counſel, given to both: And whoever he be, Clergy or Layman, that can receive good Counſel, and prudent and wholeſome Reproofs, is as wiſe and great a Man as he that gives them. In particular the Rural Dean can never admoniſh his Brethren too much of their Duty, in reverently and devoutly reading the Prayers of the Church, nor too often that they ſhould have the ſtricteſt Guard upon their Behaviour; and that they ſhould anſwer their holy Character, in the Sobriety, Gravity, Humility and Condeſcenſion of their Demeanours. We ſee the Diſſenting Teachers, by their ſtrict cautious Carriage, which is formal and preciſe, gain the Reſpect of their People, though they have neither the Senſe or Learning, nor ſo good a Cauſe, as the Orthodox Clergy; ſo powerful is a prudent and decent Carriage, or even the Show of it, in a Guide of Souls, to command Reſpect from the People.

The Fifth Article ſets down the VALUE of every LIVING, the Names of the PATRONS and of the INCUMBENTS, ever ſince the Reformation, as far as could be recovered from imperfect Regiſters, and gives the Value of Impropriations and exempted Tithes. The Knowledge of theſe Particulars may happen to promote the Revenues of the Church; for the ſmall Subſiſtence of the hard Labourer in God's Vineyard ought truly to be lamented. It is hoped that this may ſtir up the Hearts of our Governors, and alſo of private Perſons, to endeavour the Redreſs of this Evil, by reſtoring Tithes to the Church; for Poverty, without Miracles, will expoſe the Clergy to Contempt, and always tempt them to mean and unworthy Practices. *Neceſſitas cogit ad Turpia*, holds among all Orders of Men; and therefore it hath been long and truly obſerved, that ſcandalous Livings make ſcandalous Prieſts.

The Sixth Article ſets down the FIRST-FRUITS, TENTHS, and other Charges on the Church, that the Clergy may be informed what they ought to pay at their Entrance, and Continuance in their Benefices.

The Seventh Article gives the DIMENSIONS of the CHURCHES, which may conduce towards the preſerving them in Reparation, and may prevent the pulling down one Part to uphold the reſt, and may ſuggeſt the building of more Churches where it is requiſite.

The Eighth Article preſerves the Memorial of MONUMENTS, which is a juſt and due Encouragement to Virtue, and the only juſtifiable Reaſon for burying the Dead amongſt the Living, and for mingling the Honour of Man in the ſame Houſe which ought to be conſecrated ſolely to the Honour of God.

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The Ninth Article enumerates the CHARITIES above Twenty Pounds in each Pariſh; which may be of Uſe to preſerve them from being loſt or perverted: And would to God this might excite Charity in others, and that Love and Charity might be made the great Concerns of Religion! for, notwithſtanding there is not any Merit in good Works, yet good Works are as ſure to be rewarded, as ſurely as if they did really merit. It is abſolutely neceſſary that we ſhould upon all Occaſions accuſtom ourſelves to perform Acts of Charity *in ſpecie*; for otherwiſe there can be no ſubſtantial Virtue, becauſe Virtue conſiſts in Action. We find by Experience, that the Performance of one good Work inclines a Man to proceed to the Performance of another. Multitude of Prayers and Sermons, though excellent in their own Nature, and abſolutely neceſſary to true Piety, yet, without the Fruit of good Works, they are but Fuel to nouriſh Superſtition and Enthuſiaſm: It is Charity that is the Life and Spirit of Religion. And it is obvious to every Man's Obſervation, that the charitable Man is much more good-natured and kind than the Bigot: The one is proud and rigid, the other is humble and courteous. It is by our Works that we are to be tried at the Great Day of Account. We cannot be admitted to our Trial without acknowledging the Juriſdiction of the Court, that is, without Faith in Chriſt, and acknowledging him to be our merciful Redeemer and compaſſionate Judge, and without the Abhorrence of all Merit in our beſt Works; for otherwiſe we ſtand already condemned: But we muſt plead our Works to lay Claim to the Rewards promiſed by our Saviour. We are ſure that even the Hypocrite in good Works does Good to ſomebody; and he is in the way to become ſincere, and to do Good to himſelf; for it will coſt him no more Money.

The Tenth Article ſhews the Extent of every PARISH, the Nature of the SOIL, the BROOKS and RIVERS; which may give Light to regulate the Inequality of the ſeveral Diviſions, which were made a Thouſand Years ſince.

The Eleventh ſets down the Names of the ſeveral HAMLETS in each Pariſh, with the Number of their Families, and their Diſtance from the Church; which may promote the Building of Churches and Chapels, for the more Conveniency of the Inhabitants. This may be done in many Places with little Charges, becauſe the Rents of the Pews will afford a convenient Maintenance for a Miniſter, and alſo in a few Years defray the Charge of the Building. This will have a great Effect to ſuppreſs ſeditious Conventicles, and will much conduce to the Honour of the Church, and to the Benefit of the Publick. Certainly any private Lucre will be aſhamed to appear in Oppoſition againſt ſo neceſſary and univerſal Advantage.

The Twelfth gives the Number of HOUSES, INHABITANTS and FREEHOLDERS. This will manifeſt that the Number and Induſtry of Inhabitants will produce Riches more than the Fertility of the Soil.

The PREFACE.

The Thirteenth Article ſets down the Account of Yearly BIRTHS and BURIALS, according to the Duplicates of the late Collectors of that Tax.

The Fourteenth informs us of the PUBLICK TAXES, and how they have been altered in Method and Proportion. Four Means are offered in theſe Papers to make a Calculation and Eſtimate of a Pariſh: Firſt, by the Extent of a Pariſh in the Tenth Article; ſecondly, by the Number of Inhabitants in the Twelfth Article; thirdly, by the Births and Burials in the Thirteenth Article; and fourthly, by the Taxes and Payments in this Article.

The Fifteenth and laſt Article preſents the TRADE, the BATTLES and CURIOSITIES of each Place; which will yield Speculation to the Naturaliſt, Diverſion to the Inquiſitive, and Profit to the Induſtrious.

The ancient Records of the Nation, which are in the Tower or elſewhere, are duly applied; the Charters of the ſeveral Corporations are faithfully inſerted; and whatever is found relating to this County, in thoſe great Antiquaries CAMDEN and Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, are here tranſlated, and offered to the View of the Reader. This alone is ſufficient to recommend the Uſefulneſs of the Work; for the one with indefatigable Labour has ſearched all the Regiſters of Monaſteries, which are any where extant in the Kingdom; and the other, by his great Learning and diſcerning Judgment, has juſtly approved himſelf the moſt exact and faithful Hiſtorian that ever wrote concerning BRITAIN.

There is alſo exhibited a Table of the COATS OF ARMS of all the Nobility and Gentry in this County, both ancient and modern; and a new correct MAP is added.

It is all writ in the ſhort Style of a Diary, which makes it plain and eaſy. A Work of this Nature, which conſiſts of ſo great Variety of Names and Numerical Figures, and eſpecially in the firſt Attempt, muſt have many Errors; and it had been more adviſable to have ended this Account about fifty or ſixty Years ſince, and not to have carried it on to this preſent Time; for when there is a Neceſſity to depend on Meſſage-Informations, we muſt then expect many Miſtakes, which will lie open to every Man's Diſcovery: But no Man can impute the leaſt Partiality to any one Line; let that cover a Multitude of Faults.

May the Great God, who is the Author of Peace, and Lover of Concord, evermore bleſs and preſerve this County in all Peace and Happineſs!

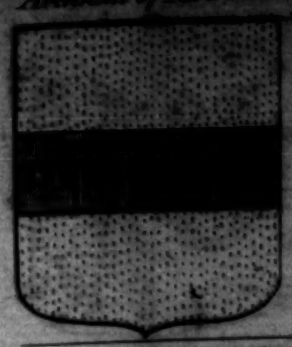
ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT.

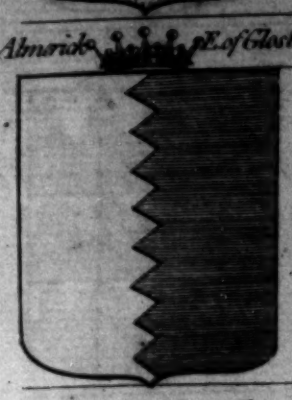
THE CHARTERS relating to the PRIORY of DERHURST are by Miſtake joined to the Charters of *Winchcomb* Abbey.

The PARISH of SEVEN-HAMPTON was caſually omitted in its due Order; it is therefore placed at the end of the Pariſhes: And for the ſame Reaſon, the PEDIGREES of BAYNHAM and THROCKMORTON follow the Pariſh of *Seven-Hampton*; and the PEDIGREE of BUSHELL of *Broadmerſton* follows that of *Throckmorton*.

Almshall of Almshall



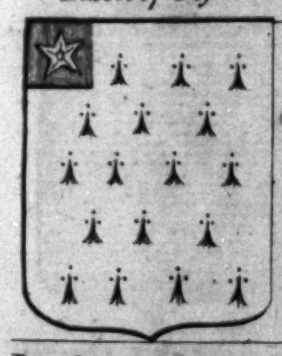
Almerick E. of Glostr



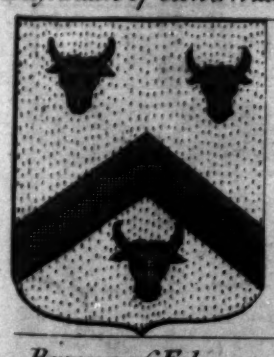
Atkinson of Stowell

Ball of Stonehouse

Basset of Uly



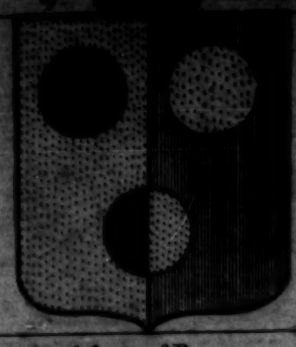
Baynham of Clowerwall



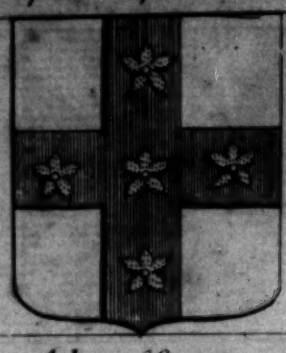
Barrow of Felcourt

Blonvet of Daylingworth

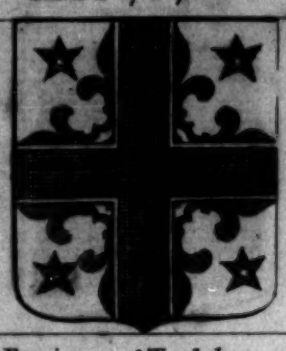
Ap Adam of Beverston



Atkins of Saperton

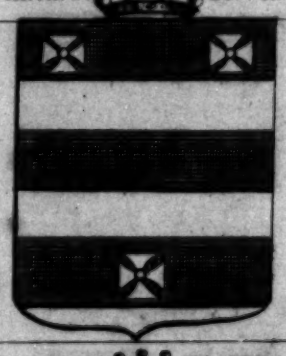


Banister of Turkdean

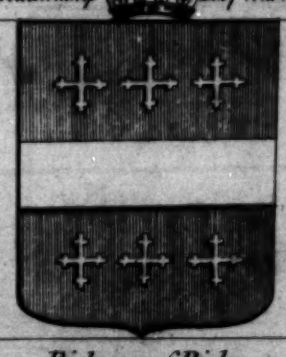


Banister of Turkdean

Bathurst Lord



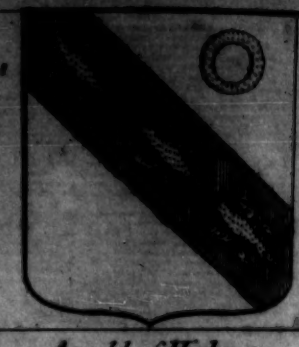
Beauchamp E. of Warwick



Bicknor of Bicknor

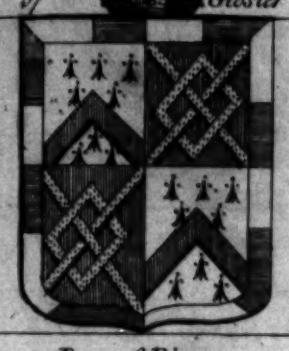
Blomer of Hatherop

Arnold of Highnam

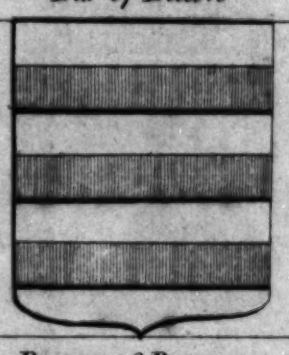


Audley of Earl Glostr

Bar of Bitton



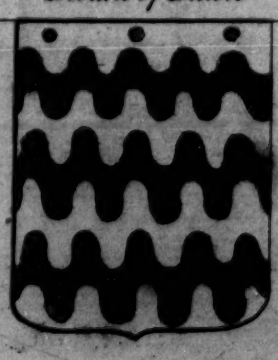
Batson of Bourton



Beaufort Duke

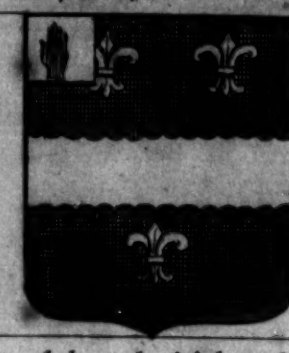
Billingslay of Siston

Blount of Bitton

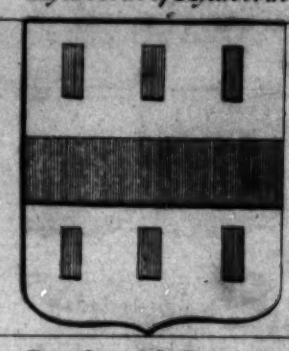


Ashfield of Eastwood

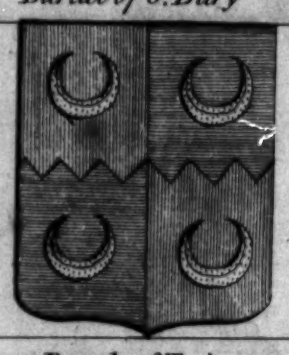
Aylenvorth of Aylenvorth



Bartlet of St. Bury



Baugh of Twining

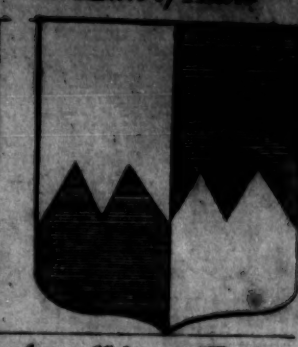


Bellers of Coln Abyns

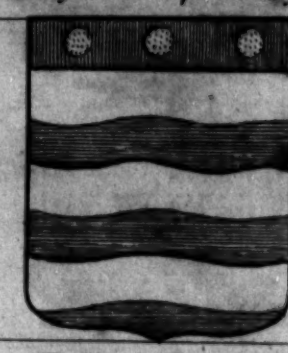
Blanch of Barton

Bohun E. of Hereford

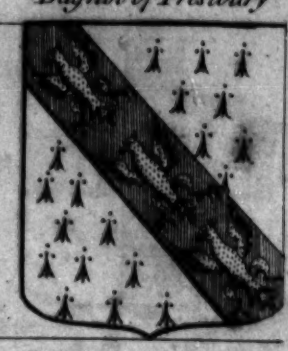
Actry St. Sam. of Henbury



Baghot of Prestbury

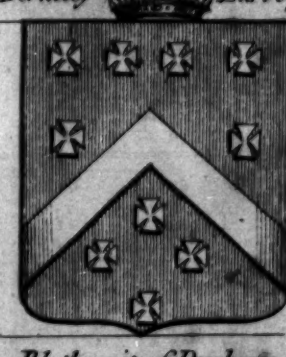


Barker of Fairford

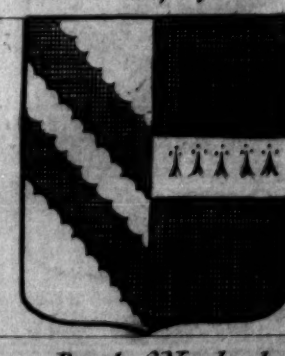


Bayley of Frethoon

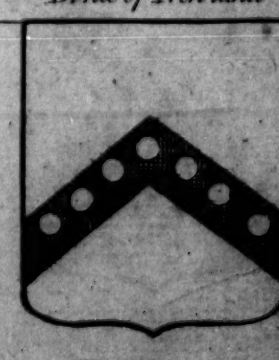
Berkeley Earl of



Blathwait of Dyrham

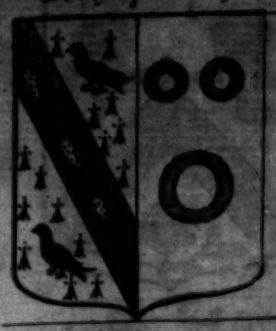


Bond of Newland



BRITISH MUSEUM

Bovey of Flaxley



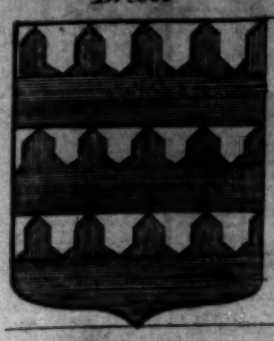
Bourcher of Barnsley

Brooke of Little Dean

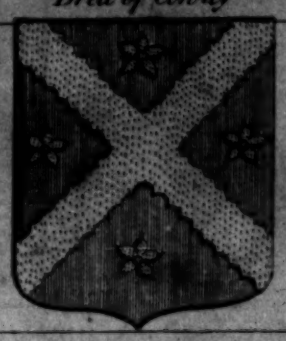
Bray of Barrington

Brent of Quainton

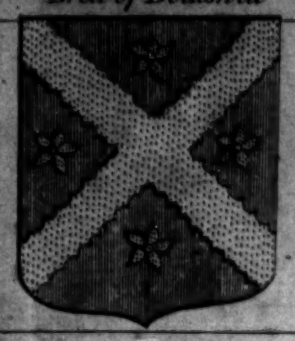
Breose



Brett of Conley



Brett of Dodswell

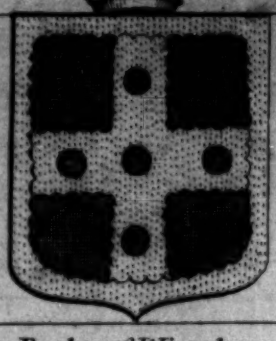


Bridgman of Nimpsfield

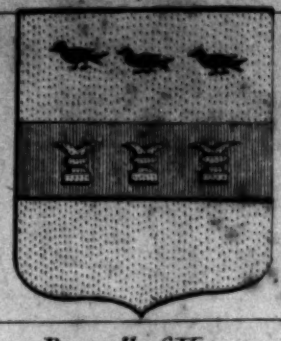
Bridgman of Pinknage

Bromwich of Titherington

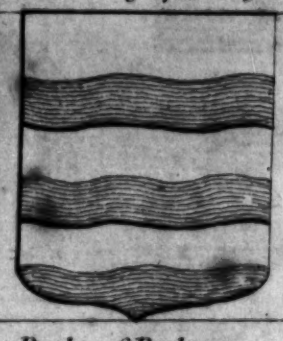
Brook Lord



Brown of Norton



Bromwich of Coaley



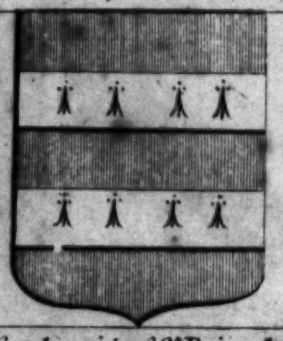
Brydges of Abbenhall

Brydges of Tawkesbury

Bucks of Winterborn

Burnell of Yate

Butler of Badmanton

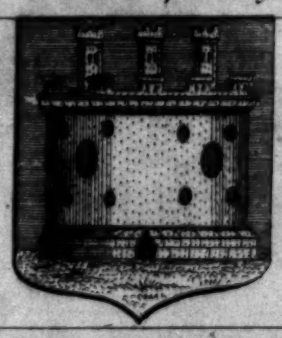


Cann S.t Tho.s of Westbury

Capel of Lord Tawkesbury

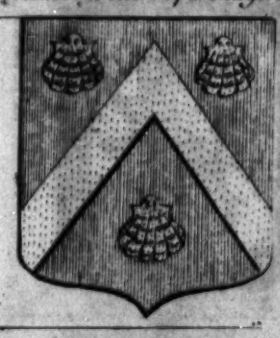
Carter of Acton

Castelman of Coberley

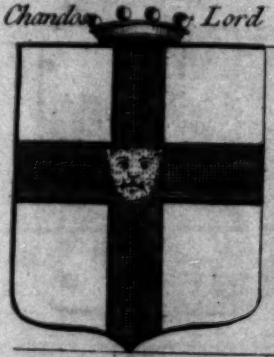


Catchmaid of S.t Briavels

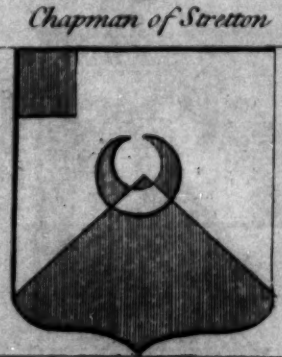
Chamberlain of Maugersbury



Chandos Lord



Chapman of Stretton



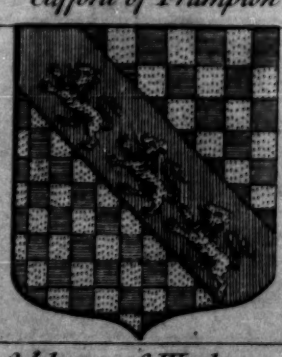
Chanworth of Kempsford

Chester of Almondsbury

Clark of Flaxley

Clare E. of Glostr

Clifford of Frampton



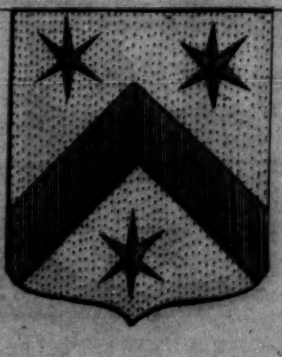
Clutterbuck of Stroud

Cocks S.r Rich.d of Dumbleton

Codrington of Codrington

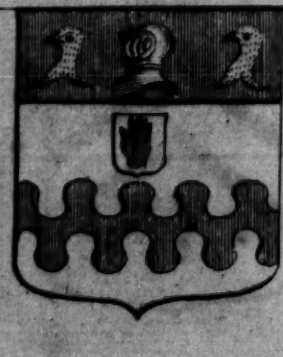
Codrington of Dodington

Colchester of Westbury

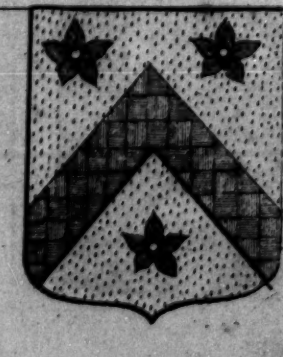


Colet of Bourton

Compton S.r Will.m of Hartbury



Cook of Highnam



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Cope of Iccombe.

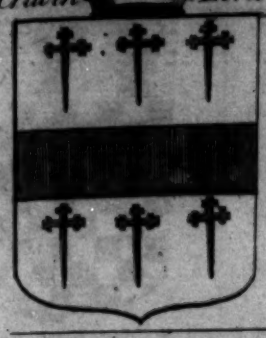
Colet of Frampton.

Coventry [illegible] Earl of

Cox of Luppiat

Coxwell of Turkdean

Craven Lord



Crisnick of Bitton

Crew of Westonbirt

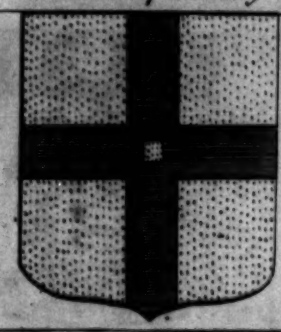
Crowther of Acton Iron

Daunt of Oldpen

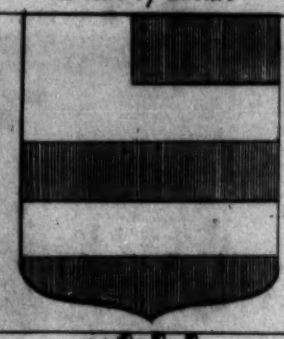
Danvs of Wotton

Day S.r Thos of Easton

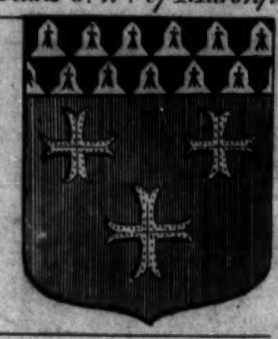
Deacon of Tetbury



Dean of Dean



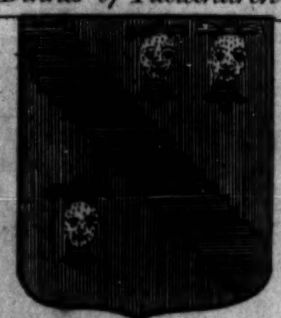
Deans S.r Wm of Marshfield



Delabere of Cleve

Delamare

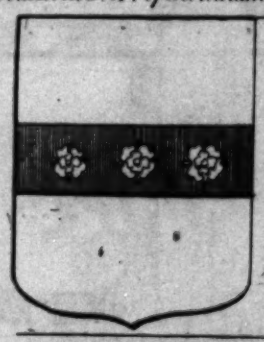
Dennis of Pudechurch



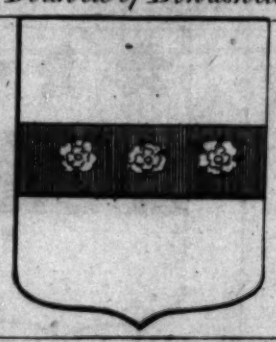
Derby Earl of

Dighton of Clifford

Dodswell S.r Wm of Sevenhampton

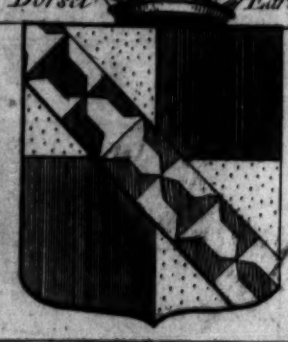


Dodwell of Dowdswell



Dormer Mr Justice of Arle Court

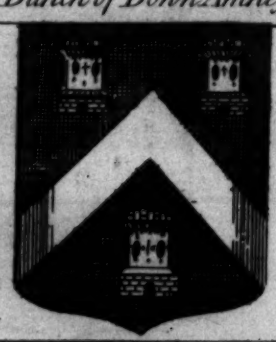
Dorset Earl of



Dowell of Almondsbury

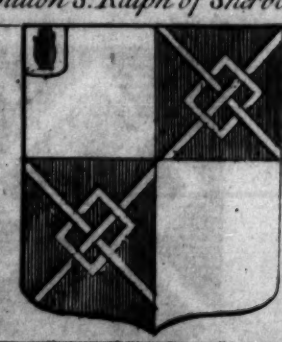
Driver of Avening

Dunch of Down Anney



Dunning of Lidney

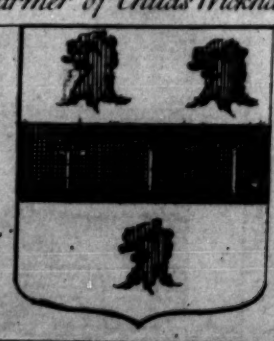
Dutton S.r Ralph of Sherborn



Escourt of Shipton

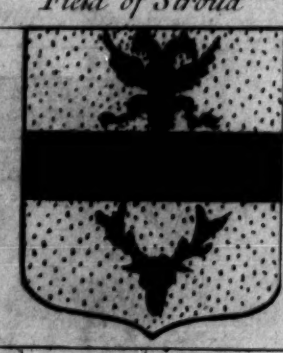
Fane of Westbury

Farmer of Childs Wickham



Fetty place of Coln Alvins

Field of Stroud



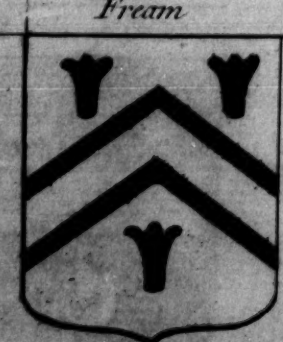
Finch of Kempley

Floyd of Wheatenhurst

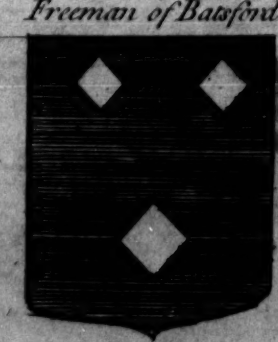
Foley of Nevent

Fortescue of Ebberton

Fream



Freeman of Batsford



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Freeman of Clifton

Fust Sr Edwd of Hill

Gibsborough Earl of

Gamadge of Gamadge

Gardiner of Guiting

Gastrill of Tetbury

George of Cirencester

Gibs of Sainthurst

Gifford of Brompsfield

Gloster Walter of

Gloster Abbey and Bishoprick

Godwin of Yate

Gooding Serieant of Cleeve

Gough of Woolaston

Gourney

Grosse of Sodbury

Guilford Lord

Guise Sr John of Rendcomb

Haines of Henbury

Hale of Alderley

Hailes Abbey

Hales Sr John of Batsford

Hall of High Meadow

Hancock of Twining

Handcloe

Hanger Sr George of Drisfield

Harcourt of Henbury

Hardwick of Anre

Harington Marshfield

Hart of Bitton

Hathenway of Hathenway

Hicks Sr Wm of Beverston

Higford of Twining

Hill of Alveston

Hobby of Hailes

Hobs of Quedgley

Hodges of Bradwell

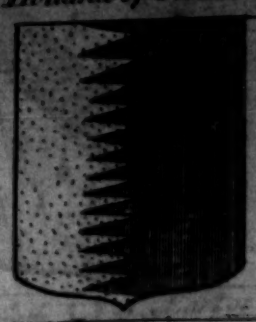
Hodges of Clifton

Hodges of Shipton

Holford Sr Richd of Westonbirt

BRITISH MUSEUM

Holland of Sutton



Holme of Sapleton

Hopton of Liddelton

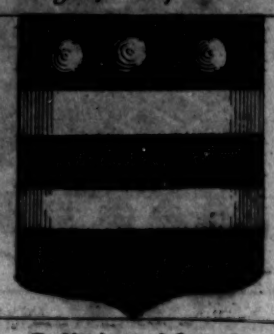
Horton of Wotton

How S.r Richd. of Compton

How S.r James of Guiting

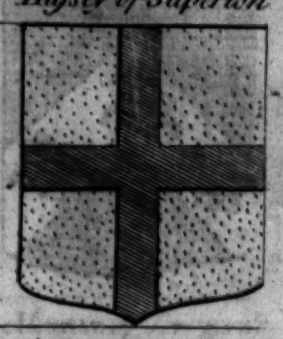
How of Stowell

Hungerford of Windrush



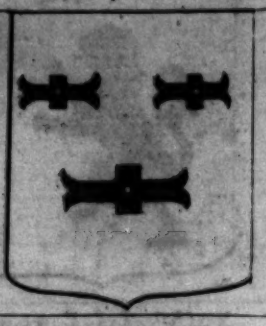
Huntley of Boxwell

Hussey of Saperton



Jackson of Westbury

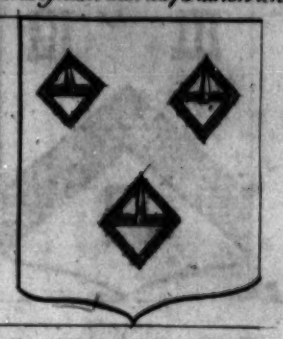
James of Tidenham



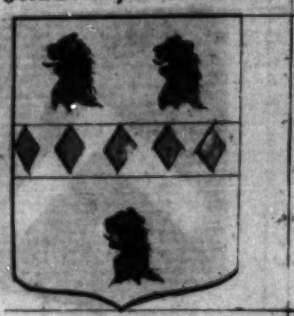
Jefferies of Stanley

Jenkinson S.r Rob.t of Hawkesbury

Jermingham S.r Fra.s of Painswick



Johnson of Barnwood



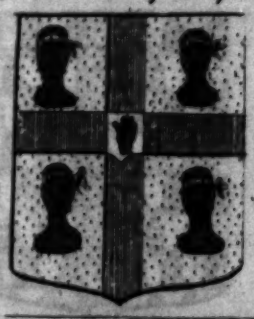
Jones of Winterborn

Jordan of Bourton

Joyce of Clonvarvall

Ireton of Colu Alwins

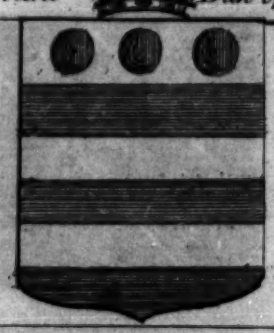
Juxon S.r Wm. of Compton



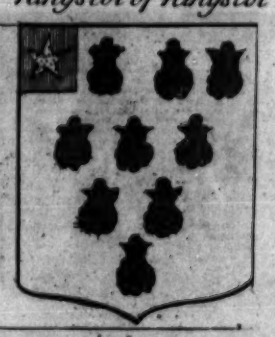
Keeble of East Leach

Kenis of Wicknick

Kent Duk of



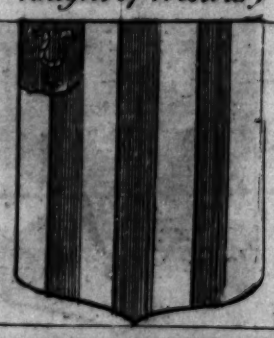
Kingscot of Kingscot



Kingston of Miserden

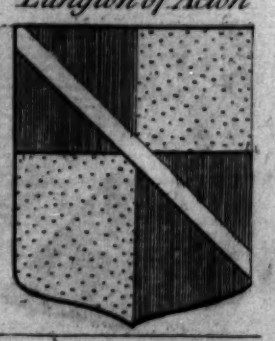
Kite S.r Wm. of Ebberton

Knight of Westbury



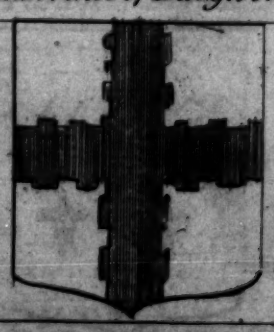
Lacy of Guiting

Langton of Acton

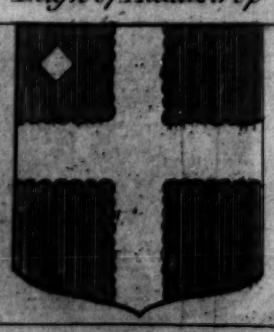


Lanford of Stapleton

Lanrence of Badgworth

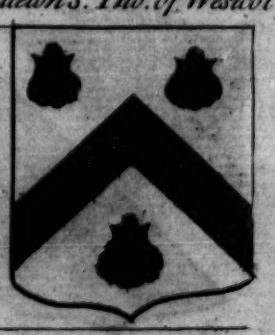


Leigh of Addlestrop

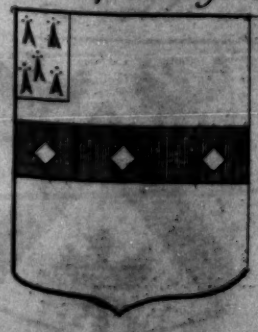


Ligon of Arle-Court

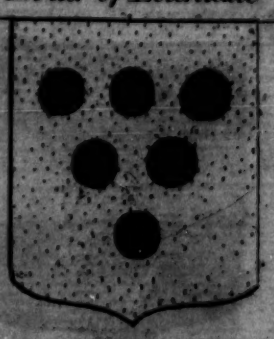
Littleton S.r Thos. of Westcot



Lock of Bodington

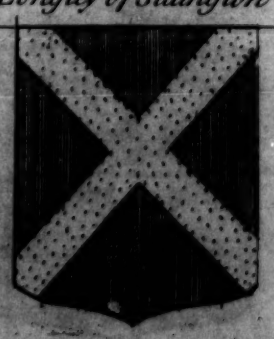


Loder of Letchlade

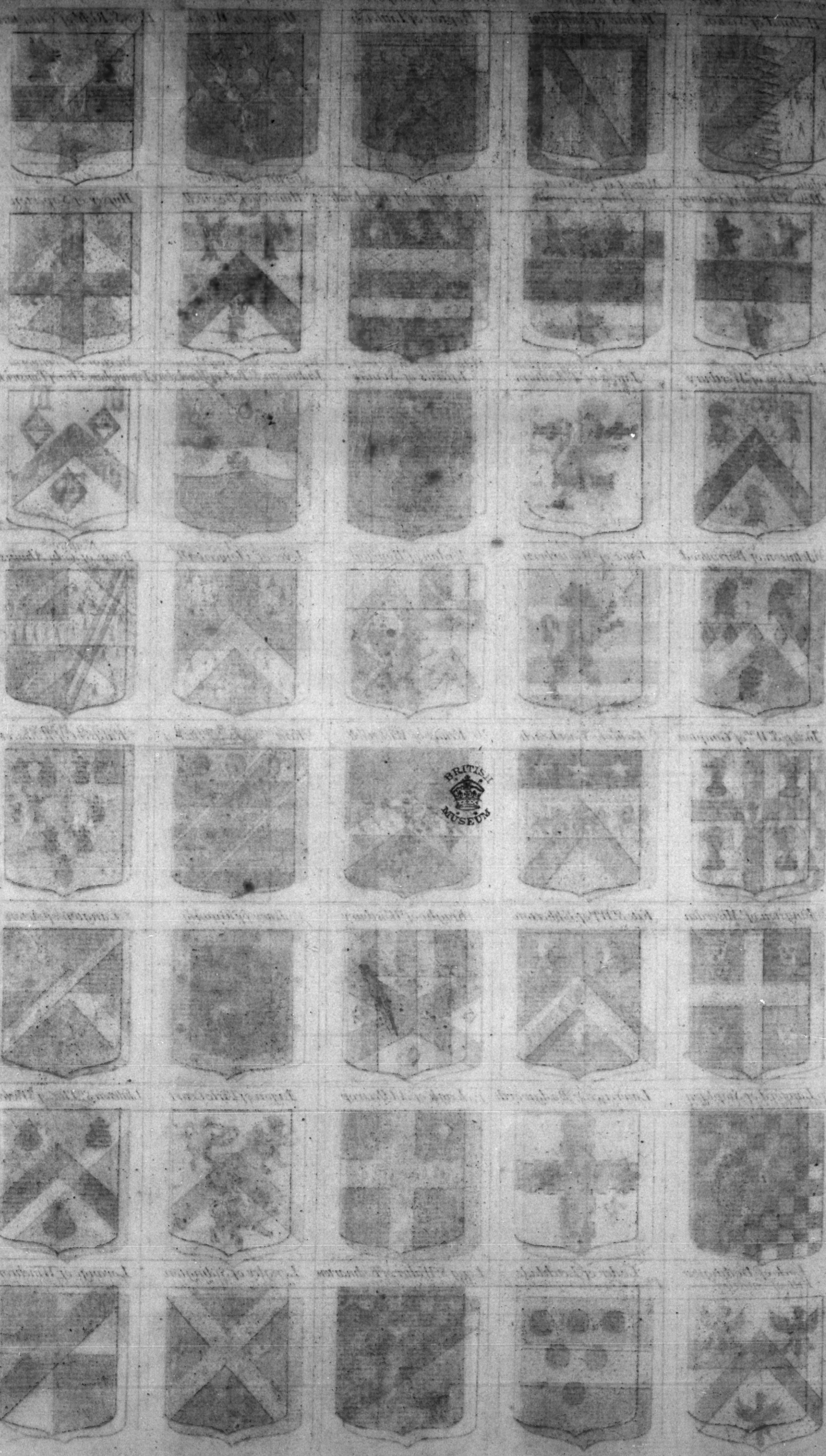


Long S.r Walter of Rodmarton

Longley of Sidington



Lorange of Winchcomb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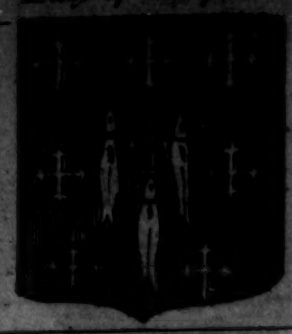
Lucy of Rudford



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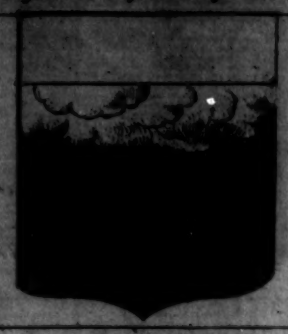

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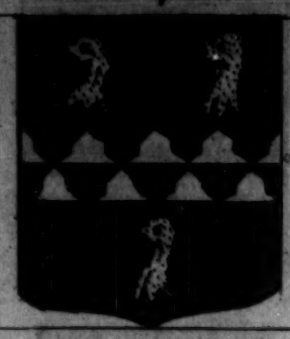

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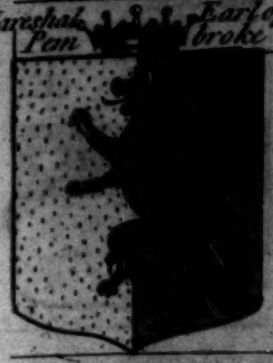
Marshal Pan Earl of broke



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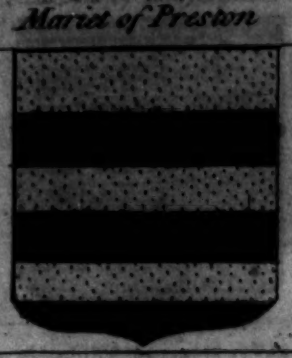

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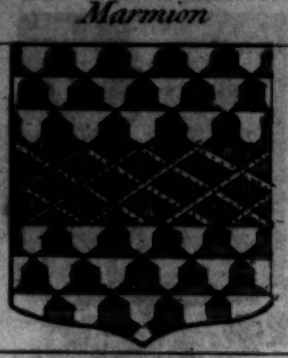


Martin of Westbury

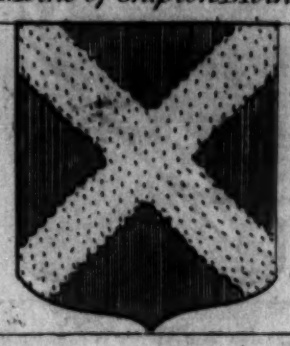
Narwent of Newnham

Master of Cirencester

Meredith of Mangotsfield

Milborn of Wicknick

Moine of Shipton Moine



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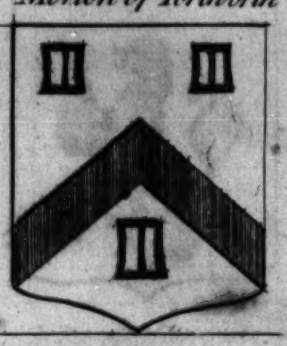
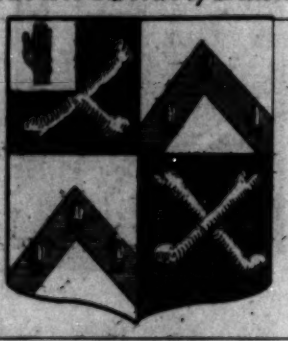


Morgan of Fairford

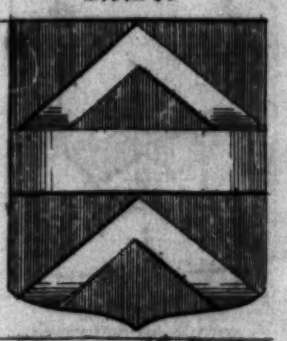
Mortimer of Earl March

Newton St John of Bitton

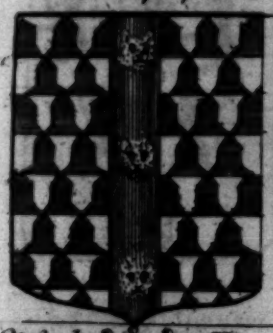


Nornwood of Leckington

Nourse



Ochold of Upton



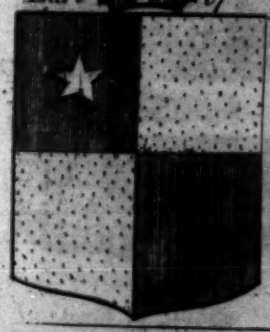
Oldish of Naunton

Oldsworth of Bradley

Overbury of Bourton

Owen of Westcot

Oxford Earl of Vere



Pain of Painswick

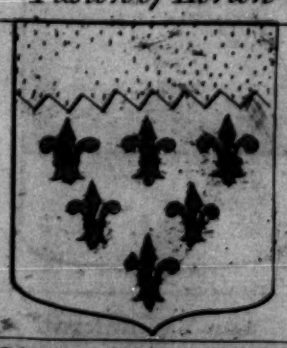
Parmiter of Olston

Parker of Hasfield

Persons of Kemerton

Patridge of Miserden

Paston of Horton



Pauncefoot of Nevent

Perry of Tainton

Petre Lord

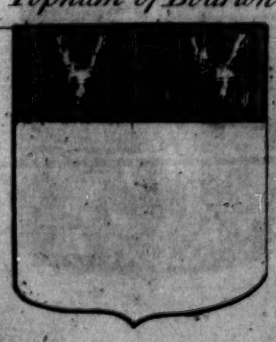
Pitt of Sudeley

Player of Mangotsfield

Pleydell of Amney

Pool of Saperton

Popham of Bourton



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Pyrke of Little Dean

Rawlins of Donnington

Rich of Dovidswell

Ridler of Edgworth

Roberts of Harfield

Rogers of Dowderwell

Rushout S.r John of Sywell Upper

Rutter of Queinton

Sackvill of Bibury

Sadler of Westbury

Samback of Snowshall

Sampson of Henbury

Sant Amand of South Cerney

Sandford of Wood Chester

Sandys of Miserden

Savage of Tetbury

Scarborough Earl of

Scudamore Lord

Sebryn of Matson

Seymour of Bitton

Sheldon of Marston

Sheppard of Avening

Slaughter of Slaughter

Sloper of Iron Acton

Smith of Campden

Smith of Nibley

Solers of Shipton Solers

Somery of Campden

Somerset of Pauntley

Southwell of Kingswoston

Stephens of Easington

Stephens of Lypiat

Stephens of Sodbury

Still of Deinton

Stoaks of Nevent

BRITISH MUSEUM

Stroke of Kent

Slaughter

Sandford of Cuiting

Talbot of Tabery

Thinn of Buckland

Throgmarton of Clover Wall

Tipping of Hawkesbury

Topp St John of Tormarton

Tracy Lord of Todington

Tracy of Stanway

Tratman of Siston

Try of Hardwick

Valence Earl of Pembroke

Vaughan of Ruer Dean

Veal of Simons Hall

Verney Lord

Viney of Tainton

Wade of Blaisden

Wakeman of Beckford

Walter of Stapleton

Wanley of Slaughter

Warford of Sudgrood

Warner of Rodborough

Web of Hatherop

Web of Marshfield

Weymouth Viscount

Whittington of Cold Aston

Whitmore of Slaughter

Windham of Clover Wall

Winniat of Dimmock

Winter of Lidney

Wood of Brookrup

Woodward of Bitton

Woodward of Nevent

Wyrrall of Bickner

Yate of Arlington

Coxeter of Lechlade

Gloster City

Grave of Mickleton

Hinson of Badgworth

BRITISH MUSEUM

THE

AUTHOR's EPITAPH,

As it is graven upon his Monument, erected in Memory of him by his moſt virtuous and affectionate Lady, in the Church of SAPERTON in the County of GLOCESTER.

IN MEMORY OF
SIR ROBERT ATKYNS,
OF PINBURY-PARK IN GLOSTERSHIRE, Kr.
SON OF SIR ROBERT ATKYNS,
ONE OF THE JUSTICES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS
IN THE REIGN OF K. C. II.
AFTERWARDS L^D. CHIEF BARON OF THE EXCHEQUER;
AND GRANDSON TO SIR EDWARD ATKYNS,
WHO WAS ONE OF THE BARONS OF THE S^D. COURT.
WHILE HE LIVED HE WAS BELOV'D AND HONOUR'D;
AND WHEN HE DIED,
THE LOSS OF HIM WAS LAMENTED IN HIS COUNTRY
BY ALL WHO KNEW HIS PRIVATE AND HIS PUBLICK VERTUES.
HE WAS ALWAYS LOYAL TO HIS PRINCE;
LOVING TO HIS WIFE; FAITHFUL TO HIS FRIENDS;
CHARITABLE TO THE POOR;
KIND AND COURTEOUS TO HIS NEIGHBOURS;
JUST TO ALL; SOBER AND SERIOUS IN HIS CONVERSATION;
AND A PEACE-MAKER TO HIS UTMOST POWER.
HIS OBLIGEING VERTUES ENDEAR'D HIM TO HIS COUNTRY,
WHO CHOSE HIM FOR THEIR REPRESENTATIVE IN PARLIAMENT,
AS OFTEN AS HE WOULD ACCEPT OF THEIR CHOICE.
HE LIVED WITH GREAT INDIFFERENCE FOR LIFE,
AND WITHOUT THE FEAR OF DEATH;
AND DYED OF A DYSENTERY AT HIS HOUSE IN WESTMINSTER,
ON THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCCXI,
AND OF HIS AGE LXV.
HE LEFT BEHIND HIM LOVISE LADY ATKYNS,
DAUGHTER OF SIR GEORGE CARTERET OF HAWNS IN BEDFORDSHIRE,
HIS MOST DEAR AND SORROWFUL WIDOW,
WHO ERECTED THIS MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY,
THOUGH HE LEFT BEHIND HIM ONE MORE DURABLE,

The Ancient and Preſent State of GLOSTERSHIRE.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER

For placing the PLATES contained in this Work.

COATS of Arms, in eight Plates, *At the End of the Preface, alphabetically.*

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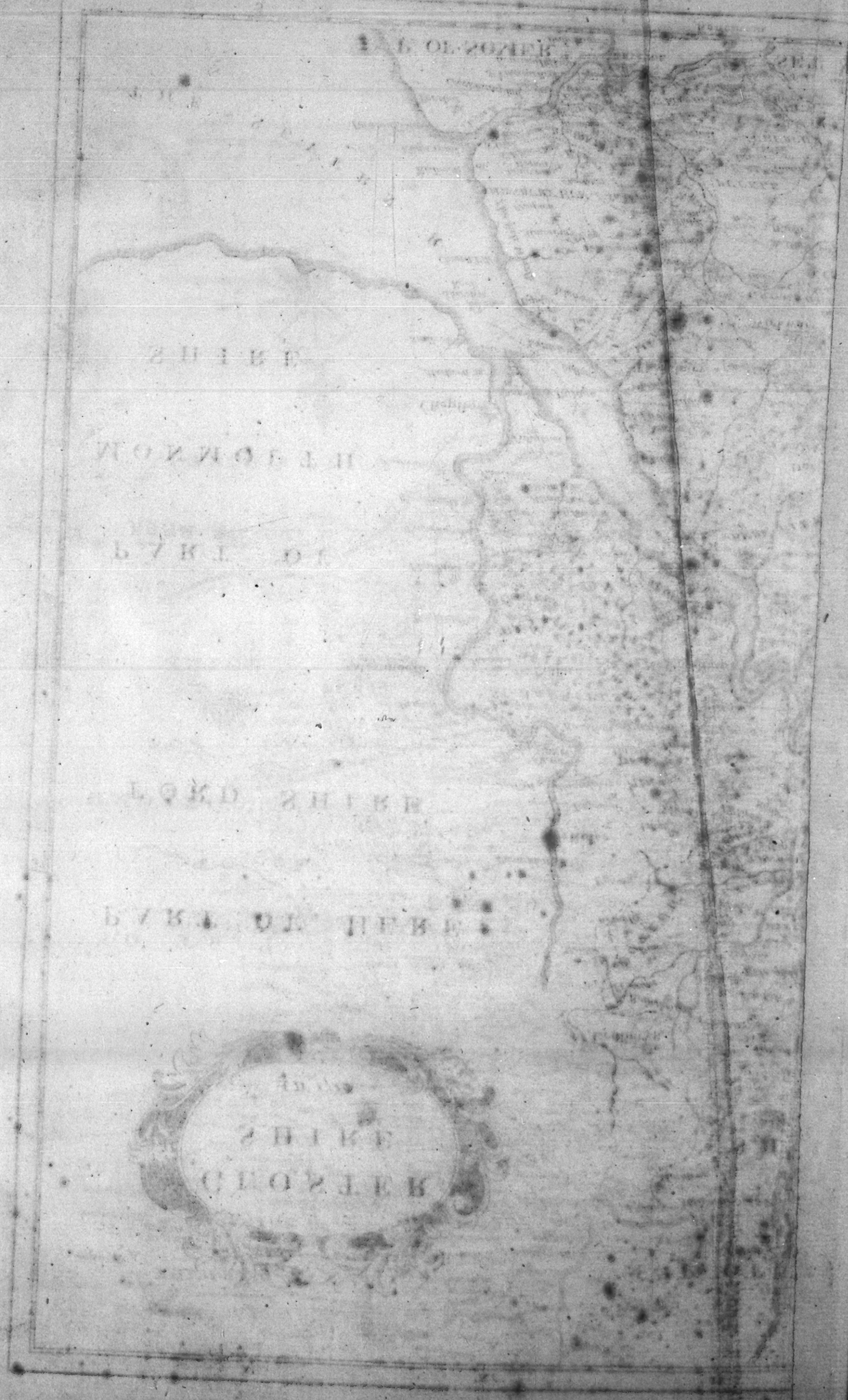

GLOSTER SHIRE

AD 1712.

PART OF HERE-

FORD SHIRE

PART OF

MONMOUTH

SHIRE

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VIII VII VI

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Kyneton
P. of WARWICK
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P. OF WILT S.
P. OF BERK S.
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SHIRE
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SHIRE
CLEVE HUN.
CHELTENHAM HUN
BRADLEY HUN.
RAPISGATE HUN
BISLEY HUN.
CROTHORNE
LONGTREE HUN
SLAUGHTER HUN.
BARROW HUN
BRITTLES
The Dobun
Cheltenham
Tewkesbury
Evesham
Pershore
Campden
Shipton
Moreton
Stow
Burford
Fairford
Lechlade
Cirencester
Stroud
Paynswick
Minchinhampton
Tetbury
Malmesbury
Crekelade
Norlegh
Randcombe
Thames R.
Windrush R.
Leach R.
Evenlode R.
The Foss way
Ermin Street
Aulkrington
Shewyngton
Hornton
Upton
Epwell
Cherington
Whichford
Barton
Longcompton
Shire Stones
Compton par.
Castleton
Addlesthorp
Oddington
Bledington
Icomb
Westcote
Eyeford
Aston Blank
Salperton
Hasleton
Compton Abdale
Alstone
Sherborne
Windrush
Barrington
Ilbury
Eyeford
Holewell
W. Well
Ridworth
Bowthorp
Southorp
Queenington
Hatherop
Coln St. Aldwin
Coln Rogers
Coln Deans
Fasnton
Meysey Hampton
Inglesham
Kempsford
Castle Eaton
Marston
Latton
Donnam
Driffield
Harnhill
Fulton
Siddington
Preston
Poole
Sharncote
Somerford Keynes
Kemble
Ashley
Long Newton
Brokenton
Eastongray
Sapworth
Luckington
Alderton
Littleton drue
Nettleton
Westkyneton
Wraxhall
Tetbury
Lashborough
Shipton
Beaverston Cast
Kingscote
Hawkesbury
Horton
Wotton
Chipping
Dodington
Badminton
Oldbury
Leyerton
Boxwell
Wyck Rissington
Bourton on the Water
Slaughter
Notgrave
Naunton
Guiting
Temple Guiting
Winchcomb
Sudely Cast. & Park
Postlip
Orchardstone
Charlton Abbots
Hawling
Sevin Hampton
Whittington
Dowdeswell
Shipton
Turkdean
Cubberley
Alstone
Cowley
Brimpsfield
Elkston
Leonard Stanley
Stanley
Standish
Haresfield
Randwick
Stonehouse
Pitchcombe
Harescombe
Bagendon
Duntisborn Rous
Duntisborn Abbots
Baunton
Daglingworth
Cowcombe
Oakley Wood
Stratton
Siddington
Cotes
Rodmarton
Cherington
Sherston
Malmesbury
Kingsdown
Hullavington
Norton
Leighterton
Didmarton
Oldbury
Tortworth
Alkington
Horton
Wickwar
Hillesley
Ozleworth
Lasborough
Kingscote
Ewen
Poulton
Down Ampney
Marston Meysey
Castle Eaton
Kempsford
Latton
Eisey
Cricklade
Hannington
Highworth
Sevenhampton
Stanton Harcourt
Northleach
Eastington
Frampton
Radbrook
Saperton
Sapperton
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Harnhill
Fulton
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Inglesham
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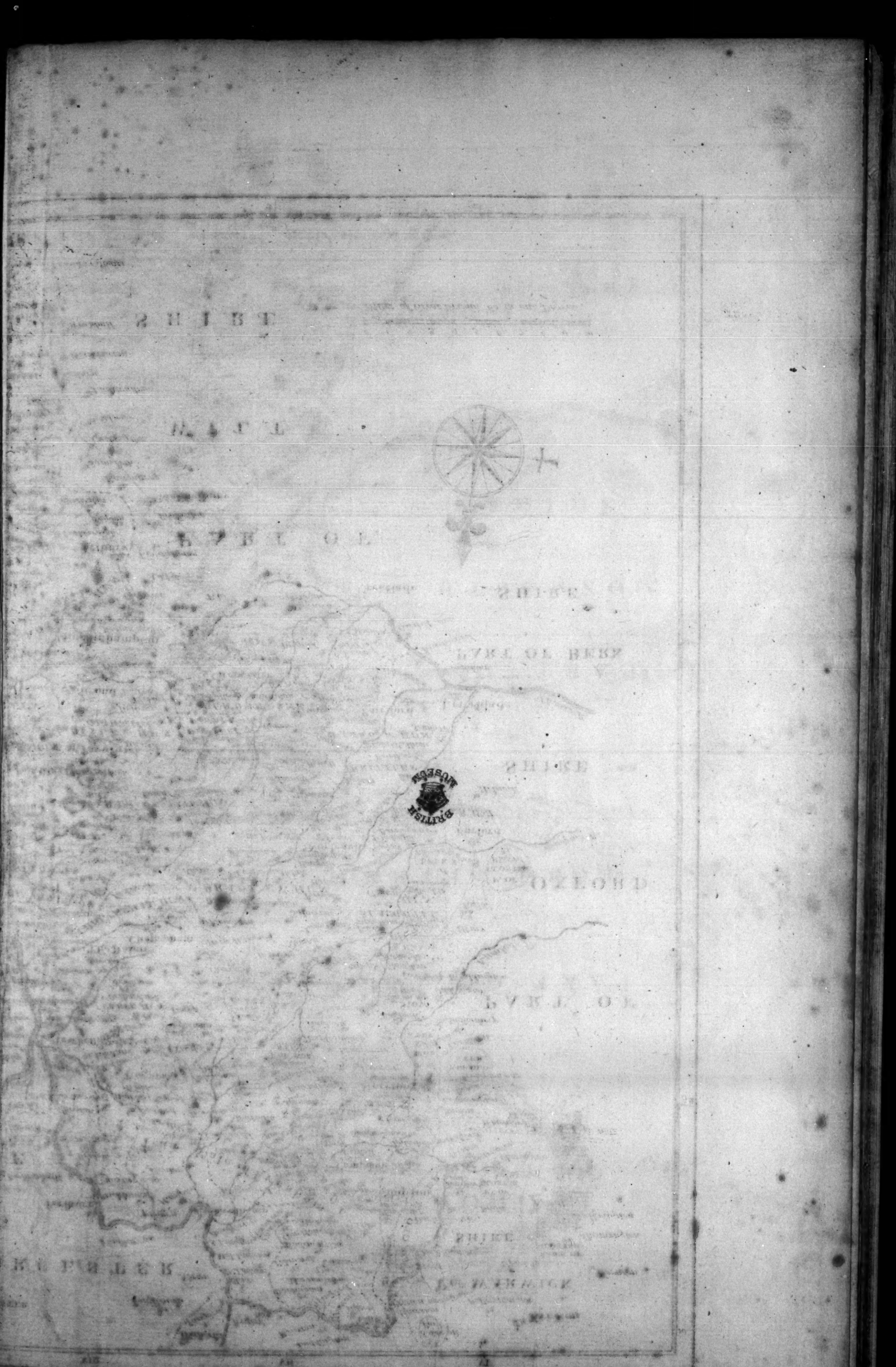
Castle Eaton
Marston



THE

Ancient and Preſent State

OF

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Obſervations preparatory to the following Treatiſe.

Of RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS in GLOCESTERSHIRE.

THERE were three abbeys of the order of St. Benedict in Glocester-ſhire; Gloceſter abbey, Tewkſbury abbey, and Winchcomb abbey: the priory of St. Leonards Stanley was of the ſame inſtitution. The order of the Benedictines is the moſt ancient and richeſt order of monks, from whence many other eminent orders have been derived, as the Carthuſians, Cluniacenſes, Ciſtertians, Celeſtines, and many others. St. Benedict was born at Narſi in Italy: he inſtituted his order at Montcaſſin in the year 516, and died at that place in the year 543. There have been of this order four emperors, twelve empreſſes, forty-ſix kings, and one and fifty queens.

There were likewiſe three foundations of canons regular of St. Auguſtin in this county; the abbey of Cirenceſter, the priory of St. Oſwald in the city of Gloceſter, and the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter. The canons of the order of St. Auguſtin, biſhop of Hippo in Africa, were firſt inſtituted by him about the year 400; but they were not then limited by any vows. Berinus had introduced this order into England about the year 636; and in the next ages they exceedingly increaſed, inſomuch as there were reckoned four thouſand five hundred and fifty-five monaſteries of this order in Europe; but in proceſs of time they did much degenerate, ſo that very few of them were left; wherefore the reſtitution of this order may be aſcribed to the eleventh century, when new monaſteries of this inſtitution were erected, and their profeſſors were then reſtrained by vows and ſtrict rules. The firſt monaſtery in England, after its reſtitution, was at St. Gregory's in Canterbury, built in the year 1098, by Lanfranc the archbiſhop. Theſe new-reformed monks were called Canons Regular, whereas the former were called by the contradictory name of Canons Secular. The Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, and the Knights Templers, were of the ſame order of St. Auguſtin. There have been of this order thirty-ſix popes, three hundred cardinals, and ſeven thouſand five hundred ſaints.

There were alſo three religious foundations of the Ciſtertian order within the county of Gloceſter; the abbey of Hales, the abbey of Flaxley, and the abbey of Kingſwood. The Ciſtertian is the order of the Benedictines more ſtrictly reformed. Robert Harding, an Engliſhman, abbot of Moliſm in the biſhoprick of Lingon, did, in the year 1096, obtain of the archbiſhop of Lyons, who was then the pope's legate reſiding in that place, that he and the monks of his abbey might retire into the wilderneſs of Ciſtreux, and there lead a more ſevere life, as their father St. Benedict did require; which being granted, Otho duke of Burgundy built a monaſtery for them in that place, from whence they have been called Monks of the Ciſtertian order.

There were four alien monaſteries in this county: 1. Deorhirſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Denis near Paris; 2. Newent, which was a cell to the abbey of Cormeile in Normandy; 3. Beckford, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Martin and St.

Barbara in Normandy; and, 4. Brimsfield, which was a cell to the abbey of Fontenay in Normandy. Beſides theſe, there were other monaſteries, which were cells to greater foundations in this kingdom: 1. Stanley St. Leonard, which was a cell to the abbey of Gloceſter; and, 2. Quenington, which was a preceptory of the Knights Templers in London. There was alſo a college at Weſtbury, near Briſtol, conſiſting of a dean and five prebendaries. There were alſo ſeveral manors and large eſtates in this county, belonging to the Knights Templers, which, upon their ſuppreſſion, were afterwards given to the Knights Hoſpitalers.

The order of Knights Templers was founded upon the following occaſion: Hugh de Payens and Godfrey de St. Omer, with ſeveral other perſons of great courage, in the year 1118, offer their ſervice to Baldwin king of Jeruſalem, to defend the pilgrims, travelling on the road, from robbery and violence: theſe being perſons devoutly diſpoſed, did profeſs to obſerve the rules of the canons regular of St. Auguſtin. They were at firſt ſo poor, that they had ſcarce one horſe to two knights; therefore their coat of arms was two knights riding on one horſe. King Baldwin beſtows on them an houſe near the Holy Temple, from whence they are called Knights Templers: their habit at firſt was all white, to which a red croſs was afterwards added: their number increaſed in a ſhort time to three hundred knights, beſides an incredible number of brethren; their revenues likewiſe increaſed to an exceſſive value. The new Temple at London, which now belongs to the ſocieties of the law, was conſecrated to the uſe of the Knights Templers, by Heraclius patriarch of Jeruſalem, on the 12th day of February, in the year 1185, in the preſence of king Henry the Second, queen Eleanor, and a great concourſe of nobles.

The vaſt riches of the Knights Templers was the cauſe of their deſtruction, by corrupting their morals, and by exciting the envy of princes. In the year 1247, Conrade emperor of Germany, and Lewis king of France, attempt, with great armies, to recover the Holy Land from the Saracens. Lewis had laid a long ſiege to Damaſcus, and the city was ready to ſurrender, at which time the Knights Templers did place themſelves next to the walls, under pretence to take care that the ſpoils of the city ſhould be equally and juſtly diſtributed amongſt the whole army: and the inhabitants, well knowing the covetouſneſs of thoſe Templers, profer them three barrels of gold pieces of Byzantium to procure the ſiege to be raiſed, which, by their treachery, was effected; but when they opened their barrels, they found their gold turned into copper, which was reputed a miracle.

In the year 1307, theſe knights, in all places throughout Chriſtendom, were ſeized by order of pope John the Twenty-ſecond, at the inſtigation of the king of France, and were caſt into priſon by the ready compliance of all Chriſtian princes; and king Edward the Second ſeized their eſtates in England, both moveable and immoveable. Pope Clement, in the year 1309, ſends a commiſſion to Robert archbiſhop of Canterbury, to examine the crimes of the Knights Templers, who thereupon are accuſed of many articles of the moſt heinous nature, as ſodomy, hereſy, atheiſm, &c. and though, upon examination of witneſſes, there were but few proofs againſt them, yet they thought fit to confeſs themſelves guilty; and, by decree of the pope, the whole order was ſuppreſſed in the year 1312, which was 200 years after their firſt inſtitution.

The Knights Templers, at their ſuppreſſion, were poſſeſſed of 9000 manors in Chriſtendom. They were ſo univerſally hated, that a perſon whoſe beard did reſemble the form of theirs, and which he had made a vow to continue, was neceſſitated to carry about him a certificate well atteſted, that he had not relation to that order; or otherwiſe he muſt often have run the hazard of being knocked on the head, from the malice of the people towards that order.

King Edward the Second, in the year 1313, gives moſt of the lands, which had belonged to the Knights Templers, unto the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, which was confirmed by act of parliament in the year 1323. Theſe Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem were firſt inſtituted in the year 612, after the Turks had overcome Paleſtine. The occaſion of their inſtitution was thus: Some Italian merchants of the city of Malfi obtained favour of the califf of Egypt to build an hoſpital in Jeruſalem, to ſuccour ſick and diſtreſſed pilgrims, who came thither out of devotion. This hoſpital was dedicated to St. John Baptiſt: one Girard did preſide in this hoſpital, when the Chriſtians, under Godfrey of Bullen, took Jeruſalem. He charitably aſſiſted the beſiegers, by throwing bread to them over the walls when they were in great want of it, whilſt he made the inhabitants believe that he threw ſtones againſt their enemies. He was therefore, after the ſurrender of the city, conſtituted the firſt maſter of this order, which was then inſtituted, and ſoon flouriſhed, and was enriched with great revenues and privileges.

In the year 1110, Jorden Briſet, a nobleman, founded a nunnery at Clerkenwell, in London; and afterwards re-obtains from thoſe nuns ten acres, parcel of the lands which he had given to them, in the place now called St. John's cloſe, near St. John's ſtreet; and there founds an hoſpital for the relief of the ſick and infirm, and builds an handſome church, which was dedicated by Heraclius patriarch of Jeruſalem, in the year 1185. The brethren of this hoſpital were called Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John's of Jeruſalem, and were the patrons of all the hoſpitals of St. John throughout England. Their chief abode was at firſt in Jeruſalem; but when that city was retaken by the Turks, they then removed to Agrim; and afterwards, when the Chriſtians quitted Paleſtine, they ſettled in the Iſland Rhodes, until they were expelled thence alſo by the Turks, after a noble and obſtinate reſiſtance, in the year 1523. They are now fixed at Malta, where they continue to perform great ſervice againſt thoſe infidels.

The monks called Bons-hommes had likewiſe lands belonging to them in this county: they were of the order of St. Auguſtin, and were firſt placed in a college in this kingdom by Edmund earl of Cornwal, 5 Edward I. and were diſtinguiſhed by wearing a blue coat.

All abbeys which had mitres, had them by grant from the pope; but they held their baronies ſolely and immediately of the king. There were ſix mitred abbeys in this county; Gloceſter, Cirenceſter, Tewkſbury, Winchcomb, Hales, and Flaxley; three of which, Gloceſter, Cirenceſter, and Winchcomb, were peeral, and held place in parliament until their diſſolution; and even the abbots of the other monaſteries were ſometimes anciently ſummoned to parliament; as the abbot of Flaxley, in the reign of Edward I. the abbot of Hales in the reign of Edward I. and II. and the abbot of Tewkſbury in the reigns of Henry III. Edward I. and II. Three peeral abbeys, at the diſſolution, were a great ſhare for one county; for there were but twenty-five abbots and two priors in the whole kingdom, who held by baronies. Their names will appear by the following liſt.

Glaſtonbury,	Gloceſter,
Canterbury,	Bardeney,
Weſtminſter,	St. Bennet de Holme,
St. Alban's,	Thorney,
St. Edmondſbury,	Ramſey,
Peterborough,	Hide,
Colcheſter,	Malmſbury,
Eveſham,	York,
Winchcomb,	Selby,
Croyland,	To which muſt be added
Battle-abbey,	Taviſtock, by a particular patent, ſome ſmall time before the diſſolution;
Reading,	
Abington,	
Waltham,	
Shrewſbury,	Prior of St. John's,
Cirenceſter,	Prior of Coventry.

The prior of St. John's of Jeruſalem had the precedence of all lay-barons.

The

BRITISH MUSEUM

The proverb, "As ſure as God is in Gloceſterſhire," was occaſioned by the words *God* and *Gloceſterſhire* beginning with the ſame letter, and not from the extraordinary multitude of religious foundations, though that was afterwards aſſigned for the reaſon; for Gloceſterſhire had not more religious houſes in proportion than other counties.

Glaſtonbury abbey was the eldeſt monaſtery in England; it was founded by St. Patrick in the year 433. St. Dunſtan, archbiſhop of Canterbury, was the great favourer of monaſtick orders: he introduced the Benedictine order into this kingdom, in the year 965, and prevailed with king Edgar to build forty-eight monaſteries, and to give the greateſt encouragement to monks. This archbiſhop was ſo partial on the behalf of monks, that no perſon was made biſhop over a conventual cathedral who had not firſt been a monk; and the pall could ſcarcely be obtained from Rome, in thoſe days, unleſs the party was firſt ſhorn a monk. This partiality towards the monks continued, for the moſt part, until the Norman conqueſt. The monks all this time were very much for obedience to biſhops; becauſe they had almoſt engroſſed the biſhopricks to themſelves.

Monaſteries were more early in the north parts, the people being much taken by the exemplary lives of Aidan, and of the Scotch monks; but moſt of their houſes were deſtroyed by the ravage of the Danes, which were again re-edified, at the inſtant exhortation of three monks, who came from the monaſtery of Winchcomb about the year 867.

William the Conqueror favoured the biſhops and ſecular clergy; and now the biſhops in conventual cathedrals began to appropriate the revenues to themſelves, and leave a ſmaller allowance to the monks. And whereas all grants were made before to God and the church, and the biſhop and convent held their revenue in common; now the grants are made more particular; ſometimes to the biſhop alone, ſometimes to the convent, and often to particular uſes of the convent; as, for reparations of the church and other buildings; which lands were uſually called Fabrick lands: ſometimes the grants were made particularly for hoſpitality, and often for other uſes.

King Henry the Firſt, king Stephen, and king Henry the Second, were great favourers and benefactors to the monks, and erected ſeveral rich monaſteries.

King Richard the Firſt, king John, and king Henry the Third, were not ſo favourable to monks; and therefore charitable contributions of money were, in their reigns, chiefly employed towards the holy wars in Paleſtine.

The kings, Edward the Firſt, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third, did no ways favour monaſteries, but, on the contrary, did ſeize the poſſeſſions of the monks, eſpecially of the alien priories; and the laity at the ſame time grew jealous of the great riches and power of the clergy: and therefore in the ſeventh year of king Edward the Firſt the ſtatute of Mortmain was enacted, prohibiting any more lands to be given to the church. This ſtatute was in confirmation of the ancient law; for before this time, whoever gave lands to religious foundations, did always take out the king's licence, becauſe it did bereave the lords of their ſervices; and it was therefore a forfeiture: this ſtatute of Mortmain did only direct and enforce the forfeiture.

Wickliff's doctrine did begin to prevail in the reign of king Richard the Second, about the year 1370, which diverted the people from favouring a monkiſh life; and we muſt now expect all ſucceeding kings to caſt an eye on the wealth and revenues of the monaſteries.

In the reigns of king Henry the Fourth and Fifth ſeveral attempts were made in parliament to ſeize the church revenues, and apply them to ſecular publick ſervice. In the ſecond year of king Henry the Fifth all alien priories were ſuppreſſed, and their lands given to the king; whereby a hundred and forty-two monaſteries were diſſolved. Theſe alien monaſteries had been ſeized in former reigns, when there were wars with France, and reſtored on peace: king Edward the Third, in the thirty-fifth year of his reign, reſtored an hundred and ten of thoſe monaſteries, after the concluſion of a peace with France.

The reign of king Henry the Eighth completes the ruin of all the monaſteries. In the ſixteenth year of his reign pope Clement diſſolved twenty-one monaſteries, to enable cardinal Wolſey to build a college at Oxford, and another at Ipſwich. In the twentieth year of this king's reign ſix abbeys more, and four other religious houſes, were diſſolved by the ſame pope, and given to cardinal Wolſey to the ſame uſe.

In the twenty-ſixth year of his reign, 1535, a viſitation was made by Cromwel, as vicar general of this kingdom, in commiſſion with divers others, to enquire into the miſdemeanours of all monaſteries. They repreſented the monaſteries under the vileſt characters, and took an exact ſurvey of all their revenues, plate and goods, and prepared the way for a final diſſolution.

The next year, being the twenty-ſeventh year of the king's reign, all monaſteries under the value of 200l. a year were given to the king, by act of parliament; wherein it is recited, that much wickedneſs did abound in thoſe leſſer monaſteries, which, God be thanked, was otherwiſe in the greater monaſteries, where good government was obſerved. The number of monaſteries diſſolved by this act were three hundred and ſeventy-ſix, which were eſteemed of the yearly value of 32,000l. and upwards; and their moveable goods, ſold at under value, amounted to above 100,000l. and above ten thouſand perſons, who had their dependence on thoſe monaſteries, were deprived of their ſubſiſtence. Yet, notwithſtanding, thirty-two of theſe leſſer monaſteries were new founded by the king's letters patent, 28 Hen. VIII. but none of them were in Gloceſterſhire. There were not above two or three of the leſſer monaſteries ſuppreſſed in this county; for, though Gloceſterſhire was accounted to have had as many church lands as any county, yet moſt of them did belong to great abbeys.

In the thirty-firſt year of this king's reign, notwithſtanding the good government declared to be obſerved in the greater monaſteries, theſe greater monaſteries were alſo diſſolved by act of parliament, and given to the king: their number was ſix hundred and forty-five. It met with more difficulty to diſſolve theſe greater monaſteries; and therefore all arts and bribes, all threats and menaces, were uſed by the king's commiſſioners, to inveigle and compel the ſeveral abbots and priors to ſurrender their monaſteries into the king's hands; which ſurrenders were confirmed by parliament.

In the thirty-ſecond year of this king's reign all the poſſeſſions of the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, who had vaſt revenues, were granted by parliament to the king; and in the thirty-ſeventh year of his reign, all colleges, hoſpitals, chantries, and free chapels, were granted to the king; whereby there were veſted in the crown ninety-ſix colleges, one hundred and ten hoſpitals, and two thouſand three hundred and ſeventy-four chantries and free chapels. This ſtatute was again confirmed, and farther enlarged, 1 Ed. VI. for this deluge of ſacrilege, which was begun in popiſh times, could not be ſtopped in the ſucceeding proteſtant reigns. The hoſpitals, and other church revenues, were ſwallowed 1 Ed. VI. and the biſhopricks were ſtripped of divers of their beſt manors in queen Elizabeth's reign.

Commiſſioners took the value of all religious foundations in the twenty-ſixth year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Leland was one of the chief and moſt underſtanding of thoſe commiſſioners: his account is publiſhed in Speed's Chronicle. Another account is publiſhed in Sir William Dugdale's *Monaſticon*, taken out of an original in the Cotton library. Theſe two accounts do much differ, and Mr. Speed's is generally the higheſt valuation. It has been alledged, that the one was according to the full yearly value; whereas the account given by Sir William Dugdale is according to the clear yearly value, above all penſions and charges:

charges: but this is not ſufficient to clear the difficulty; becauſe the adding the ſums of thoſe repriſes unto Sir William Dugdale's account, will not make it to agree with Speed's.

Moſt of the lands of theſe diſſolved monaſteries were ſoon after diſperſed amongſt the laity, which was the moſt effectual means to keep out popery: their ſtately buildings were levelled to the ground, which expoſed popery, and laid it naked: and their revenues were ſeized, which entirely confuted popery, to all intents and purpoſes; for the ſupport being taken away, the idol fell. Thus a tyrant popiſh king delivered this nation from the tyranny of the pope, and by violent bloody means cauſed good to ſpring out of evil. The goſpel of peace and love ſoon after followed; and we now behold the beſt eſtabliſhed church as ever was, or ever will be upon earth: a church, rational and decent, pure and undefiled; not fool-coated with gaudy ceremonies, nor bewildered with extravagant myſteries; but whoſe diſcipline is mild and eaſy, whoſe doctrine is juſt and reaſonable, and no ſervice is required but what is perfect freedom.

Great noblemen, and generals of armies, about the year 800, were often ſtyled Abbots; and a lay-man might have been an abbot in former times, as lay-men might have been deans and prebendaries of our cathedrals (except of thoſe cathedrals erected by king Henry the Eighth) until they were excluded by the act of uniformity, made after the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, which requires the reading of the whole divine ſervice within two months after they were admitted. It was but neceſſary that the laity ſhould be excluded from theſe church preferments; for otherwiſe, it is to be ſuſpected, few of them would be enjoyed by churchmen; for the duke of Somerſet, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, had engroſſed to himſelf fifty of theſe prebendaries.

Abbeys were diſtinguiſhed from priories, becauſe the ſuperior of an abbey was called Abbot, from the Syriack word in ſcripture *Abba*, which ſignifies a Father. Their next governor was called Prior; and ſometimes, in the greater abbeys, there was a ſecond and third prior. In the priories the ſuperiors were called Priors, and the next to them were called Sub-priors.

In the greater abbeys and priories they generally had four diſtinct officers, called *Obedientiarii*: 1. The ſacriſt, whoſe employment was to look after the buildings and utenſils of the church and houſe; 2. The treaſurer, who was to take care of the revenues and expences; 3. The ſteward, who provided their victuals; 4. The chamberlain, who provided their clothes and veſtments. Beſides theſe, there were other officers, as almoner, to diſtribute their alms; and the infirmary, to take care of the ſick. There were alſo divers other officers of inferior rank.

Conventual priories were ſuch who had the privilege to chooſe their own priors: but in this caſe they might not proceed to an election without a *congé d'elire* from their patron, which is alſo the reaſon why the king grants a *congé d'elire* in the election of biſhops; becauſe the crown is the patron of all biſhopricks.

Cells were of two kinds; ſome, where an abbot or prior of a greater monaſtery had lands belonging to them, which lay at a diſtance from the ſite of the monaſtery: in this caſe they would ſend two or three of their monks to perform divine ſervice in thoſe places, and allowed them a competent maintenance at diſcretion; and theſe perſons were removeable at pleaſure: and a main intent of theſe being ſent thither, was to inſpect the revenues of the place. Moſt of their conſiderable manors had cells of this nature, and in many places the ruins of ſuch buildings are yet to be ſeen. Other cells received their revenues to their own proper uſe; only abbots or priors of ſome great monaſteries were their patrons, and did preſent to theſe cells upon the vacancy. Their ſuperior monaſteries had alſo right of viſitation, and did receive a ſmall ſum yearly, as an acknowledgement of their dependency on them.

Preceptories were the ſame with cells; but whereas other abbeys and priories did call the religious houſes, which were ſubordinate to them, Cells, the Knights Templers and Hoſpitalers called the houſes depending on them Preceptories.

Frieries differ from monaſteries, becauſe they were not endowed with any certain revenues: they generally belonged to the Franciſcans and Dominicans of the Mendicant orders.

Chantries were ſmall chapels, often on the ſides or ends of churches, which had land aſſigned to prieſts, to pray for the ſouls of their patrons, and of their anceſtors and heirs; but theſe chantries were not incorporate.

Hoſpitals and gilds were erected for the ſupport of the ſick and impotent, and conſiſted of lay-brethren or ſiſters: and the gilds were maintained by the yearly contribution of well-diſpoſed perſons, but the maintenance of the prieſt was ſettled by the firſt founder.

Of DOMES-DAY BOOK.

THIS book, if it be not the moſt ancient, yet is the moſt venerable record, at this time, in the kingdom. It was compoſed at the command of king William the Conqueror; was begun in the fourteenth year of his reign, and finiſhed in the twentieth and laſt year. It is now about ſix hundred and thirty years old, yet as plainly legible as at firſt. It gives an account of all the lands in the nation, except part of the northern counties; and deſcribes the quantity and particular nature of them, whether meadow, paſture, arable, wood, or waſte ground. It ſets down their rents and taxations: it likewiſe gives an account of the ſeveral poſſeſſors of land, their number and diſtinct degrees. King Alfred, about the year 900, compoſed a book of the like nature, which was in ſome meaſure a pattern for this.

This book was called Domes-Day Book, or Book of Judgement, becauſe all perſons were concluded by it; and whomever this book did record to be lawful owner of any land, he was deemed to be ſo in all courts; no proof or evidence might be admitted to the contrary.

Moſt of the poſſeſſors of eſtates in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor had Saxon or Britiſh names; whereas the names of moſt of the poſſeſſors in king William's reign were Norman; which demonſtrates the entire conqueſt of the nation, and the arbitrary ſubverſion of the liberties and properties of the kingdom. King Harold is always called Earl Harold in Domes-Day Book, and never King Harold, out of an averſion to his memory.

The pound, ſo often mentioned in Domes-Day Book for reſerved rent, was the weight of a pound in ſilver, conſiſting of twelve ounces, which is equal in weight to three pounds and two ſhillings of our preſent money: the ſame pound weight in gold is now worth forty-eight pounds.

The ſhilling mentioned in the ſame book, conſiſted of twelve pence, and is equal in weight to three ſhillings of our money. This denomination of a Shilling was of different value in different nations; and often of a different value in the ſame nation, as the government thought fit to alter it. There was no ſuch piece of money ever coined, in this kingdom, until the year 1504, in the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Seventh. In the Saxon times there went forty-eight ſhillings to the pound: then the ſhilling was accounted at five pence; and every of thoſe pence being of the weight of our three pence, a ſhilling muſt then make fifteen pence, and forty-eight times fifteen pence make a pound weight. In the Norman time, and ever ſince, a ſhilling was accounted twelve pence; and every penny, as aforeſaid, weighing three pence, there muſt be the weight of three of our ſhillings in one ſhilling of the Norman computation, and conſequently

ſequently twenty Norman ſhillings do likewiſe make a pound weight. Silver pence were anciently the only current coin of England. And afterwards, about the reign of king John, ſilver halfpence and ſilver farthings were introduced. The penny was the greateſt piece of ſilver coin until the year 1353, when king Edward the Third began to coin groats: and they had their name from their large ſize; for Groſs did ſignify Great. Crowns and half-crowns were firſt coined in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, in the year 1551, about one hundred and ſixty years ſince.

The rate of neceſſaries, which ſubſiſt human life, is the true eſtimate of money: ſince therefore wheat corn ſeems to be the moſt neceſſary of any one thing, we may beſt value coin by the price of wheat in the ſeveral ages. A buſhel of wheat, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, was ſold for a penny; and becauſe their penny was equal in weight to our three pence, we may therefore allow their buſhel of wheat to be valued at three pence. At this day a buſhel of wheat, one year with another, may be valued at four ſhillings, which is ſixteen times the value of wheat ſix hundred years ago: the concluſion will be, that a man might live in that time as well on twenty ſhillings a year of our money, as on ſixteen pounds a year at preſent.

The ſalaries of curates in churches keep the ſame proportion in the ſeveral ages with this account; for their ſalaries, in the earlieſt times, were one mark of Norman money, which was forty ſhillings a year; their preſent yearly allowance is generally ſixteen times as much, that is, about thirty-two pounds a year.

The ancient profit of the great officers of ſtate did conſiſt of ſmall ſtipends; becauſe, beſides perquiſites, they had allowances of almoſt all neceſſaries, as victuals, clothes, &c. For which reaſon their ſtipends were called Salaries, becauſe the government found them ſalt with their victuals; from whence it was accounted villainous to betray any perſon whoſe ſalt they had eaten. In latter times the expreſſion was, "The "eating the bread of the court;" and now it begins to be called, "The wearing of the king's cloth." So the word Soldier is derived from the German word *Solt*, which ſignifies Salt, becauſe they were maintained in victuals: and Cæſar, in his Commentaries, ſhews that the Germans then did call their ſoldiers *Soldurii*; and ſalt was their initiatory ceremony in retaining ſoldiers; and from that inſtant began their obligatory fedelity, and they were accounted freſh men before.

It is obſervable that the wages of day-labourers were much higher in the times of the Norman conqueſt than at the preſent; for then they had a penny a day, when the price of wheat was but at a penny a buſhel; whereas now but a ſhilling a day, when wheat is now a ſhilling a peck; and conſequently the preſent wages of a day-labourer is but the fourth part of what it was anciently. The ſame muſt happen in all thriving nations: the reaſon is, becauſe, when a nation is unpeopled, the poor cannot want work, as we ſee in the foreign plantations; and therefore they will inſiſt on high wages: whereas, in a nation thoroughly peopled, work is more ſcarce, and the poor will take little, rather than nothing. This remark will raiſe a greater idea of the munificent charities of our anceſtors.

Of the CHURCH.

PRELACY, and under it a ſubordination of miniſters in the church, is highly becoming the divine wiſdom; and therefore belief may eaſily be given to the authority of thoſe primitive writers, who tell us that epiſcopacy was inſtituted by Chriſt and his apoſtles, for the perpetual polity of his church. In human wiſdom it ſeems preferable to parity, and therefore it is natural to imagine it was inſtituted by the divine. Parity is apt, in all ſocieties, to breed confuſion; which is the reaſon that many bodies of men have been forced, for their own convenience or preſervation, to ſet one, with more or leſs authority, over the reſt. In the very arts, ſciences, and profeſſions, we ſee a preference: the ſchools have their doctors, maſters, and bachelors; the law its ſerjeants, barriſters, and attornies; the camp its captains, lieutenants, and enſigns: the Romans had their patricians, knights, and plebeians; our country hath its nobility, gentry, and commonalty. And therefore, ſince all mankind have, as it were, received theſe three degrees of ſubordination, we need make no difficulty to prefer the epiſcopal before the preſbyterian form of church polity, or to believe that the three orders of biſhops, prieſts, and archdeacons, were a divine inſtitution, for the adminiſtration of the church.

The general chriſtian church begins the year at Chriſt's nativity, out of due reſpect to the ſaviour of the world. The lawyers begin the year in the month of March, in obſervation of the cuſtom of the Roman empire. The names of the months, given by our Saxon progenitors, are as followeth.

December was their firſt month: according to the courſe of the ſun, it was called *Midwinter Monath*: it was alſo named *Æra Geola*, or *Yula*, becauſe the firſt feaſt, for joy of the ſun's returning, was celebrated in this month. *Æra* ſignifies Firſt, or Early; and *Yul* was the proper word for the good liquor Ale, the principal ingredient to all merry-making and feaſts; and therefore our jolly anceſtors, the Saxons, called the ſolemn feſtival of Chriſtmas by the comfortable name of Ale, or *Yul*. And they vouchſafed to call the next ſolemn feaſt *Eaſter*, from their great goddeſs Eaſter; and we at this day, in imitation of them, do celebrate the other great feſtival with Whiſton ales. In the north of England, Ale is generally pronounced Yell; and their great log, to lay behind the fire at Chriſtmas, is called their Yul-log.

January was called *Seforma Monath:* it was alſo named *Æfter Geola*, or *Yula*, from a ſecond feaſt obſerved for joy of the ſun's return.

February was named *Sol Monath*, from the nearer advance of the ſun.

March obtained the name of *Rheda Monath*, from the Saxon goddeſs Rheda, to whom they ſacrificed in this month. Some have derived the name of this month from the Saxon word *Rethe*, ſignifying Rough or Cruel; for in a Saxon poem, cited by the learned Dr. Hickes, dean of Worceſter, in his Saxon dictionary, it is called *Martius Rethe*, the Cruel March. Others have named it *Hlyda Monath*, from the Saxon word *Hlyd*, ſignifying Tumultuous; and both juſtify their derivation by the ſame reaſon, from the bluſtering weather uſual in this month.

April was called *Eaſter Monath*, from the Saxon goddeſs Eaſter, as was ſaid before, whoſe ſolemn worſhip was celebrated in this month.

May was named *Trimilchi*, becauſe in this month they began to milk their cows thrice a day: it was alſo ſtiled *Majus Monath*, from the Romans.

June had the name of *Sere Monath*, or Dry Month: it was alſo called *Midſomer Monath*, and *Junius Monath* from the Romans; and *Ærd Litha*, from the firſt fair weather fit for ſailing.

July was called *Mæd-Monath*, or the Meadow Month: it was alſo called *Æfter Litha*, as being the next and ſecond month fit for ſailing.

The Saxons had alſo a third *Litha*, which was an intercalated month, to adjuſt the ſolar and lunar months; for the Saxon months were always exactly lunar.

Auguſt was named *Weod-Monath*, from the great ſtore of weeds every where growing in this month.

September had the name of *Hærfeſt Monath*, the Harveſt Month: it was alſo ſtiled *Halig Monath*, or Holy Month; which laſt ſeems to have been the chriſtian name of the month, from their ſolemn holy-day therein obſerved for the birth of the virgin Mary.

October was called *Tæotha Monath*, or the Tenth Month: it had alſo the name of *Winter Fyllith*; be-

cauſe they dated the beginning of winter from the full moon of this month.

November had the name of *Blot Monath*, ſignifying Blood; becauſe in this month they killed their cattle, which they ſtored up for their winter proviſion, and ſacrificed to their gods.

Our northern German anceſtors, whoſe days were ſhort and nights long, did receive more benefit of light from the moon than immediately from the ſun: wherefore out of gratitude they made the moon in their language to be of the maſculine gender, and the ſun to be of the feminine; and they accounted their time by nights, as a ſe'nnight, a fortnight, and ſaid a man was ſo many winters old.

The ſame rule which the Quakers now obſerve concerning the names of the days in the week, was the canon of the church in the beginning of the fourth century. It was then decreed, that the days of the week ſhould not be called after the manner of the gentiles, by the names of the planets, as Sunday, Monday, &c. nor after the manner of the Jews, who called them the Firſt or Second day, beginning from their own ſabbath; but that they ſhould be called the Firſt or Second day, and ſo on, beginning from the Lord's day, which was the frequent denomination of that day in the primitive times: for the firſt chriſtians did more often call our ſaviour Lord, than Jeſus or Chriſt; and they called the church the Lord's houſe; and the word Church is derived from Κύριος, which ſignifies the Lord.

There are nine thouſand ſix hundred fifty-three churches in England, whereof three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five are impropriations. There are two hundred and eighty parochial churches in the county of Gloceſter, whereof an hundred twenty-five are impropriations. Perſons in holy orders are computed to be ten thouſand: of theſe it is probable that three hundred die yearly, which is one in thirty-two. They who are intended for holy orders ought to apply their ſtudies to divinity five years to qualify themſelves for that reverend function. So one thouſand five hundred perſons, which is five times three hundred, ought to be preparing, and will be ſufficient to ſupply the miniſtry. Where any church is a vicarage, it may be preſumed that it did belong to ſome religious foundation. There are no vicarages earlier than the reign of king John.

The forms of churches might be made more convenient for the preſent divine ſervice. It ſhould be ſo contrived that every perſon ſhould kneel with his face towards the miniſter: for where the congregation does not kneel, it juſtly deſerves the name of Steeple-houſe. And it is a ſhame that pews ſhould be built ſo high as to hide perſons from being ſeen by the whole congregation.

No ſeats in churches ſhould be granted for a longer time than for the lives of the pariſhioners; and they ought not to be annexed to houſes, becauſe the lands may be ſold away from theſe houſes, and ſo in time the meaneſt people may ſit uppermoſt, which will occaſion much confuſion. And it is to be regarded, that if any eſtates preſcribe to ſeats, thoſe ſeats are no longer of eccleſiaſtical cognizance.

There were yearly fairs heretofore in moſt pariſhes, which were kept on the feaſt day of dedication, by reaſon of the great concourſe of people at ſuch times. The knowledge to what ſaint the church was dedicated, may be recovered by knowing the days of ſuch fairs. But this rule is much obſtructed by an injunction made by king Henry the Eighth, in the year 1536, whereby he appoints all dedications of churches, throughout all England, to be obſerved on one and the ſame day, which was the firſt Sunday in October; becauſe then harveſt was over, and people were moſt at leiſure. The obſervation of thoſe wakes was ſcrupled by ſome puritans in the reign of king James the Firſt; which occaſioned the proclamation for ſports, ſet forth by king James, and afterwards repeated by king Charles the Firſt, with greater reſtraints: yet was it much objected againſt that truly pious but unfortunate king. Theſe fairs were uſually kept in the church-yard, which, in many places, is obſerved at this day; though by the ſtatute of 13 Ed. I. it is enacted that no fair ſhall be kept in any church-yard. Many of theſe fairs were kept on the moſt ſolemn hol-ydays; wherefore by the ſtatute of 27 Hen. VI. it is prohibited to keep any fairs on Aſcenſion day, Corpus Chriſti day, the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary, All Saints day, Good Friday, Whit-Sunday, Trinity Sunday, and all other Sundays, except the four Sundays in harveſt; but Aſh Wedneſday is not prohibited. This ſtatute is very ill obſerved at this day.

There were heretofore accounted ſeven diſtinct officers in the church, including thoſe officers which were in holy orders, and thoſe that were purely miniſterial and ſubſervient; biſhop, prieſt, deacon, ſubdeacon, reader, door-keeper, and grave-digger.

If the revenue of the church, within the dioceſe of Gloceſter, was equally divided, it would amount to ſixty pounds a year to each pariſh. The revenue of the church did bear a different proportion in former ages from what it doth at preſent: for when the nation, at the Norman conqueſt, was divided into ſixty thouſand two hundred knights fees, twenty-eight thouſand of theſe did belong to the clergy, beſides tythes, offerings, and other perquiſites. But it is alſo to be remarked, that there were then in this land forty-five thouſand churches, and fifty-two thouſand chapels; whereas at preſent the number of churches and chapels is about ten thouſand. In former ages the ſecular privileges of the clergy were too many, and their revenues too great; by which they were almoſt too powerful for the prince, as well as the people: but however, they ought to have ſome privileges indulged, ſuitable to their character, and proper for their profeſſion and way of life. Thus, for inſtance, it were to be wiſhed they were free from charges to the militia, and conſtable rates, and ignominious puniſhments, inſtead of which they might ſuffer other ſeverer puniſhments in the higheſt degree: and as for their revenues, it is reaſonable they ſhould have them eſtabliſhed, at leaſt, in proportion to the other orders of men. The pariſh prieſts ought to have at leaſt two, or rather three hundred pounds a year, that they may buy books, keep hoſpitality, provide for their families, live without ſolicitude, and ſuſtain their character among the people. If every one of them had ſo much, it would be but a juſt retribution for their ſtudies, care and pains, and the charges of their education. The dignified clergy ſhould have more, in proportion to their ſeveral dignities. Deans and archdeacons, methinks, ſhould have, at leaſt, four or five hundred a year, to maintain their juriſdiction over their brethren: and who can well govern, that have leſs? The biſhops, who, in our conſtitution, are lords of parliament, ſhould not have leſs than two or three thouſand pounds a year: for who can well protect, that have not ſo much?

That moſt excellent prince, king Charles the Firſt, who always extended his pious care for the good of the church, did make a very neceſſary proviſional order for the preſervation of the revenues of biſhopricks; which order is here inſerted, with a dutiful regard to his memory.

"CHARLES REX.

"RIght reverend father in God, right truſty, and "well-beloved, we greet you well. We have of "late taken the ſtate of our ſeveral biſhopricks into "our princely conſideration, that we may be the better "able to preſerve that livelihood which as yet is left "unto them. Upon this conſideration we find that in "latter times there hath not riſen a greater inconve-"nience, than by turning leaſes of one and twenty "years into lives; for, by that means, the preſent "biſhop puts a great fine into his own purſe, to en-"rich himſelf, his wife and children, and leaves all the "ſucceeding biſhops, of what deſert ſoever, to us and "the church, deſtitute of that growing means "which elſe would come in to them: by which courſe,

"ſhould

" ſhould it continue, ſcarce any biſhop would be able " to live, and keep houſe according to his place and " calling. We know, the ſtatute makes it like lawful " for a biſhop to let his leaſe for one and twenty years, " or three lives; but time and experience hath made " it apparent, that there is a great deal of difference be- " tween them, eſpecially in church leaſes, where men " are commonly of great years before they come to " thoſe places. Theſe are therefore to will and com- " mand you, upon peril of our uttermoſt diſpleaſure, and " what ſhall follow thereon, that notwithſtanding any " ſtatute, or any other pretence whatſoever, you pre- " ſume not to let any leaſe belonging to your bi- " ſhoprick into lives, which is not in lives already; " and farther, that where any fair opportunity is of- " fered you, if any ſuch be, you fail not to reduce " ſuch as are in lives into years. And we do likewiſe " will and require, that theſe our royal letters may " remain upon record, both with your own regiſter, " and with the regiſter of the dean and chapter of your " cathedral church; and that by them notice be given " to all your ſucceſſors reſpectively, whom we will that " theſe letters ſhall concern as much as yourſelf, that " they preſume not to break any of our commands, " in the leaſt manner, as both you and they will anſwer " it at your and their uttermoſt perils.

" Given under our ſignet, at our manor of Green- " wich, the twenty-ſecond day of June, in the tenth " year of our reign."

Tythes were anciently paid to any religious perſon at the will of the owner of the land, until the decree of pope Innocent the Third, who confined the tythes to be paid to the parſon of the pariſh, about the year 1200. This decree did not bind the ſubjects of this nation; but the reaſonableneſs of it did prevail, and in time it became the fixed law of the land. All religious perſons, in ancient times, did pay no tythes out of lands in their own poſſeſſion; but this was reſtrained by pope Adrian. The orders of the Ciſtertians, Knights Templers and Knights Hoſpitalers, were exempted from paying of tythes out of lands in their own poſſeſſion, by the council of Lateran, which granted them this privilege in the year 1215. Pope Innocent the Third granted the ſame privilege to the Premonſtratenſes.

It is a juſt ſcandal upon the whole nation, that there is not a better proviſion for the parochial labouring clergy. This ſcandal did firſt ariſe from the covetous, lazy monks, who, by ingroſſing impropriations, robbed the pariſh prieſts. This was not reformed at the general reformation from popiſh ſuperſtition, which is therefore a laſting blemiſh on the reformation. It is not redreſſed at this day, and continues a grievous ſcandal on the legiſlative power, which ought to be anſwerable for the ſacrilege. But let it be obſerved, that it is moſt heinous in eccleſiaſtical perſons, who continue to detain from their brethren their juſt due of tythes. Their neceſſary ſupport of religious corporations will not juſtify a plain ſin; and their mouths are ſtopped from complaining againſt the laity, for not redreſſing this enormous evil, which they themſelves practiſe without remorſe.

Firſt fruits, *Primitiæ*, and *Annates*, have the ſame ſignification. They were called *Annates* becauſe they were a year's profit of the church livings, given to the pope to maintain the charges and dignity of his high office, before ſo great revenues did belong to the pontificate. They were impoſed on the clergy by degrees; at firſt they were raiſed out of vacant livings in the pope's immediate gift, but it prevailed afterwards in all places where the pope's ſupremacy was acknowledged: they were firſt impoſed in the year 1316. The firſt fruits in England were veſted in the crown by act of parliament, in the twenty-ſixth year of king Henry the Eighth, and a new valuation was, at the ſame time, made throughout the kingdom, which was ſomewhat higher than it was before; but then all rectories under ten marks, and all vicarages under ten pounds, were exempted from payment; whereas none were exempted when they were paid to the pope. The firſt fruits do generally anſwer to the ſixth part of the real value; but this is very uncertain, becauſe livings have much changed their value, and the firſt fruits were at no time equally laid. It were well that the firſt fruits and tenths of all livings, under ſixty pounds a year, were reſtored to the church; and it is as neceſſary that the ſame ſhould be done to ſeveral of the biſhopricks; for, ſhould the biſhops die ſoon after conſecration, it might ruin their families.

Tenths are the tenth part of the firſt fruit, paid every year, in former times, to the pope; whereas firſt fruits are paid only the firſt year.

Procurations are certain ſums of money paid to the biſhop or archdeacon, for procuring them to viſit the ſeveral pariſhes. The miniſters of thoſe pariſhes which were viſited, did anciently entertain their biſhops when they did viſit; but that being found too chargeable for the inferior clergy, it was ſettled that they ſhould pay a ſum of money in lieu thereof; which, in moſt pariſhes, is ſix ſhillings and eight pence.

Synodals are a certain tribute, which is generally two ſhillings a year, paid by every pariſh prieſt to the biſhop, as an acknowledgement of their ſuperiority and juriſdiction; and becauſe it was generally paid at the conſtant yearly ſynod, aſſembled at Eaſter, therefore theſe payments are called Synodals. Theſe were the aſſemblies of the clergy, wherein they preſented their grievances: but the biſhops, to the prejudice of the church, have diſcontinued theſe ſolemn aſſemblies; which juſtifies the lower houſe of convocation to inſiſt to have the ſame right and privilege, and means of redreſs in convocation, which they ought to have yearly at home in their diſtinct dioceſes.

Pentecoſtals were free oblations of the pariſhioners, paid unto their miniſters at Whitſuntide, which were divided into four parts: one to be retained by the miniſter, for his own benefit; the ſecond for reparation of the church; the third to the uſe of the poor; the fourth part went to the biſhop, who compounded for a yearly certainty with the miniſter for his ſhare; which payment is ſtill continued, though the original occaſion thereof is diſcontinued. It generally comes to ſix pence or eight pence in a pariſh.

There ought to be a more exact way of ſettling terriers, which would give them greater authority, and would better preſerve the rights of the church: they ought to be hanged up in churches, for the publick view of all perſons.

The clergy loſe more the good will of their pariſhioners by ſtrict exacting privy tythes, than by the ſtrict gathering of their more valuable tythes of hay and corn: and what they get in thoſe ſmaller tythes will be loſt in the greater tythes; for it lies much in the power of the pariſhioners to raiſe or diminiſh the yearly value of the parſonage, without doing themſelves any harm. And when the profits of the parſonage conſiſt moſt of ſmall tythes, it would be a great ſhame to the pariſhioners not to give more to their miniſter than what is ſtrictly due.

The rural deanries are very unequal, and lie in length, and intermixed. It were well that there was a new diviſion made, and ſixteen deanries would be a competent number for this dioceſe; for then eighteen pariſhes would be under the juriſdiction of each rural dean. It were convenient that the deanries and hundreds were of the ſame extent, which would make it more eaſy to ſend out orders. The biſhops may now divide the deanries by their own authority; and they may, by conſulting the gentlemen of the county, induce the general ſeſſions to follow their example, and to new-divide the hundreds.

It is a great inconvenience to improvement of lands, that the clergy may not alien their lands. There might be a truſt repoſed in the biſhops and judges, to conſent to an alienation by way of exchange. This would turn to the advantage of the clergy, becauſe they would ſcarce conſent to an exchange, without increaſe of revenue;

venue; and they might in time lay their eſtates more commodiouſly at a nearer diſtance to their houſes.

It were beſt, both for the clergy and laity, that the revenue of churches did ariſe out of money in lieu of tythes: this might be effected by charging two ſhillings in the pound on lands for ever; which ſum ought to be new rated by the legiſlative power every jubilee of years; whereby it may be always the true tenth of the yearly value. This would be a great encouragement to the improvement of lands, and conſequently of the revenue of the clergy. This propoſal would be very beneficial to the publick, becauſe the ſale of tythes would amount to an immenſe ſum, which would ſupply the publick occaſions for many years, and the preſent tax upon land might be eaſed, as much as the tythes would charge it.

There are about eight millions of perſons in England, and computing the number of miniſters to be ten thouſand, there is then one miniſter to eight hundred perſons; and computing the number of houſes to be one million and five hundred thouſand, there is one miniſter to one hundred and fifty houſes: if every perſon paid two ſhillings and ſix pence yearly, there would be a revenue of an hundred pounds to each miniſter. There are forty millions of acres in England: if each acre paid ſix pence yearly, it would riſe to an hundred pounds to each miniſter. The rents of lands and houſes are twenty millions yearly: a rate of twelve pence in the pound would provide an hundred pounds a year to each miniſter. Any of theſe ways would raiſe a competent proviſion for the labouring clergy.

Archdeacons were anciently inferior to rural deans, and were officers appointed to inſpect the diligence of deacons in their collecting and diſtributing of alms: but the archdeacons, by their perſonal attendance on biſhops, did engroſs their favour, and, by degrees, grew to be more conſiderable, and of greater authority, than rural deans. Archbiſhop Lanfranc, in the year 1075, when Godwin the ſuffragan biſhop of St. Martin's was dead, ordered Valerius, an archdeacon, to perform the duty of a ſuffragan, and would not conſecrate any other ſuffragan into that place; which much advanced the reputation of archdeacons.

Rural deans were anciently called *Archi-Preſbyteri*, and held a ſynod of their own clergy, once in three weeks, or once a month, wherein they preſented the miſdemeanours of both clergy and laity within their own diſtrict, and adjudged and puniſhed the leſſer crimes, and preſented the greater crimes to the biſhop. This neceſſary duty of enquiring and preſenting miſdemeanours is now devolved on the pariſh miniſter and church-wardens at the viſitation. We have now preſbyters without any archpreſbyter; and we have an archdeacon without deacons.

The uſeful holy order of deacons is almoſt now loſt out of the church, becauſe it brings no profit. It is difficult for divine right to ſubſiſt without ſecular revenues. It is pity it ſhould not be reſtored to its primitive uſe, to catechiſe children, and to ſolicit relief for the poor. Our Saviour ſends word back to John the Baptiſt, that a main proof that he was the true Meſſias, was, "That the goſpel was preached to the poor." And ſhall not Chriſt's miniſters miniſter to the poor? There would then be much better ſupplies given to the truly indigent, and idleneſs would not meet with the preſent encouragement: it would bring charity into reputation. Thoſe miniſters who did execute this neceſſary good office with charity, diligence and diſcretion, muſt be highly reſpected and reverenced; for many would be the better for them. This perſon might alſo be of good aſſiſtance to the miniſter of the pariſh, in making reſponſes to divine ſervice in a decent manner, which is ſeldom done by the clerks in country churches.

It is a defect in the church, that there is no better proviſion for the maintenance of the pariſh clerk. It may be recommended to miniſters to diſpoſe their own charity to this uſe; eſpecially ſince they have the nomination of the clerk.

There ought to be a proviſion for the widows of miniſters: it might therefore be expedient, that all livings above 50l. a year ſhould be charged with a penſion payable to the widow of the preceding miniſter; provided, that the widow had been married three years to the former miniſter; and the widow muſt make oath that ſhe is not worth 40l. and that ſhe is full forty years old: and no living ſhall be chargeable with two penſions at the ſame time.

It were well that the eccleſiaſtical and civil judicatories were united, and conſiſted of part clergy and part laity; as it was in ancient times, in the hundred courts, and in Weſtminſter hall. This would take away much vexation and odium, and people would not be liable to two proſecutions for the ſame fact; and there would be no jarring about juriſdiction. It is ordained, in the laws of King Canute, *Habeatur in anno ſchiremotus bis, niſi ſæpius ſit; interſint epiſcopus & aldermannus, & doceant ibi Dei rectum & ſeculi:* "Let the county court "be kept twice a year, or oftener; and let the biſhop "and alderman be preſent, to inſtruct the people in "God's laws, and in man's laws."

The probate of wills did primitively belong to the civil courts; but becauſe there were perſons of divers religions in the Roman empire, and many did bequeath legacies to uphold the pagan ſuperſtition, therefore the emperors referred it to the biſhops to examine wills, and to allow ſuch legacies which they did approve: by which means the probate of wills became ſubject to eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions. Regiſters in pariſhes were appointed by Cromwel in the year 1538, when he was vicar general to King Henry the Eighth.

The word Advowſon is derived from Avow, which ſignifies to call to aſſiſtance, and to protect; for lords of manors were generally the patrons and defenders of their churches. It were well that advowſons had continued annexed unto manors, becauſe then they could not belong to mean and deſigning perſons: but the religious foundations firſt broke this cuſtom, and ingroſſed the advowſons, and appropriated the revenues to their own uſe; whereby they loſt the patronage of the richer laity, they ſtarved the inferior labouring clergy, and brought a diſſolution upon themſelves, and fell without pity.

It might be moſt convenient that three perſons were elected by the clergy of a deanry, whereof none ſhould be from amongſt themſelves, and the patron might chooſe one of them to preſent to the biſhop. This would unite the intereſt of the laity and clergy, and may be the beſt means to prevent indirect preſentations.

Of MONUMENTS in CHURCHES.

MONUMENTS expreſs our belief of an immortality, and ſhew our regard to ſouls departed from the body. It is gratitude towards our predeceſſors, and intails honour and reputation on our ſucceſſors.

There ſhould be an inner room on one ſide of the church, ſet apart for monuments; to which there ſhould be no entrance but through the church, to avoid prophaneneſs towards the dead. The materials of theſe monuments ſhould be ſtrong, and not rich, that they may be laſting againſt time, and ſecure againſt villains. The malice of heatheniſh and ſuperſtitious prieſts will not admit a mixture of burying with thoſe of a different perſuaſion. It may be reaſonable to refuſe them the ſolemn divine ſervice at burial, becauſe they rejected communion when they were living: but it is inhuman to deny them leave to cover their bodies with earth; this ſhews an inveterate mind

mind to perpetuate malice after they are dead. It is contrary to all true ſenſe of religion, which requires all men to live in humility towards God, and in love and charity towards all men.

There was no burying in towns till about the year 750: then began church yards to be joined to churches within the towns; becauſe, when giving money to prieſts to pray for ſouls departed did prevail, then the prieſts procured church yards to be conſecrated within the towns, that they might not have far to go. Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury, upon rebuilding that church in the year 1075, brought up the uſe of vaults, and of burying near the high altar. Some eminent holy perſons had been buried in churches in former ages; but then it was in the body of the church, or in the wings; they never thought the nearer to the altar was the nearer to heaven. Many of our modern divines, and other eminent perſons, have ſhewn their diſlike of burying in churches, both in their diſcourſes, and in their practice; particularly archbiſhop Sancroft and the lord chief juſtice Hale, who both, by their own directions, lie buried in the church yard.

Of CHARITABLE GIFTS.

CHARITY is the life of religion, the true viſible church, the duty of all mankind, and the eſſential office of a miniſter, without which all his other qualities are droſs. The firſt and only means to acquire this neceſſary virtue is to ſubdue all paſſion. Herein the excellency of a miniſter of Chriſt will appear. He can then ſafely converſe with the poor, the ignorant, and the humourſome man. Theſe are the ſick, who moſt need a ſpiritual phyſician. This ought to be his daily buſineſs, and this is work enough: and as of faith, hope and charity, the laſt is the greateſt, ſo a prieſt ought to be as zealous to do and maintain good works, as to defend the doctrines and rights of the church.

It appears by examining the particular charities in the ſeveral pariſhes, that this latter age has been as fruitful in good works as any of the former. There have not been ſo many pompous buildings, and extravagant donations, which are often the effects of proud and ſuperſtitious minds; but the modern charities tend to the relief of the ſick and poor, which proceed from an humble and compaſſionate mind. The others go away with the loud applauſe of the world; but theſe are the true praiſe-worthy, and ought to be encouraged. Some think to go to heaven by their zeal for the faith, againſt the enemies of it; and another ſort there is, who think to work out their ſalvation by reading chapters, hearing ſermons, and ſinging pſalms; but theſe are not the works by which men are to be tried at the great day of judgment. Chapters will not clothe the naked, ſermons will not feed the hungry, ſinging of pſalms will not refreſh the ſick and weary. Let our hearts be inclined to keep the new commandment of our bleſſed Saviour, "Love one another;" and let us feel the effects of it by a ſubſtantial charity.

Of the LAWS of ENGLAND.

THE common law of England conſiſts of a mixture of the Mercian law, brought in by the Angles, of the Weſt-Saxon law brought in by the Saxons, and of the Daniſh law brought in by the Danes.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, was the firſt who compiled a body of laws in this kingdom, about the year 561, but they were very imperfect. Ina, king of the Weſt-Saxons, publiſhed his laws in the year 720; and Offa, king of Mercia, collected his laws in the year 760. King Alfred completed a book of laws out of all theſe three, about the year 900. King Edward the Elder, and his immediate ſucceſſors, neglected this union of the laws, and permitted the ſeveral cuſtoms to prevail in the ſeveral provinces; wherefore king Edward the Confeſſor, having experienced the great inconveniency of this diverſity and contrariety of laws, did reſtore them to their former unity. Therefore this king Edward is accounted the principal law-maker: and the preſent common law is accounted to have its principal eſtabliſhment from his authority; and they are called King Edward's Laws.

King William the Conqueror was obſtinate to introduce his Norwegian and Norman laws; but by the importunity and ſtratagem of ſome great men of the kingdom, he was prevailed on to re-eſtabliſh king Edward's laws; notwithſtanding which, he introduced many foreign laws; and the laws in all ages have undergone ſo great alteration, that they now have ſcarce any relation to king Edward's laws. Maud the empreſs endeavoured to lay aſide king Edward's laws, and to introduce the Norman law; which did chiefly raiſe ſo many enemies againſt her title.

The ancient office of chief juſticier of England did comprehend the juriſdiction of all the preſent law-courts in Weſtminſter hall. This great office loſt its power by degrees, at ſeveral times. In the ſeventeenth year of king John it was enacted that common pleas ſhould abide in a fixed place, and not follow the king's court, which did bereave the king's juſticier of great power and profit. In the reign of king Edward the Second a chief baron was appointed in the court of exchequer, which did likewiſe take away another great ſhare of the power of the chief juſticier.

Hubert Walter archbiſhop of Canterbury was conſtituted chief juſticier of England by king Richard the Firſt; but pope Innocent, by a brief wherein he threatened the king with an interdiction, did require that the archbiſhop ſhould be removed from that office, becauſe, as the pope alledged, it did not become biſhops to be employed in ſecular affairs: this was in the year 1198. The king forthwith obeyed, and made Jeofry, the ſon of Peter, chief juſticier in his place. However, the clergy did long after continue in civil employments belonging to juſtice; but they did upon ſuch occaſions alter their eccleſiaſtical habit, and did introduce the uſe of coifs to cover their ſhaved heads: which cuſtom is continued to this day by the judges and ſerjeants at law.

Many of the officers in chancery were anciently of the eccleſiaſtical orders, and the lord chancellor himſelf was called *Archicapellanus*; and the ſix clerks, who are conſiderable officers in that court, do ſtill bear their primitive names; and this was the original occaſion why ſo many preſentations to churches were annexed to that great office, that the lord chancellor might thereby be enabled to reward the officers of his court.

This iſland, before the invaſion of the Romans, was governed by a multitude of petty kings; who, without doubt, had their general councils, which upon emergent occaſions did, in probability, conſiſt of all their ſubjects who could bear arms; ſo that of neceſſity the commons were, in the moſt ancient times, a part of the great councils. But no form or method can be expected from theſe councils, who had no clothes, and knew no letters, and were ſo ſavage that a father, his ſons and brothers, had ten or twelve wives in common and promiſcuous uſe.

About ſixty years before the death of our Saviour the Romans invaded this land, and in the next age took poſſeſſion, and kept the ſame about four hundred years. All this time there could be no ſolemn great councils amongſt the Britons, becauſe the Romans exerciſed their own method of government.

About the year 450 the Saxons did invade this part of Britain, and divided it into ſeven kingdoms, which

continued about three hundred and fifty years. They were engaged in continual mutual wars, and could make uſe of no other council than their own officers civil and military; but, upon great occaſions, they called together all who could be ſerviceable in war, and aſked their conſent and aſſiſtance.

About the year 800 Egbert, king of the Weſt-Saxons, over-powers the other kingdoms, and unites them under one monarchy; but ſtill the nation is engaged in cruel wars with the pagan Danes, until the reign of king William the Conqueror. Theſe Saxon monarchs made uſe of the counſel of their great officers, and other great men, who attended in their courts at the great feſtivals, at which time their laws were promulgated. King Canute publiſhed his laws at Chriſtmas, the laws of king Edmund were publiſhed at Eaſter, and the laws of king Henry the Firſt were publiſhed at Whitſuntide, in the year 1108. We have many exact hiſtories writ in theſe times, and no other account is given of their general councils.

In the year 1066 king William the Conqueror obtains this kingdom, who rewarded his followers with great honours and eſtates. They who had eſtates of thirteen knights fees, and a third part of a knight's fee, or more, were reputed the greater barons: to theſe were joined the biſhops, and all mitred abbots. Thoſe who had fewer knights fees than above mentioned were accounted the leſſer barons or commons; for they were the only freeholders in thoſe days. Sometimes only the greater barons, and only ſuch of them as the king thought fit, were ſummoned to the great council: but when extraordinary occaſions happened, then alſo all the leſſer barons or freeholders were likewiſe ſummoned; as they were by king Henry the Firſt, to ſecure the ſucceſſion of the crown to Maud his daughter; and ſo they were on ſome other occaſions. But in the ſeventeenth and laſt year of king John, all the greater barons, and leſſer barons or freeholders, aſſembled themſelves, and came to an agreement with the king, that from thenceforth no more taxes ſhould be raiſed, or new laws enacted, without the joint conſent of the greater barons, and of the leſſer barons; which may be expreſſed without the conſent of the lords and commons. The charter is ſtill extant, and does expreſs as much in plain terms. It ſays, "We will raiſe no eſcuage "without the general conſent of the great council; "except in three caſes, either for redemption of our "perſon, if we ſhall be taken priſoner, or for making "our eldeſt ſon a knight, or for marriage of our eldeſt "daughter, which ſhall be but once, and in a mo-"derate ſum. And we do henceforth ordain, that "for the granting of any other aids we will ſummon "by our writ, and will have the conſent of our arch-"biſhops, abbots, earls, and great barons. We will "alſo ſummon, by our ſheriffs and bayliffs, all them "who hold of us *in capite*; and they ſhall have forty "days notice, and we will proceed according to their "council."

It was found dangerous to the ſtate, that ſuch great multitudes ſhould meet in common council, and it was chargeable to the leſſer barons themſelves. It was therefore thought expedient, in the forty-ninth year of king Henry the Third, in the year 1265, at the time when the popular earl of Leiceſter had the king's perſon in his poſſeſſion, and had the entire management of the kingdom, to iſſue out writs to elect two of theſe leſſer barons in every county, called at this day Knights of the Shire, with ſwords by their ſides. And it was thought proper, at the ſame time, to ſend writs to the ſheriffs, to cauſe two citizens to be elected out of every city, and two burgeſſes out of every borough. Even this was thought too chargeable to many of the boroughs, who thereupon procured themſelves to be exempted. And in this reign this general aſſembly did firſt obtain the name of Parliament. Many laws have ſince been made in divers reigns, to eſtabliſh this national legiſlative authority. Thus this preſent admirable conſtitution grew up by degrees to an happy perfection; wherein is lodged the ſupreme authority, and wherein the whole nation is repreſented both in church and ſtate.

The ambition of prieſts has aboliſhed the like conſtitution in Italy; the mutual wars betwixt contending princes have extinguiſhed it in Germany; the pride of monarchs has deſtroyed it in Spain; differences in religion have laid it aſide in France; the arrogancy of the lords has ſubverted it in Denmark; the madneſs of the commons has ruined it in Sweden; and the barbarity of the Muſcovites has not admitted it in Ruſſia; but curſed be the man who ſhall attempt to undermine this happy conſtitution in Great Britain!

When the commons formerly went to conſult by themſelves upon any great affair, they returned their anſwer by a member of their own, whom they choſe upon that particular occaſion. Their firſt ſtanding ſpeaker was ſir Thomas Hungerford, in the fifty-firſt year of Edward the Third. A miſtake has riſen, that the commons did heretofore ſit in the ſame houſe with the lords; but Mr. Prynn affirms, in his preface to ſir Robert Cotton's abridgement of the parliament records in the tower, that this miſtake was occaſioned by a miſtranſlation of the parliament-rolls of 6 Ed. III. abridged by ſir Robert Cotton; which abridgement did alſo lead ſir Edward Cook into the ſame error. The words of the abridgement are, "The biſhops and proc-"tors of the clergy went by themſelves to conſult, and "the lords and commons by themſelves." The French word *Grants* is tranſlated for Commons, whereas it ſhould have been Other great men. This fully appears by the words of the roll more at length: which are theſe.

"And the ſaid earls, barons, and other great men, "conſulted by themſelves; the which earls, barons, "and other great men, returned and made anſwer to "the king by the mouth of Beaumont; and the things "ſo ordained by the ſaid earls, barons, and other "great men, were read before the lord the king, and the "prelates; the knights of the ſhire and the other com-"mons did approve thereof; and the ſaid ordinances were "fully aſſented and agreed unto by our lord the king, "the prelates, earls, barons, and other great men, "and alſo by the knights of ſhires, and the other com-"mons."

The power of the clergy did decreaſe ever ſince the reign of king Henry the Third, as may appear by their ſummons to parliament. In the ancient times all mitred abbeys ſat in the great council. In the forty-ninth year of king Henry the Third one hundred and two abbots and priors were ſummoned to parliament, whereas there were then only twenty-five lay-barons ſummoned. In the firſt year of king Edward the Second, fifty-ſix abbots and priors were ſummoned. In the fourth year of king Edward the Third the number of abbots and priors ſummoned to parliament were thirty-three. But in the reigns preceding the diſſolution of monaſteries, only twenty-ſeven abbots and priors were ſummoned to parliament.

The Romans anciently choſe their ſenators by the value of their eſtates. Our greater barons, in England, were ſuch who held by the moſt knights fees. Perhaps it might be a good expedient in Utopia, that ſenators ſhould hold their places for life, and their eſtates ſhould conſiſt of 500l. a year, which ought to undergo a ſtrict examination. If their number, by theſe means, ſhould be thought too many or too few, this might be regulated by fixing an age, either thirty or forty years old. Theſe perſons would be above mean temptations, and all debauchery and animoſity in elections would be prevented; they would then be a venerable aſſembly of wealthy citizens.

Of NAMES.

MOST places have their names from the Romans or Saxons; but where they retain their ancient Britiſh names, it is more difficult to find out their derivation.

Anciently they writ the title of perſons over their names, as $\frac{\text{Earl}}{\text{William}}$; this gave the denomination of Surnames; and for this reaſon they are called by the Latin authors of the middle ages *Supra Nomina*, or Surnames. Hereditary ſurnames were not uſed till after the Norman conqueſt; and ſeals began to be in uſe about the ſame time. King Edward the Confeſſor was much addicted to the cuſtoms of France, and he firſt introduced the uſe of appendant ſeals in England. Hereditary coats of arms began in the reign of king Richard the Firſt.

The ſurnames, after the conqueſt, were generally taken from the place of their abode; whereas, more anciently, men were diſtinguiſhed by adding their father's chriſtian name to their own, as, *Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor*.

Of LORDS of MANORS.

LORDS of manors did anciently exerciſe a much greater juriſdiction within their manors than they do at preſent. King William, at the diviſion of this kingdom into baronies, did divide it into thirty thouſand baronies. Theſe were ſo many manors; and their proprietors were the only freeholders in the land, and were ſtyled Barons, and were divided into greater barons and the leſſer barons. The greater barons had likewiſe two diſtinct titles; that is, the richer of them were ſtyled Earls, the others retained the name of Barons. They who had twenty knights fees and upwards, were accounted earls. Each knight's fee was valued at twenty pounds yearly rent, according to the Norman money, which is equal to ſixty pounds of our preſent money. So twenty knights fees amounting to one thouſand two hundred pounds a year, which being valued according to the different rates of corn in thoſe days, and in this preſent age, it will amount unto ſixteen times as much, which is nineteen thouſand pounds a year. This is a vaſt eſtate for a ſubject, before extravagant luxury and profuſe expences had debauched the nation; eſpecially conſidering that this was the leaſt eſtate of an earl.

A baron's eſtate was thirteen knights fees, and a third part of a knight's fee; which being valued, according to the preceding computation, amounts to 12,800l. a year, at a preſent eſtimate.

Barons of parliament anciently held their honours by federal tenure, until the reign of king John; then they began to be called by writ; and afterwards, in the eleventh year of king Richard the Second, they began to be created by patent, though ſome time after they were alſo called by writ.

Moſt of the great barons fell in the battle of Eveſham, wherein Simon Monfort the great earl of Leiceſter, and eleven others of thoſe barons, were ſlain in the year 1265; therefore others were called by writs: And becauſe they ſat in parliament with the former, and were to all intents reputed their equals, thence came the name of Peers; becauſe they were *pares*, or equal, to the former barons which were by tenure.

The ancient dukes mentioned in our Saxon hiſtory were titles given to great men, in reſpect of their military employments. The firſt duke of the preſent acceptation was the Black Prince, created duke of Cornwall by his father king Edward the Third, in the eleventh year of his reign, 1337. The firſt marquis was Robert de Vere earl of Oxford, created marquis of Dublin by king Richard the Second, in the eighth year of his reign, 1385. The firſt viſcount was John Beaumont, created viſcount Beaumont by king Henry the Sixth, in the eighteenth year of his reign, 1440. Coronets were firſt aſſigned to earls in the reign of king Henry the Third; the coronets of viſcounts, in the reign of king James the Firſt; and the coronets of barons, by king Charles the Second, after his reſtoration.

King Richard the Third, out of reſpect to the city of Gloceſter, from which he had his ducal title, erected an herald king at arms, by the name of Gloceſter, and ſubmitted all Wales to his juriſdiction.

The office of herald is, at this day, a moſt excellent conſtitution for the honour and benefit of the nation. It preſerves peace and quiet by preventing contentions and confuſion; and they are neceſſary officers in war. The heralds are incorporated by the names of three kings at arms, ſix other heralds, and four purſuivants. The firſt is Garter King at Arms, whoſe juriſdiction extends all over England: the ſecond is Clarencieux, whoſe province is the ſouth parts on this ſide Trent; the name is derived from the town of Clare in Suffolk, which place was eminent for giving titles to many great earls, and to the dukes of Clarence: the third is Norroy, whoſe province is over the north parts beyond Trent. The ſix heralds are, Windſor, Cheſter, Richmond, Somerſet, York and Lancaſter. The four purſuivants are, Rouge-Croſs, Blue-Mantle, Rouge-Dragon, and Portcullis.

Very few families continue to flouriſh above three generations, therefore there are few families above an hundred years ſtanding.

This appears by the ſubſidies charged on this county, in the fifth year of king James the Firſt, which is above an hundred years ſince. The names of the perſons there charged with ten pounds or upwards, are as follow:

KIFT'S-GATE DIVISION.

	Pounds
Giles Read, of Twining, Eſq.	30
Mr. Rowland Baugh, of Tivlning,	10
Anthony Smith, of Cambden, Eſq.	20
Sir Hugh Brawn, of Senbury,	40
Sir Edward Fiſher, of Micleton,	25
Sir John Tracy, of Toddington,	30
Mr. Henry Stratford, of Hawling,	10
Thomaſin Grevill, of Seiſincot, widow,	10
Mr. George Stratford, of Farmcot,	10
Thomas Buſhel, of Pebworth, Eſq.	20
Sir John Chamberlain, of Preſbury,	25
Sir Robert Cotton, of Little Compton,	10
William Norwood, of Lack-Hampton, Eſq.	20
Richard Delabere, of South-Ham, Eſq.	11
Paul Tracy, of Stanway, Eſq.	30
William Barnes, of Clifford-Chambers, Eſq.	20
John Higford, of Dixon, Eſq.	15
Nicholas Overbury, of Borton on the Hill, Eſq.	10
Thomas Caſſey, of Apperly, Eſq.	10
Mr. John Carter, of Lower Sivell	20
Lady Lane, of Bradwell,	10
William Dutton, of Sherborn, Eſq,	40

BERKLEY DIVISION.

Henry Fleetwood, of Beverſton, Eſq.	12
Thomas Cheſter, of Almonſbury, Eſq. in ward,	
Anthony Kingſcot, of Kingſcot, Eſq. in ward,	
Mr. William Baſſet, of Uley,	11
Sir William Throgmorton, of Tortworth,	20
Lady Painter, of Alderley,	10
Richard Codrington, of Codrington, Eſq.	20
Simon Codrington, of Wapley, Eſq.	25
Nicholas Butler, of Badminton, Eſq.	20
George Huntley, of Boxwell, Eſq.	20
Lady Newton, of Bitton,	20
Sir Thomas Seymour, of Winterborn,	20

Sir

	Pounds
Sir John Points, of Acton,	20
Richard Berkley, of Stock-giffard, Esq.	20
Mr. William Goslet, of Marshfield,	12
John Dennis, of Pucclechurch, Esq.	12
Sir Henry Billingsley, of Sifton,	20

FOREST DIVISION.

Sir Edward Wintour, of Lidney,	40
Sir Robert Woodrufe, of Alvington, Esq.	20
William Compton, of Alvington, Esq.	15
Thomas Bainham, of Clowerwall, Esq.	40
William Hall, of Churchend Bearn, Esq.	10
George Catchmay, of St. Briavell's, Esq.	10
Joseph Bainham, of Westbury, Esq.	20
Giles Faster, of Dimmock, Esq.	20
Henry Finch, of Kempley, Esq.	10

SEVEN HUNDREDS.

John Coxwell, of Cirencester, Esq.	16
Sir John Hungerford, of Down-Amney, Esq.	40
John Pleydell, of Holy-Rood-Amney, Esq.	10
John Catleby, of Sydinton Langley, Esq.	15
Francis Thynn, of Kampsford, Esq.	14
William Blomer, of Katherop, Esq.	15
William Kingston, of Quennington, Esq.	20
William Burchier, of Barnsley, Esq.	20
Robert Bathurst, of Letchlad, Esq.	20
John Pettyplace, of Coln Alwins, Esq.	10
Edward Ayleworth, of Notgrove, Esq.	10
William Rogers, of Dowdswell, Esq.	20
Sir Henry Blomer, of Shipton Moign,	20
Thomas Estcourt, of Lashborow, Esq.	20
Henry Bridges, of Avening, Esq.	20
Sir Henry Pool, of Saperton,	50
John Throckmorton, of Lyppiat, Esq.	20
William Try, of Hardwick, Esq.	10
Sir Henry Winston, of Oxhinch,	30
Sir George Huntley, of Frocester,	20
James Clifford, of Frampton on Severn, Esq.	25
Mr. Edward Bromswick, of Frampton on Severn,	10

GLOCESTER and the IN-COUNTY.

Thomas Machin, of Gloucester, Esq.	10
Luke Garnons, of Gloucester, Esq.	10
Richard Atkyns, of Tusleigh, Esq.	15
William Guise, of Elmore, Esq.	17
Mr. Richard Wood, of Brookrup,	10
Jasper Selwyn, of Matson, Esq.	10
Arthur Porter, of Lanthony, Esq.	12
Sir William Cook, of Highnam,	20
Mr. William Partridge, of Down Hatherly,	10

The number of these persons are seventy-nine: and at this day, in the space of one hundred years, fifty of those families are extinct, and only twenty-nine are remaining.

It is also observable how the nature of taxes does change. The whole county was charged in those subsidies at 11,629l. 16s. 8d. whereof 8,251l. 10s. was charged on goods, and only 3,378l. 6s. 8d. on the lands. In the forty-fifth year of king Edward the Third, a tax of 50,000l. was laid on the thirty-nine counties of England; Cheshire being excluded. Glocestershire was then charged for its proportion with 1,473l. 4s. There were then reckoned two hundred fifty-four parishes in the whole county.

About twelve persons resident in this county may have a thousand pound a year lying within this county. About two hundred inhabitants, besides the clergy, may have 100l. a year lying within the county, which may be thus calculated. There are two hundred and fifty militia horse found in this county: whoever finds two horses must be accounted but as one person; whoever lives out of the county, and the clergy who are charged to horse, are not to be reckoned: there will not then remain above two hundred persons. It may be conjectured, that there are about six hundred persons who have ten pounds a year lying in the county: this is above two in a parish.

It were well for the government, for the gentry, and for the common people, that there were more beneficial offices within the county. This might be effected without much charge to the publick; by making a constant chairman at the sessions, who should be *custos rotulorum*, and have a competent largess of fees; 2. By making the sheriff triennial, and easing the passing his accounts in the Exchequer; 3. By a county treasurer; 4. By nominating counsel at law, who must be retained in every cause at assizes and sessions, as the city counsel are at London; 5. By an an office of a master of requests; 6. By annexing a privy-chamber-man's place, or one of the guard of pensioners, to every county. Such like means would improve the gentry, and make them fit for publick business; and would create a due dependency on the crown, and enable them to serve their neighbours.

Justices of the peace, though their jurisdiction extends over the whole county, yet they should be assigned to the particular inspection of some one hundred, as aldermen are assigned to particular wards in London; because then the justices would be better able to give an account of their several districts to the publick ministry upon any emergent occasion.

Of PARISHES.

THERE is no part of Glocestershire but what is within seven miles of some other county: this happens because the city of Glocester is a distinct county, and the parish of Kingswood is in Wiltshire.

Dorsinton is the fartheſt part north from Glocester, which is twenty-six miles; Lechlade is the fartheſt part east from Glocester, which is twenty-two miles; Keynsham is the fartheſt part south from Glocester, which is thirty-two miles; St. Briavell's is the fartheſt part west from Glocester, being eighteen miles.

The parishes are very disproportioned: the parish of Newland, in the forest division, is thirty miles in compass; the parish of Rudford, in the same division, is three miles in compass; so that the one parish is an hundred times as large as the other.

It is a neglect, that the highways and footpaths are not better amended; that lights in the dark nights are not set up in market-towns as they are in London; that hospitals are not erected in the greater towns, for the relief of the sick and wounded, and for the conveniency of women to lie in. Many more such publick charities are neglected, because Faith, like Pharaoh's lean kine, has devoured Charity. It is hard to allow neither free-will nor good-will.

It were pleasant, and would yield an innocent diversion, if populous towns would set out a piece of ground with delightful walks, decently planted with rows of trees, for the publick use of the inhabitants, and for strangers and travellers. It would be both for the health and pleasure of the place, and they might meet here to discourse their affairs better than in a publick house of entertainment.

The situations of places were formerly chosen in meadows or low grounds, for the sake of rivers; now they are chosen on hills, for the sake of prospect. They were formerly fit for water-mills, now for wind-mills. Perhaps it were best to seat the houses on rising grounds in the vale, and on low grounds in the hill-countries; for it is equally inconvenient to be annoyed by water or by wind.

The number of acres in England, till within these few years, were computed about twenty-eight millions; which mistake did arise in probability from the survey taken in the Norman conquest; for king William did then divide the kingdom into sixty thousand two hundred knights fees; every knight's fee did contain five hides, and five hides were generally estimated to consist of four hundred and eighty acres: wherefore 60,200

being

being multiplied by 480, it produces the ſum of 28,896,000 acres; which has been generally received to be the full number of acres in this kingdom, until this preſent age; but now it may be demonſtrated that the extent of England does conſiſt of above forty millions of acres; and it is conjectured that it doth exceed that calculation by three or four millions of acres more. The great difference in theſe accounts was occaſioned becauſe Wales and ſome of the northern counties were not included in the admeaſurement of William the Conqueror, nor in the former admeaſurement of the Saxons in the reign of king Alfred.

There are not five of the inhabitants of Gloceſterſhire in an houſe, one with another, throughout the county; there are about five perſons in an houſe in market-towns, but not above four perſons in the villages.

One in thirty-eight perſons is born in a year, one in forty-ſeven dies in a year.

No obſervation can be made of the healthfulneſs of a place by the yearly births and burials; becauſe where there is a manufacture, people will flock thither, and then more muſt die in proportion than are born in that place; and the moſt unhealthy places are healthy and natural to the inhabitants accuſtomed to that air.

Of the FREEHOLDERS.

THE number of barons or freeholders were few in the firſt times after the Norman conqueſt; there were about fifty freeholders in the whole county of Gloceſter, whereof the great barons were more in number than the leſſer barons. All the reſt of the lands were in the crown or church. Twenty-five abbeys, and larger churches, were poſſeſſed of great eſtates in this county.

The Names of all the Freeholders both of the Greater Barons and of the Leſſer, with the Names of the ſeveral Manors belonging to them, are as followeth:

Earl Roger of Montgomery, he was ſon of Hugh de Montgomery, by Jocelyn daughter of Turolfe by Weva ſiſter to Gunnora ducheſs of Normandy, who was great grandmother to king William the Conqueror. He was one of the chief counſellors for the invaſion of England, leading the middle part of the army in that memorable battle, and was a man prudent, juſt, and moderate, as well as valiant. He was advanced to the earldoms of Suſſex and Shrewſbury, and was rewarded with the greateſt part of Shropſhire, and with an hundred and fifty-ſeven other manors, whereof Hantone in Biſley hundred, in Gloceſterſhire, was one. He married Mabel, daughter and heir of the family of Beleſme.

Earl Hugh, ſurnamed Lupus, was made earl of Cheſter with great royalties by king William. He was his ſiſter's ſon by Richard de Abrincis, called Joz, a nobleman in Normandy. This earl Hugh was a valiant ſoldier, and was therefore placed at Cheſter by the advice of the publick council, to reſtrain the Welch, and had vaſt poſſeſſions given him; all Cheſhire, except what then belonged to the biſhop, which was not much; and a hundred and twenty-four manors in other counties, whereof Biſley and Trogham, Campden, Weſton, and two manors in the hundred of Longtree, lay in Gloceſterſhire.

Earl Moreton, his chriſtian name was Robert: he was half brother to king William, by his mother, who had married Harlewin of mean extraction. He much promoted the conqueſt, and was rewarded with the earldom of Cornwall. He had the ſtandard of St. Michael borne before him in the great deciſive battle, and therefore afterwards founded a monaſtery at St. Michael in Cornwall. He married Maud, daughter of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewſbury. He had ſeven hundred twenty-ſeven manors beſtowed on him, whereof Longborow, in Gloceſterſhire, was one. His ſon William ſucceeded him, but died, probably without iſſue, in the reign of Henry the Firſt, againſt whom he had rebelled in the behalf of Robert Curthoſe: he had his eyes put out, and was alſo impriſoned to his death, after the manner of that unfortunate prince.

William de Owe, he was earl of Ewe, in Latin *de Auco*, in Normandy, and ſon of Robert earl of Ewe, who was a great counſellor to king William, when he was only duke of Normandy. This William had one hundred and fifteen manors, in divers counties, given to him, whereof Stonehouſe, Wighiete, Alurediſton, Teddenham, Dunteſburn, Torleton, Alwidiſton, Shipton, Culkerton, Badgworth and Lower-Swell, were in Gloceſterſhire. He alſo took up arms againſt king William the Second, on behalf of Robert Curthoſe, the king's elder brother. He very much ravaged the county of Gloceſter; but by large promiſes he was gained over to the king, and again proved treacherous to him: and afterwards being vanquiſhed in a duel, which he had demanded to juſtify himſelf, he was impriſoned at Saliſbury, where he was caſtrated and had his eyes put out.

William, ſon of Baderon, he came over a ſoldier in the army of king William the Conqueror, and was rewarded with twenty-two manors, whereof twelve were in Gloceſterſhire; Cirenceſter, Dunteſborn, Sudinton, Weſton, Tiberton, Huntley, Hope, Stowr, Weſtbury, Newnham, Lydeney, Hiwoldeſton and Hagepine: his ſon William took the name of Monmouth, whoſe iſſue male failed 41 Hen. III.

William the Chamberlain, he was poſſeſſed of Wenecot, in the pariſh of Cliford Chambers.

William Gozenboded, he was ſeized of theſe following manors in the county of Gloceſter; Pebworth, Wineckton, Clapton, Briſſentune, Calcote, Aileworth, Farmcot, Guiting, Cateſlat, Tetinton, Barrinton, Duntintune.

William, the ſon of Widon, he was ſeized of the manor of Dryham.

William Froiſſelaw, he was ſeized of theſe manors; Uliton, Conicot and Littentune.

William, the ſon of Norman, held three manors; Morecote, Bicknor, Dewe and Tatintone, and other lands within the hundred of Bledeſloe.

William Leuric held Leckintone, Heily, Withington, Shipton and Turk-Dean.

Roger de Laci, he was ſon of Walter de Laci, who was a great ſoldier, and came over with king William, and gave lands in Dene to the church of Gloceſter, and founded the church of St. Peter at Hereford, and made it a cell to the church of Gloceſter. He died by a fall from a ladder amongſt the buildings, 1084, and was buried in the chapter-houſe at Gloceſter. His ſon Roger ſucceeded him, and was in arms for Robert duke of Normandy againſt king William the Second, for which he was baniſhed, and his eſtate was given to Hugh his brother. He was ſeized of one hundred and ſixteen manors, whereof twenty were in Gloceſterſhire; Kempley, Horſenhal, Craſowell, Icombe, Riſendon, Guiting, Dunteſburn, Wich, Edgeworth, Modiete, Tydenham, Quenington, Norlech, Hatherup, Winruſh, Straton, Swinton, Oakley, Slaughter and Wormington. John, a deſcendant of this family, was created earl of Lincoln, by king Henry the Third, 17 Hen. III.

Roger de Belmont, he was deſcended of an ancient noble family, allied to the dukes of Normandy, and was one of the counſel to king William the Conqueror. He was rewarded with ninety-one manors, whereof Dorſinton in Gloceſterſhire was one. His ſon Robert was earl of Mellent, and created earl of Leiceſter by king Henry the Firſt. The title of Earl of Leiceſter was extinguiſhed in the ſixth year of king John, by the death of Robert the laſt earl without iſſue; whereby his inheritance went to his two ſiſters.

Roger de Leuri, he was ſeized of the manors Hantone, Tetbury, Upton, Culcorton and Haſedene.

Roger de Berchelai was a great lord in the reign of king William, and aſſumed the name of Berchelai

from the place of his reſidence, in imitation of the Normans. He was poſſeſſed of many great eſtates in Gloceſterſhire, of which Coberly, Dodington and Siſton, are recorded in Domeſday book. He gave the churches of Ozleworth, Coaly, Arlingham, Slimbridge and Weys, with the tythes and lands thereunto belonging, unto the priory of St. Leonard Stanly; in which priory he afterwards became a profeſſed monk, 5 Will. II.

Ralph de Berchelai, he was brother to Roger de Berchelai. He died before his brother, and left a ſon, William; who ſucceeded in eſtate both to his father, and to his uncle Roger de Berchelai. He was ſeized of divers lands in Gloceſterſhire, of Wapeley, Stanley, and other lands in Longtree hundred.

Ralph Paganell, he had great poſſeſſions given to him by king William. He was ſeized of fifty-five manors, and of an eſtate in Longtree hundred, in Gloceſterſhire.

Ralph de Toni, ſon of Roger, called alſo de Conchis from the monaſtery founded in that place by his father, a great baron and hereditary ſtandard-bearer of Normandy. This Ralph de Toni was ſtandard-bearer to king William, in his great battle near Haſtings, and was rewarded with thirty-eight manors, whereof ſeven were in Gloceſterſhire; Cheuringuards in the pariſh of Eberton, Iccomb, Bromſborow, Harnhill, Amney, Cerney, and Lower Swell. His wife was Elizabeth, or Iſabel (as ſome call her) daughter of Simon de Montfort, progenitor of the great earl of Leiceſter. He died the 2d of Hen. I. and was buried with his anceſtors in the abbey of Conchis in Normandy. The male line of this family was extinguiſhed in the reign of king Edward the Second.

Robert de Todeni, he was a nobleman who came in with king William. He built himſelf a ſeat in Rutlandſhire, called Belvoir Caſtle, from the large pleaſant proſpect. His poſterity changed their name to Aubigni or Albanii. He was poſſeſſed of eighty-one manors, whereof Riſendon, Horton, Stapleton and Frampton, were in Gloceſterſhire. He gave a plough's tillage in Stapleton to the priory which he had founded at Belvoir, to pray for the ſoul of Adela his wife.

Robert Deſpenſator, he was hereditary ſteward of Normandy, and therefore obtained the name of Diſpencer, and was brother to Urſo de Abetot ſheriff of Worceſterſhire. He was poſſeſſed of thirty-ſeven manors, whereof Wicvene, now called Childs Wickham, in Gloceſterſhire, was one. He was anceſtor to the Spencers, famous in the reign of king Richard the Second, and to the preſent earls of Sunderland.

Robert de Oilei, he came in with the Conqueror, and was made conſtable of Oxford, and had the barony thereof given to him. He built the caſtle at Oxford, and had ſixty-one manors in divers counties, whereof three were in Gloceſterſhire; Riſenden, Turk-Dean and Newton. Vigel Doiley his brother ſucceeded him. This barony was extinguiſhed, 47 Hen. III. for want of iſſue male, when Henry, the laſt of this branch, left two ſiſters his heirs, whereof Margery was married to Henry earl of Warwick.

Richard Legatus, he was ſeized of Tormarton in Grumbalſaſh hundred.

Oſbern Giffard, he was rewarded by the Conqueror with twenty manors, whereof four were in Gloceſterſhire; Rockinton, Stoke, Oldbury, and Brimsfield. At this laſt he had a caſtle, which was the reſidence of the family, and continued in the name to the latter end of the reign of king Edward the Firſt.

Jeofrey Orletile, he was ſeized of Baunton.

Gilbert, the ſon of Turold, he was ſeized of Oakely, Trewſbury, Cernie, Rendcomb and Aileworth.

Durand, the ſheriff of Gloceſter, he held Aſbrook Dunteſborn, Cuckerton, Dedmarton, Whaddon, Seiſincot, Iccumbe, Shipton, Harsfield, Moreton, Littleton and Condicote.

Drogo, or Dru, was the ſon of Ponz a nobleman of Normandy. He had a younger brother named Richard, who was anceſtor to the family of the Cliffords, of whom was deſcended Roſamond the concubine of king Henry the Second. This family was afterwards created earls of Cumberland. The male line ended but in the year 1643; and the heireſs of the family was married to the grandfather of the preſent earl of Burlington. This Drogo Ponz was alſo anceſtor of the family of Pointz of Iron Acton. He was poſſeſſed of fifteen manors, whereof Norleach and Frampton on the Severn were in Gloceſterſhire; at which laſt place ſome of the family of the Cliffords are at this day reſiding.

Walter, the ſon of Ponz, he was the eldeſt ſon of Ponz a nobleman of Normandy, and elder brother of Drogo and Richard. He was poſſeſſed of three manors in Oxfordſhire, and of Lech in Gloceſterſhire.

Walter, ſon of Roger, he was ſeized of the manors of Barington and Cerney.

Walter Diaconus, he was ſeized of the manors of Seiſincot.

Walter Baliſtarius, he was poſſeſſed of the manors of Bully, Rodley and Frampton.

Henry de Ferrariis, he came out of Normandy with king William, and had the caſtle of Tutbury in Staffordſhire given to him, and two hundred and eleven manors in divers counties, whereof Letchlade in Gloceſterſhire was one. His ſon was made earl of Derby, which title was extinguiſhed by attainder, in the fiftieth year of Henry the Third.

Ernulph de Heſding, he was ſeized of Kempsford, Hatherop, Amney, Oldbury, Badminton, Acton and Hanam.

Herald, ſon of Ralph, earl of Hereford, was poſſeſſed of the manors of Sudely and Todinton in the county of Gloceſter. This male branch of this family became extinct, 41 Ed. III.

Hugh de Grantmaiſnor or Grantmaiſnill, he performed the part of a valiant ſoldier in the great battle under king William; and two years afterwards was intruſted with the government of the realm, in joint commiſſion with Odo biſhop of Bayeux, half brother to the Conqueror, and William Fitz Oſberne earl of Hereford. He had one hundred and four manors given to him, whereof four were in Gloceſterſhire; Pebworth, Quenington, Marſton and Weſton. He died 7 Will. II.

Hugh Laſne, he was ſeized of the manors of Brockworth, Shipton, Salperton and Benwedene.

Miles Criſpin, he was a great man in the expedition againſt England, under king William, and was rewarded with eighty-eight manors, whereof three were in Gloceſterſhire; Breen in Barton ſtreet, Cherinton and Alderley. He married Maud, daughter and heir to Robert d'Oily. He died 7 Hen. I. without iſſue.

Urſo de Abbetot, he was brother of Hugh earl of Montgomery, and hereditary ſheriff of Worceſterſhire. He had nineteen manors given to him, whereof Seiſincot in Gloceſterſhire was one. He left Emmeline, his only daughter and heir, married to William de Beauchamp, which family was afterwards earls of Warwick.

Haſcoit Muſard, he had great poſſeſſions in England, in the reign of king William the Conqueror. He was poſſeſſed of twenty-eight manors at the general ſurvey, whereof ſix were in Gloceſterſhire; Swinſbury, Seiſincot, Eyeford, Aſton, Sudington and Green Hamſteed, which laſt is ſince called Miſerden, and took that name from him. This family continued nine deſcents at Miſerden, until Nicholas Muſart died, 29 Ed. I. leaving three ſiſters his coheireſſes.

Furſtin, ſon of Rolph, he was ſeized of the manors of Ampney, Oakly, Hilderſley, Tortworth, Stanton and Frethern.

Ansfride de Cormeile, he was poſſeſſed of ſeven manors in Herefordſhire, and of ſixteen manors in Gloceſterſhire; Winſton, Weſton, Moreton, Becſhore, Shipton, Poſtlipp, Winſon, Elſton, Coleſburn, Side, Pauntly, Dunteſborn, Kilcot, Chitiford and Hege; all which he had in marriage with the niece of Walter de Lacy.

Humphry

Humphry the chamberlain, he was ſeized of the manors of Langberie, Ampney, Preſton, Norcot, Sudinton, Acton, Wichen and Aſbroke. Richard his ſon died 23 Hen. II. to whom ſucceeded his ſon Walter de Cormeiles, who was laſt of the name, and left only three daughters, Margaret, Alureda, and Sybill. He died 2 Hen. III.

Humphry de Medehall, he was poſſeſſed of the manors of Upton and Seiſincot.

Humphry the Cook, he was ſeized of Lekinton.

Sigar de Cioches, he was of the ſame family with Gunfrid de Cioches, who was rewarded by the Conqueror with ſixteen manors in Northamptonſhire. Anſelm ſon of Sigar held this barony in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. This Sigar de Cioches, at the general ſurvey, was poſſeſſed of three manors in Gloceſterſhire; Halling, Haſdene and Tenurde.

Macie de Mauritania was poſſeſſed of Shipton.

Gozeline Brito was owner of the manor of Charfield.

Roger, ſon of Ralph de Clifton, was poſſeſſed of ſeveral eſtates in Swineſhead hundred.

Geri de Loges was ſeized of the manor of Guiting.

Baldwin held three yard-lands in Amney.

Theſe following Lands and Manors did belong to the Church in the Reign of King William *the Conqueror.*

The archbiſhop of York was poſſeſſed of Hucklecut, Norton, Odington, Condicot, Swindon, Sapertune, Hagepin, Lecce, Stowel, Cubberly, Farmington, Compton, Standiſh, Widford, Cerney and Laſſington.

The biſhop of Worceſter held Weſtbury, Henbury, Redwick, Stoke, Yate, Auſtcliff, Compton, Condicote, Fuſtcote, Willecote, Dowdſwell, Pegleſworth, Notgrove, Aſton, Cleve, Southam, Stapleton, Godrington and Stoke.

The biſhop of Hereford held Preſtbury and Sevenhampton.

Oſberne biſhop of Exeter held Oland and Titherington.

The biſhop of Conſtance in Normandy held Acton, Hambrox, Stoke, Dodington, Wapely, Lea, Herdicot.

The abbey of Bath held Alveſtone and Acton.

The abbey of Glaſtonbury in Somerſetſhire held Pucklechurch.

The abbey of Malmſbury in Wiltſhire held Litleton.

The abbey of Gloceſter held Barton, Barnwood, Tufley, Merwent, Froceſter, Boxwell, Coln-Rogers, Aldſworth, Buckland, Honiton, Ham, Preſton, Lydeyham, Moreton, Ampney and Dunteſborn.

The abbey of Winchcomb held Sherborn, Blading-ton, Twining, Freolinton, Aldrinton, Newton, Stanton, Charleton, Snowſhill, Honiburge, Edilminton, Hidcote, Winruſh, Bradwell, Swell, Willerſey, Wicwen, Weſton, Stock, Hedicote and Winchcomb.

The abbey of Eveſham held Stow, Maugerſbery, Addleſtrop, Bradwell, Bourton, Swell, Willerſey, Weſtone and Hedecote.

The abbey of Abbingdone held Dumbleton.

The abbey of Perſhore held Rulege and Hawkſbury.

The abbey of Coventry held Marſton.

The abbey of Cormeile in Normandy held Newent.

The abbey of Lyre in Normandy held Dunteſborn.

The abbey of Eingleſham in Oxfordſhire held Mickleton.

The abbey of Weſtminſter held Deorhirſt, Hardwick, Borton, Tidhamen, Sutton, Almundeſton, Teling, Wicfield, Totenham, Botington, Kemmerton, Conington, Tereige, Trinlene, Hasfield, Lemington and Morton.

The abbey of St. Dennis near Paris held Hockinton, Staverton, Coln, Calcot, Compton, Preſton, Welford, Oxenton, Laley, Walton and Caneburton.

The church of Lanheye held Aſton.

The abbey of Ebrulfe in Normandy held Rowell.

The nunnery of Cane in Normandy held Pinbury and Hampton.

The church of Troerz in Normandy held Horſley.

The church of Cirenceſter held two hides in Cirenceſter, and the manors of Amney, Dryfield, Norcot and Preſton.

The biſhop of Lyſieux in Normandy held Rodmarton, Laſſeborow and Sodbury.

The following Manors and Eſtates, in the Reign of William *the Conqueror, were veſted in the Crown.*

Cheltenham, Barton, Brewers, Upton, Marwen, Hasfield, Hatherly, St. Hurſt, Harſcomb, Brokthorp, Cirenceſter, Bitton, Wapley, Winterborn, Slaughter, Weſtbury, Chire, Clifton, Newent, Kingſton, Ladenent, Sapine, Longborow, Aure, Pirton, Eteſlaw, Bliteſlaw, Alweſton, Berkeley, Almington, Cam, Goſinton, Durſley, Coaly, Uley, Nimpsfield, Wotton, Simondſhall, Kingſcot, Beverſton, Ozleworth, Almonſbury, Weſton, Harsfield, Elberton, Cromhall, Arlingham, Aſhelworth, Heſlinbrughe, Claenhangre, Horſley, Newton, Naſſe, Maſſhfield, Barton by Briſtol, Mangersfield, Hullacy, Tewkſbury, Southwick, Trotinton, Fittinton, Paminton, Nanton, Walton, Aſton, Oxenton, Stanway, Taunton, Liminton, Weſeborn, Aſton, Stanley, Hanley, Forthampton, Senedone, Cliffort, Kemmerton, Botinton, Wencot, Alderton, Drideden, Hinchwick, Twining, Stoke, Thornbury, Henbury, Avening, Fairford, Dimock, Lydney, Tydenham, Chidworth, Alundiſter, Bekford, Tochinton, Hempſteed, Woodcheſter, Modiete, Ampney, Barington. Theſe above-mentioned manors were ancient demeans, and upon that account enjoyed divers privileges, many of which are ſtill preſerved in ſome of the manors.

The king's thanes held ſome other lands in Gloceſterſhire; Elſi held three hides and an half in Winruſh and the manor of Longney.

Chitel held one hide and one yard-land in Winruſh, and three yard-lands and an half in Dunteſborn: his ſon held Baunton and Alcrinton.

Oſward held Rodmarton.

Eddiet held Brickmarſh.

Cuenild the nun held Newton.

Britric held four hides in Lackhampton, Woodcheſter and Wheatenhurſt.

Alwood held Pignocſcire.

Edward, the ſon of Reinbald, held Aldworth.

Dons held Bitton.

Elſey held Langney.

Madich held Rudford.

There were about an hundred manors in the crown, and about an hundred and forty manors in the church, and upwards of two hundred manors in the laity.

Of PUBLICK TAXES.

THE land-tax, in the year 1692, amounted near to the ſame ſum with the tax of four ſhillings in the pound, in the year 1694; yet, upon altering the method of taxing, ſome pariſhes do now pay full as much again as they did to the former land-tax; and other pariſhes are abated, and do not pay half ſo much as they did before.

The ancient taxes of this kingdom were called *Gelt*, from the Saxon word *Gelt*, which ſignifies Payment. The taxes were generally raiſed by an impoſition of a certain ſum on every hide of land, which ſum was more or leſs as publick occaſions required; but this impoſition was never laid without conſent of the great council, and was aſſeſſed by commiſſioners nominated by the king. This tax was called *Hidage* by the Saxons, and afterwards called *Tallage* by the Normans; and in theſe latter ages it obtained the name of Fifteens, and came to be a fixed ſum in every pariſh.

In

In the eighth year of king Edward the Third, the tenths, which were two ſhillings in the pound, were raiſed in trading cities and boroughs; and the fifteenths, which were eighteen pence in the pound, were raiſed in the country. This amounted to 29,000l. on the whole kingdom.

The tribute paid to the Danes, in the year 1012, was near 50,000l. which anſwers in weight to 150,000l. of our money; and being proportioned to the price of corn, which is ſixteen times dearer than at that time, it amounts to near 800,000l.

There was granted to king Henry the Third, in the forty-fourth year of his reign, forty ſhillings out of every knight's fee; and a knight's fee being valued at twenty pounds a year, this tax muſt be two ſhillings in the pound: there were then ſixty thouſand two hundred knights fees in the kingdom, whereof above a third part did belong to the clergy.

The ſeveral kingdoms of Europe paid as heavy taxes to the Romans, as they now pay to their particular princes.

Subſidies were an uncertain ſum impoſed perſonally on every man, according to the valuation of his yearly revenues, and alſo according to an eſtimate of his perſonal eſtate. It was intended to be four ſhillings in the pound on land, and two ſhillings and eight pence in the pound on perſonal eſtates. But theſe were in all times much under-rated; the ſubſidies generally amounted to 70,000l. The clergy did charge themſelves in convocation, and their ſubſidies did uſually anſwer to 20,000l.

Free loans have always been exploded, as contrary to law; the higheſt loan as ever was raiſed in Gloceſterſhire did amount but to 2,400l.

Many populous pariſhes pay two ſhillings in the pound to the poor, occaſioned by ſome manufacture, which brings reſort of many poor to the pariſh. The pariſh of Runwick, near Stroud, pays ſix ſhillings in the pound to the poor: this is not ſo heavy a burthen as at firſt thoughts may be imagined; becauſe ſo great a concourſe of people does raiſe the yearly rents of the lands in ſome proportion to their charge; beſides which, the rates of day-labourers are the cheaper.

Work-houſes, if they ſucceed, will injure private traders: if they do not ſucceed, then they are an uſeleſs charge. There is no way to prevent the increaſe, and idleneſs, and diſſoluteneſs of the poor, like putting children out to ſervice, by way of apprenticeſhip, for ſeven or more years; whereby they will be taken from wicked parents, and may be placed in families where they may have a ſober and religious education; and when they have ſerved out their time, they ought to be admitted into any corporation, and have leave to ſet up any trade.

Of CURIOSITIES.

THERE are few natural curioſities in one county, but the like are in moſt other counties: medicinal ſprings, minerals, ſubterraneous vaults, quantities of fiſh-ſhells, and the ſummits of hills, and ſuch like, are found in moſt counties.

Moſt places in Gloceſterſhire, within ten miles of Briſtol, are full of coal-mines; there are alſo many coal-pits in the foreſt of Dean; but the beſt ſupply of excellent coal comes down the Severn out of Shropſhire and Worceſterſhire.

Lay a line on the terreſtrial globe, from the mouth of the Severn to Newcaſtle, and ſo paſs round the globe, and coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and ſcarce any where elſe in the world.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

The NAME.

THE ancient Britons had no peculiar name for the inhabitants of Gloceſterſhire, there being, in thoſe days, no ſuch diſtinct tract of land; but the greateſt part of the inhabitants were called, from their low ſituation, by the name of *Duffen*, which, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies a Vale; or from *Dofu*, which ſignifies a Fat Soil: from thence the Romans called them *Dobuni*.

The Saxons afterwards gave them a German name, and called them *Wicces*, in Latin *Wiccii*; which appellation is derived from their dwelling near a creek of the ſea; for *Wic*, in the German language, denotes a Creek.

This name alſo was afterwards, by the Saxons, changed into the preſent name of *Gleauceſtre-ſchire*, ſo ſtyled from the chief town, Gloceſter: *Glaw*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies Fair; *Ceſter* is derived from the Latin word for a Fortified Place; and *Schire*, in the Saxon language, ſignifies a Part cut off or divided from the reſt; and Shearing, at this day, has the ſame ſignification.

The EXTENT.

THE county lies in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about fifty-ſix miles, and in breadth, from ſouth-eaſt to north-weſt about twenty-two miles, which makes it one hundred and fifty-ſix miles in circumference. It is bordered on the eaſt by Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire; on the ſouth, by Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire; on the weſt, by Monmouthſhire and Herefordſhire; and on the north, by Worceſterſhire. By the ſtatute 27 Hen. VIII. the towns of Woolaſton, Tidenham, Beechly, and all other places lying between Chepſtow-bridge and Gloceſterſhire, were diſcharged from the marches of Wales, and made part of Weſtbury hundred in this county.

The eaſt part is hilly, and not ſo very fertile; it is expoſed to winds and colds, but makes amends by its healthfulneſs; it is called Cotſwould, and generally fed by ſheep which yield an excellent ſort of wool; it is parted from the vale by a long ridge of hills, reaching from Campden near Worceſterſhire to Lanſdown near Somerſetſhire, which bear ſeveral names, according to the pariſhes through which they paſs. Many great roads lie through theſe hills: the road from London to Worceſter, down Campden-hill; the way from Stow to Tewkſbury, down Winchcomb-hill; the road from Oxford to Gloceſter, down Crickly hill; the great road from London to Gloceſter, down Birdlip-hill; the way from Eaſt-Cotſwould to Purton-paſſage, down Rodborough-hill; the road from Bath to Gloceſter, down Nimpsfield-hill; the road from the Cotſwould to Briſtol, down Sodbury-hill; the great road from London to Briſtol, down Tog-hill; the road from the Cotſwould to Bath, down Fryſon-hill.

" Cotſwould takes its name from the hills and ſheep-
" cotes (for mountains and hills the Engliſhmen in
" old times termed Woulds, upon which account the
" ancient gloſſary interprets the Alps of Italy the Woulds
" of Italy.) Upon theſe hills are fed large flocks of
" ſheep, with the whiteſt wool, having long necks and
" ſquare bodies, by reaſon, as is ſuppoſed, of their
" hilly and ſhort paſture; whoſe fine wool is much
" valued in foreign nations." Cambden's Britannia.

The middle part is a rich vale, lying on each ſide the great navigable river of Severn, and is of a quite different clime from the Cotſwould; and if it be objected againſt the cold air of Cotſwould, that there are eight months winter, and cold weather all the year beſides, it may be here affirmed, that there are eight months ſummer, and warm weather all the reſt of the year.

The weſt part, or foreſt-diviſion, is ſufficiently fruitful, in good incloſed grounds, and well furniſhed with woods and iron.

Many places, in this county, bear the name of Vineyards: from thence it has been concluded that wine has heretofore been made in theſe parts. But theſe vineyards were only apple-orchards, as may appear by many records, where manors were held of the king, and the tenants were obliged to pay yearly veſſels of wine made of apple-fruit. One record is 6 Joh. Rot. 48. Walter de Hevene held the manor of Runham, in the county of Norfolk, by yielding yearly two veſſels of wine, made of pear-mains, to the king, at his excheque, on the feaſt of St. Michael. Another record is full to this point: William Mansfield, 18 Ed. II. was ſeized of a vineyard, ſix acres of arable and three acres of wood, in Biſley. Now it is wholly improbable that any other vineyard, than that of apples, could grow in that cold barren place; one might as ſoon gather grapes of thiſtles.

The RIVERS.

1. SEVERN, by the Britons called *Halfren*, in Latin *Sabrina*. It riſes at Plinlimmon hill, in Montgomeryſhire, ſeventy miles above Gloceſterſhire, and runs by the towns of Shrewſbury, Bridgnorth, Bewdly, Worceſter, Tewkſbury and Gloceſter. It is navigable to Shrewſbury, which is fifty miles by land above Gloceſterſhire.

This river comes into the county two miles above Tewkſbury, to which place the tides do ſometimes flow. It runs through the county about ſeventy miles, accounting the windings of the river; and, for a conſiderable length, it is two or three miles broad.

It is remarkable for its tide, called by the name of *Hygre*, in Latin *Hygra*; it ſwells not by degrees, but comes in an heap, occaſioned by the mouth of the river opening to the great Atlantick ocean, which pours in its tide with great violence, and the river growing narrow on a ſudden, it fills the channel at once. It is alſo obſerved that the tides of this river are largeſt one year at full moon, and the next year at the change; and that one year the night tides are the largeſt, and the next year the day tides.

The river is rapid, which makes it muddy, and not plentiful of variety of fiſh; it is, however, well furniſhed with ſalmon, and is particularly famous for lampreys.

A fiſhery in the Severn, from Newnham-Ladder to Box-Grove, formerly belonging to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, was granted to Thomas Hennage and the lord Willoughby, 2 Ed. VI.

The bailiwick of this river has been often let to farm by the crown. A leaſe for one and thirty years, of the office of water bailiff of the whole river of Severn, was granted to John Arnold, paying a rent of 10l. 1660. It parts this county from Monmouthſhire. There are ſeveral paſſages over this river at convenient diſtances.

The paſſage at Tewkſbury.
The Haw paſſage, four miles above Gloceſter.
Gloceſter bridge.
Framylode, ſeven miles below Gloceſter.
Newnham, about two miles lower.
Purton, or Aure, about two miles above Berkeley.
Auſt or Beachly, which is the paſſage from Briſtol to Chepſtow.

The rapidneſs of this river often occaſions great damages to the country, by its inundations, particularly in the years 1606, 1687, and 1703.

Much care is taken, and great expence is laid out, to repair the banks of this boiſterous river, and to prevent its overflowing the adjoining low grounds: for the better management whereof, the pariſhes bordering on the eaſt ſide of the river, from the upper part of Slymbridge pariſh downwards, are divided into two levels; in each of which levels are ten or twelve pills, or inlets into the country, which are repaired by the proprietors of the lands next bordering on them. But when there is occaſion for charge to repair the main banks, theſe pariſhes are rated, according to the number of acres in each, expoſed to theſe inundations; which is ſettled as followeth.

The UPPER LEVEL.

	Acres.
Slymbridge	412
Hinton, in Berkeley pariſh	161
Ham, and Ham fallow	1400
Hill, alias Hull,	600
Rock-Hampton,	300
Moreton, in Thornbury pariſh,	426
Oldbury upon Severn	1247
Kineton and Cowhill	300
Littleton and Coat	100
Awre on the other ſide Severn	200

The LOWER LEVEL.

	Acres.
Auſt pariſh	272
Elberton	300
Redwick and Northwick	950
Compton Greenfield	783
Stowick	1111
Olveſton	500
Tockington	800
Over	150
Hempton and Patchway,	76
Almondſbury,	200
Lawrence Weſton,	458
King's Weſton,	530
Gaunt's Ircot	116
Acres in both levels,	11392

"The river Severn, called by the Britons *Haffren*, "after it hath run a long way in a narrow channel, at "its firſt entrance into this ſhire, receives the Avon, "and another ſmall river that runs into it from the "eaſt; between which is ſeated Tewkſbury, from "whence the Severn flows to Deorhirſt; then, after "various windings and turnings, it parts itſelf, to "make the iſle of Alney rich and beautiful, and then "haſtens to the chief city of the county, Gloceſter; "a little below which place, uniting its divided ſtreams, "the Severn waxeth broader and deeper by the ebbing "and flowing of the tide: it rages like the eſtuation "of the ſea; towards which it haſtens, with frequent "turnings and windings; but in its courſe toucheth "upon nothing memorable, except Cambridge: on "the ſame ſide of the river ſtands Berkeley." Cambden's Britannia.

2. The next conſiderable river is Wye, in Latin *Vaga:* it riſeth in Montgomeryſhire, not far from the head of the Severn; it runs by Hereford and Monmouth; and is navigable to Hereford. It comes into Gloceſterſhire not far above Chepſtow, where there is an exceeding high timber bridge, repaired half by Gloceſterſhire, the other half by Monmouthſhire; at which place is one of the higheſt tides in the world, the flood ſometimes riſing ſixty feet at a ſpring-tide: the reparation of this bridge is directed by two acts of parliament, the one made 18 Eliz. the other 3 Jac. I. This river is well ſtored with ſalmon, and was anciently accounted the boundary betwixt England and Wales: it parts this county from Monmouthſhire.

3. The river Avon, ſo called from *Avone*, the ancient Britiſh word for a River. It riſeth in Northamptonſhire, and runs by Warwick, and by Stratford, (where it begins to be navigable) down to Eveſham, and from thence to Tewkſbury, and is there diſcharged into the Severn: it parts this county from Worceſterſhire.

4. Avon; another navigable river of the ſame name: it riſeth near Tetbury in Gloceſterſhire, and runs into Wiltſhire by Malmſbury and Chippenham, down to Bath and Briſtol, and is ſwallowed in the Severn ſea, about ſix miles below Briſtol. This river might be made navigable from Briſtol to Malmſbury in Wiltſhire; and it might from thence, by cutting a graft of a few miles, be let into the Iſis at Cricklade, and ſo be navigable to London. This river was heretofore navigable from Briſtol to Bath, for ſhips and boats of good burthen, till obſtructed by mills: it parts Gloceſterſhire from Somerſetſhire.

5. The river Iſis; it is remarkable for being the head of the Thames, and gives half the name to that famous river. It riſeth in the pariſh of Cotes, in Gloceſterſhire, and immediately paſſeth into Wiltſhire; it runs by Cricklade, Kempsford, and Letchlade, where it is navigable, and continues its courſe into Berkſhire; which county is parted by this river from Gloceſterſhire.

"Iſis, commonly called Ouſe, that it might be originally

"of

" of Gloceſterſhire, riſeth near the ſouth border of " that county, not far from Torlton, a ſmall village " hard by the famous Foſs way. This is that Iſis, " which afterwards joining with Tame, by adding the " names together is called *Tamiſis*, chief of the Britiſh " rivers; of which we may truly ſay, as ancient wri- " ters did of Euphrates in the Eaſt, that it both plants " and waters Britain." Cambden's Britannia.

6. The river Windruſh; it riſes in this county near Guiting, runs by Bourton upon the Water, by Barington, and ſo to Burford in Oxfordſhire, and afterwards into the Thames.

7. The river Coln; which riſeth in this county near Withington, runs by Compton, Forſbridge, Bibery, Coln Aldwins, Fairford, and into the Iſis a little above Letchlade.

8. The river Churn; it riſeth in this county near Cubberly, where it is called the Thames-Head: it runs by Coleſborn, Rendcomb, North-Cerney, Berrard's-Bridge, Cirenceſter, South-Cerney, and into the Iſis near Cricklade.

9. Stroud River; which riſeth in this county at Brimsfield, near Burlip-Hill: it runs by Miſerden, Saperton, Stroud, Stonehouſe, Eaſtington, and diſcharges itſelf into the Severn, not far above Framylodes paſſage.

10. The river Ledden; it riſeth in Herefordſhire, runs by Ledbury, in that county, thence to Upledden, Hartpury, and runs into the Severn near Gloceſter, a little below Over-Bridge.

11. The river Froom; which ought not to be forgotten, becauſe of the convenient and wealthy harbour it makes within the city of Briſtol: it riſeth at Doddington and Rangeworthy, not far from Sodbury, and from thence runs to Acton, Hambrook, Stapleton, and under the walls of Briſtol.

The INHABITANTS.

NO tolerable account can be given of the ſeparate government of this particular part of the iſland, before the time of the Romans; becauſe the whole nation, before their coming, was under the confuſed power of a multitude of barbarous kings, who often changed their bounds, and forms of government. But in the firſt diviſion of South-Britain, made by the Romans, Gloceſterſhire lay in the Upper Britany. And in a ſubſequent diviſion, Gloceſterſhire was ſplit; and that part on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the Severn, lay in the province called *Britannia Prima*, and was governed by the preſident reſiding in London; and that part of Gloceſterſhire, on the other ſide of the Severn, lay in the province called *Britannia Secunda*, and was under the government of the preſident reſiding at Caerleon, in Monmouthſhire.

Conſtantine the Great did afterwards divide Britain into four provinces; then Gloceſterſhire, on the eaſt ſide of the Severn, and all the midland counties quite to Norfolk and Suffolk, were included in the province called *Flavia Cæſarienſis*, becauſe the firſt of that great emperor's names was Flavius. Gloceſter was reputed the head city of this large province; and therefore ſome have pleaſed themſelves in imagining that Gloceſter did from thence obtain its name; and that *Flavi*, by a Britiſh pronunciation, might eaſily paſs into *Glavi*. The etymology may fail, but this will confirm that Gloceſter was a very conſiderable place in thoſe days.

In the Saxon times, during the heptarchy, Gloceſterſhire was included in the kingdom of Mercia, whoſe kings reſided at Tamworth in Staffordſhire. This kingdom was called Mercia from the Saxon word *Mark*, which ſignifies a Bound; becauſe this kingdom was bounded by Wales, and by moſt of the other Saxon kingdoms.

By a ſtatute made 17 Ed. II. this county was indulged to continue its ancient cuſtom and privilege, That perſons committing felonies ſhould forfeit their lives, but their eſtates ſhould deſcend to their heirs; according to the words expreſſed in the ſtatute, " The " father to the bough, and the ſon to the plough." The reaſon of this was, becauſe Wales having newly ſubmitted to England, and this county bordering upon Wales, it was thought convenient to humour the inhabitants with thir old cuſtoms. And at this day this cuſtom of Borough Engliſh, whereby lands deſcend to the youngeſt ſon, is frequent in many places of the city of Gloceſter; and ſuch lands are not forfeited for felony. The ſame reaſon allowed the ancient cuſtom to the Kentiſh men, becauſe that county bordered on France, and might receive foreign invaſions.

" In ſome parts of this country the lands and tene- " ments of condemned perſons are forfeited to the king, " only for a year and a day, and then (contrary to the " cuſtom of all England beſides) return to the next " heirs. Let politicians give the reaſon for this parti- " cular cuſtom." Cambden's Britannia.

One may perceive the great benefit that redounds to a kingdom by an union with their neighbour ſubjects; for though Wales, after many wars, had ſubmitted to England, in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, yet there was no perfect peace till the union made in the twenty-ſeventh year of king Henry the Eighth, which was two hundred and forty years after their ſubmiſſion.

The many ſtatutes made from time to time, to prevent violence, do confirm the great advantage which the nation received by a peaceable union. In the twentieth year of Henry the Sixth it was made high treaſon to carry away an Engliſh man, or Engliſh goods, into Wales, and there detain them.

Another act was made, 27 Hen. VIII. to prevent the many murders, thefts, and burning of houſes, by Welſh men; that no boat ſhould croſs the Severn between ſun-ſet and ſun-riſing; and many other ſtatutes, of the like nature, were enacted to prevent the manifold miſchiefs. We may from thence be ſenſible of the great bleſſing of our happy union with Scotland; and it is to be hoped, that in ſhort time Ireland may alſo be united to Great Britain, that the odious name of a Conquered Nation may be wholly aboliſhed.

May union, in every reſpect, increaſe and bleſs theſe iſlands, eſpecially between the clergy and laity! The clergy do not now impoſe new articles of creed upon us, as before the reformation; nor are they now to be envied upon the account of their exceſſive greatneſs and revenues: they are not dependent upon any foreign power or juriſdiction, but own the ſame royal ſupremacy, and are under the ſame obligations to their country, and, being a married clergy, give the ſame dear pledges of ſecurity to it; and claim no rights but ſuch as are truly ſpiritual, or beſtowed and eſtabliſhed upon them by the laity and the laws. There is no reaſon therefore that the people ſhould hate them; on the contrary, generally ſpeaking, they ought to love and honour them; and ſo they would do, if they conſidered they were their own countrymen, their own relations, their fleſh and blood; that without them they would run into the wildeſt errors, and, by degrees, into the groſſeſt ignorance, forget the myſteries and means of their Redemption, and be in danger of loſing the notion of heaven and hell, and, perhaps, of the true God. If our religion be prieſtcraft, as ſome now blaſpheme; if it be a mere politick human invention, as they have the confidence to aſſert; let them invent one better, or more beneficial to mankind, before they deſtroy this, or farther endeavour to poiſon the people with ſuch ſuſpicions as diſaffect them to their prieſts.

Gloceſterſhire was erected into a county, and divided into hundreds and tythings, by king Alfred, about the year 890, at the ſame time when the reſt of the kingdom was divided in the like manner. The governors of other counties, in the Saxon times, were called Earls or Dukes; but the governors of this county were called

Vice-

Vice-Roys, or *Sub-Reguli*. Oſrick, called alſo Oſbere, founder of the nunnery of Gloceſter, was governor of the Wiccii, that is, of Gloceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire, in the year 680; Huctred ſucceeded him in that government; Eanbert, brother to Huctred, was the next governor; and Aldred, third brother to Huctred, ſucceeds Eanbert.

There are in this county about eight hundred thouſand acres, which being valued at ten ſhillings an acre, ariſes to four hundred thouſand pounds a year, and makes this county to be the fiftieth part of England and Wales; the whole kingdom being eſteemed to contain forty million of acres, and valued about twenty million of pounds a year.

The county is diſtributed into four diviſions, and into thirty hundreds: each hundred contains the number of pariſhes as hereunder is affixed, under their ſeveral names; but herein are included the ſeveral tythings, which have their diſtinct officers, to whom the high conſtables are obliged to direct their warrants.

1ſt, KIFTS-GATE DIVISION,

Containing the Hundreds of,

I. KIFTS-GATE.

Pariſhes in the Upper Part.

Admonton,
Aſton-Subedge,
Broad Campden,
Berrington,
Batsford,
Charringworth,
Chipping Campden,
Cowhoniborn,
Condicot, &c.
Dorſington,
Ebrington, &c.
Hidcoat, &c.
Longborough,
Marſton Sicca,
Mickleton, &c.
Pebworth, &c.
Seiſencoat,
Quinten,
Saintbury,
Upper Swell,
Weſſington and Comb,
Weſton Subedge,
Weſton ſup. Avon,
Willerſey,
Lark Stoak.

Pariſhes in the Lower Part.

Aſton Somervil,
Buckland, &c.
Corn Dean,
Coat,
Cockbury,
Charleton Abbots,
Childs Wickham, &c.
Didbrook,
Dumbleton,
Farmcoate,
Guiting Power,
Guiting Temple,
Greate,
Greaton,
Hawling,
Hayles,
Naunton, &c.
Pinnock, &c.
Poſtlip,
Rowel, &c.
Sudely Manor,
Sudely Tenements,
Staunton,
Stanly Pont-Larch,
Snow's Hill,
Twining,
Toddington,
Winchcomb,
Wormington.

II. SLAUGHTER.

Ayford,
Addleſtrop,
Burton on the Water,
Barrington,
Bleddington,
Broadwell,
Clapton, &c.
Condicot,
Dunnington,
Great Riſſington,
Icomb,
Little Riſſington,
Lower Slaughter,
Lower Swell,
Maugerſbury,
Naunton, &c.
Over Slaughter,
Oddington,
Sherborn,
Stow,
Windruſh,
Wick Riſſington,
Widford,
Weſtcot.

III. TIBLESTON.

Aſhton Underhill,
Beckford,
Bangrove,
Grafton,
Hinton on the Green.

IV. CLEEVE.

Cleeve,
Gotherington,
Southam, &c.
Stoak Orchard, part,
Woodmancot.

V. CHELTENHAM.

Alſton,
Arle,
Cheltenham,
Charleton Kings,
Lackhampton,
Swindon,
Weſtall, &c.

VI. DEERHURST.

Pariſhes in the Upper Part.

Coln Deans,
Little Compton,
Preſton, &c.
Wellford.

Pariſhes in the Lower Part.

Dearhurſt,
Haw and Turly,
Leigh,
Preſtbury,
Uckinton, &c.
Woolſton.

VII. TEWKSBURY.

Pariſhes in the Upper Part.

Alderton,
Aſhton Underhill,
Burton on the Hill, part,
Church Stanway, &c.
Clifford Chambers,
Didcote Paſtures,
Dixon,
Preſtcot,
Lemmington,
Shunington,
Waſhborn.

Pariſhes in the Lower Part.

Aſton ſup. Caron,
Boddington, &c.
Fiddington, &c.
Kemerton,
Mythe, &c.
Northway, &c.
Forthampton,
Oxenton,
Pammington,
Southwick, &c.
Stoak Orchard, part,
Tredington,
Tewkſbury,
Walton Cardif.

VIII. WESTMINSTER.

Pariſhes in the Upper Part.

Bourton on the Hill,
Morton Hindmarſh,
Sutton, &c.
Toddingham.

Pariſhes in the Lower Part.

Apperly, &c.
Corſe,
Dearhurſt Walton,
Evington,
Hydon, &c.
Hardwick,
Hasfield,
Turley.

2dly, The SEVEN-HUNDRED DIVISION,

Containing the Hundreds of,

I. CIRENCESTER.

Caſtle Ward,
Cricklade Ward,
Dyar Ward,
Dollar Ward,
Goſeditch Ward,
Inſtrip Ward,
St. Lawrence Ward.

II. CROWTHORN and MINETY.

Amney Mary,
Amney Peter,
Amney Crucis,
Baunton,
Badgington,
Barton,
Coats,
Cheſterton,
Duntſborn Abbots,
Duntſborn Rouſe,
Daglingworth,
Dryfield,
Down Amney,
Harn-Hill,
Minety,
Mazey Hampton,
Oakley,
Preſton,
Straton,
Siddington,
South Cerney,
Spiringate,
Wiggold.

III. BRITWELL'S BARROW.

Ablington,
Arlington,
Aldſworth,
Bibery,
Barnſley,
Coln St. Aldwins,
Eaſt Leach Martin,
Eaſt Leach Turvil,
Fairford,
Hatherup,
Kempsford,
Leachlade,
Quinnington,
Southrop.

IV. BRAD-

IV. BRADLEY.

Ayleworth,
Cold Aſton,
Compton Abdale,
Coln Rogers,
Dowdeſwell,
Eaſtington, &c.
Farmington,
Hampnet,
Haſleton,
North Leach,
Notgrove,
Shiptons,
Stowell,
Salperton,
Seven Hampton, &c.
Turk Dean,
Winſon,
Withington,
Whittington,
Yanworth.

V. RAPSGATE.

Brimsfield,
Chedworth,
Cowleſborn,
Cowley,
Cubberley,
Cranham,
Duntſborn Leer,
Elſtone,
North Cerney,
Rendcomb,
Syde.

VI. BISLEY.

Biſley,
Edgeworth,
Miſerden,
Painſwick,
Saperton,
Stroud,
Winſton.

VII. LONGTREE.

Avening,
Charleton,
Cherrington,
Horſely,
Hampton,
Rodborough,
Rodmarton,
Shipton, &c.
Tetbury,
Upton, &c.
Weſtonbirt, &c.
Woodcheſter.

VIII. WHITSTON.

Eaſtington, &c.
Frampton on Severn,
Froſter,
Hardwick,
Harsfield, &c.
King's Stanley,
Leonard's Stanley,
Longney,
Morton Valence,
Oxlinch,
Putloe,
Quedgley,
Randwick,
Stonehouſe,
Saul and Frethern,
Wheatenhurſt.

3dly, BERKELEY DIVISION,

Containing the Hundreds of,

I. BERKELEY.

Pariſhes in the Upper Part.

Aſhleworth,
Alkington,
Arlingham,
Berkely,
Bradſton,
Beverſton,
Cromhall Abbots,
Cromhall Ligone,
Cowley,
Camm,
Durſley, &c.
Ham,
Ham Fallow,
Hinton,
Huntingford,
Kingſcot,
North Nibley,
Nimpsfield,
Newnton, &c.
Owlpen,
Ozleworth,
Symond's Hal
Sinwell, &c.
Slimbridge,
Stinchcombe,
Stone,
Uley,
Wotton,
Wortley.

Pariſhes in the Lower Part.

Almondſbury,
Elberton,
Filton,
Horfield,
Hill, aliàs Hull,
King's Weſton.

II. THORNBURY.

Falfield,
Gaunts Urcot,
Iron Acton,
Kington,
Morton,
Marſhfield,
Oldbury,
Thornbury,
Tythrington,
Rangeworthy.

III. PUCLECHURCH.

Cold Aſhton,
Puclechurch,
Syſton,
Weſterleigh,
Wick and Abſton.

IV. LANGLEY and SWINESHEAD.

Alveſton, &c.
Bitton,
Deynon,
Frampton Cotterell,
Hanham,
Hambrook,
Hempton, &c.
Litleton on Severn,
Oldviſton,
Over,
Oldland,
Rockhampton
Tockington,
Winterborn,
Wickwick.

V. KING'S BARTON.

Clifton,
Eaſton,
Mangotsfield,
Stapleton.

VI. HENBURY.

Auſt,
Compton Greenfield,
Charleton,
Henbury,
Itchington,
Lawrence Weſton,
Redwick and Northwick,
Stowick,
Stoak Giffard,
Stoak Biſhop,
Sherehampton,
Weſtbury on Trin.
Yate.

VII. GRUMBALD ASH.

Acton Turvil,
Alderly,
Acton Ilger,
Boxwell,
Charfield,
Dedmarton,
Durham,
Doddington,
Great Badminton,
Hawkſbury,
Hilſly,
Horton,
Little Badminton,
Little Sodbury,
Old Sodbury,
Oldbury on the Hill,
Sodbury Borough,
Treſham,
Tormarton,
Tortworth,
Upton,
Wapleye,
Wickwarr,
Weſt Littleton.

4thly, The FOREST DIVISION,

Containing the Hundreds of,

I. ST. BRIAVELS.

Abbenhall,
Breme,
Clowerwall,
Colford,
Engliſh Bicknor,
Flaxley,
Hewelsfield,
Little Dean,
Lea,
Lea Bayly,
Michel Dean,
Newland,
Ruer Dean,
St. Briavels,
Staunton.

II. BLIDESLOW.

Awr,
Almington,
Lidney.

III. WESTBURY.

Blayſden,
Churcham,
Newnham,
Tidenham,
Woolaſton,
Weſtbury.

IV. BOTLOE.

Broomſberrow,
Dymmock,
Kempley,
Newent,
Oxenhall,
Pauntley,
Rudford,
Teinton,
Upledden.

V. DUTCHY.

Bully,
Huntley,
Longhope,
Minſterworth,
Tiberton.

VI. DUDSTON and KING'S BARTON.

Brockworth,
Barton Street St. Mary,
Barton Street St. Michael,
Barnwood,
Brookthrop,

Brookthrop,
Badgworth,
Church Down,
Down Hatherly,
Ellmore,
Hempſteed,
Highleaden,
Harſcomb,
Hartpury,
Highnam, &c.
Hucklecut,
Kingsholm,
Laſſington,
Longford,
Littleworth,
Matſon,
Maiſemore,
North Hamlets,
Norton,
Pitchcomb,
Preſton,
Prinknarſh,
South Hamlets,
Sandhurſt,
Shurdington Magna,
Tufly,
Twigworth,
Upton St. Leonard's,
Uphatherly,
Witcomb Magna,
Whaddon,
Wootton,
Woolſtrop.

Theſe hundreds bore other names at the Norman conqueſt, and were more in number, and had other extents, as will appear by the following liſt.

The SEVEN-HUNDRED DIVISION.

The Preſent Names.	The Ancient Names.
Cirenceſter,	Cireceſtre,
Crothorn and Minety,	Cireceſtre, Gerſdones,
Britwell's Barrow,	Brictwoldeſberg, Begeberie, about Bibery,
Bradley,	Bradelie, Wacreſcomb, about Withington,
Rapſgate,	Reſpigete,
Biſley,	Biſelie,
Longtree,	Langetreiu,
Whitſton,	Witeſtan, Blacelaws, the lower part.

KIFT'S-GATE DIVISION.

Kifts-Gate,	Ceolfled, Witelai, Tolandbrige,	Upper part.
	Greteſtan, Holford, Beeſton,	Lower part.
Weſtminſter,	Tedeneham,	
Derhurſt,	Derhirſt,	
Slaughter,	Salmaneſberie, Berintone about Barrington,	
Cheltenham,	Chintenham,	
Cleve,	Tetboldeſtan,	
Tibleſton,	Tetboldeſtan,	
Tewkſbury,	Theodecheſberie.	

BERKELEY DIVISION.

Berkelai,	Berchelai,
Thornbury,	Edredeſtan,
Langley and Swineſhead.	Langelie, Swinehoves Twiford, the lower part.
Henbury,	Berintrew,
Grumbald's Aſh,	Grimboldeſtrews, Bacheſtan, the lower part,
Pucclechurch,	Pulcrecerce,
Barton,	Bertune.

FOREST DIVISION.

Dudſton and King's Barton,	Dodeſtan, Langbridge, Weſt of Gloceſter,
Duchy of Lancaſter,	Botlaw,
Botloe,	Botlaw,
St. Briavel's,	Weſtbury,
Weſtbury,	Weſtbury,
Blideſloe,	Bliteſlau, Lydney.

There are twenty-four market-towns in this county; and the following liſt ſhews on what day the markets are kept.

SEVEN-HUNDRED DIVISION.

Berkeley	Tueſday,
Biſley	Thurſday,
Cirenceſter	Mond. Fr.
Fairford	Thurſday,
Hampton	Tueſday,
Letchlade	Tueſday,
Stroud	Friday,
Thornbury	Saturday,
Tetbury	Wedneſd.

BERKELEY DIVISION.

Durſley	Thurſday,
Marſhfield	Tueſday,
Sodbury	Thurſday,
Wickwar	Monday,
Wotton	Friday.

KIFT'S-GATE DIVISION.

Campden	Wedneſd.
Cheltenham	Thurſday,
Stow	Thurſday,
Tewkſbury	Wed. Sat.
Winchcomb	Saturday.

FOREST DIVISION.

Colford	Friday,
Dean	Monday,
Gloceſter	Wed. Sat.
Newent	Friday,
Newnham	Friday.

There are twenty-ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four houſes in this county, which is about the forty-fourth part of the kingdom, there being in the whole kingdom one million one hundred ſeventy-five thouſand nine hundred and fifty-one houſes: allowing five inhabitants to an houſe, there will be in this county one hundred thirty-three thouſand eight hundred and twenty perſons; and by the ſame rule, there will be, in the whole kingdom, five millions eight hundred ſeventy-nine thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-five perſons.

By the return made from the ſeveral dioceſes, in the reign of king Charles the Second, it appears there were at that time, in this county, ſixty-four thouſand ſeven hundred and thirty-four conformiſts above the age of ſixteen, and two thouſand three hundred and ſixty-three non-conformiſts, and one hundred twenty-eight papiſts; which makes twenty-ſix conformiſts to one non-conformiſt, and five hundred and five conformiſts to one papiſt. The whole number of people, above the age of ſixteen years, were ſixty-ſeven thouſand two hundred and eighty-five, which is about the number of thoſe under ſixteen, that is, about half the number of the whole inhabitants. Suppoſe half the number of theſe above ſixteen were men, there would then be about thirty-three thouſand ſix hundred and forty men. We may alſo ſuppoſe, that a third part of theſe men were either too young or too old, or otherwiſe infirm, and not able to bear arms; then the number of able men, in this county, are about twenty-two thouſand. This number agrees with the muſter, taken by Henry lord Berkley, of all the able men in the county, in the ſixth year of king James the Firſt, which was performed with great induſtry and exactneſs. By this account the number of men are not increaſed in this laſt century; which may be attributed to the many perſons which go away yearly to the cities of London and Briſtol, and from Briſtol into Ireland, and into the foreign plantations. Others being employed in navigation are more expoſed to danger; and many others muſt have been de-

deſtroyed in the late civil wars, and in the preſent wars.

The number of the militia of this county does now conſiſt of two thouſand five hundred men; then it will follow, that every ninth able man ſerves in the militia, according to the above-mentioned calculation.

If the whole county was equally ſhared, each perſon would have ſix acres, at three pound a year.

Yearly { Births - - - - 3521. / Burials - - - 2847.

One in thirty-eight is born yearly; one in forty-ſeven is buried yearly.

This county is of a middle ſize; there are eighteen counties in England larger than this.

The proportion which this county bears to the reſt of the counties in England and Wales, will beſt appear by the following table, compoſed by the ingenious Mr. Houghton, fellow of the Royal Society.

An Account of the Acres and Houses, with the proportional Tax, &c. of each County in England and Wales.

COUNTIES.	Monthly Tax, 1691. l. s. d.	ACRES.	HOUSES.	PARTS OF THE WHOLE TAX.	PARTS OF THE WHOLE ACRES	PARTS OF THE WHOLE HOUSES	ACRES per HOUSE.	YEARS TAX, per ACRE. s. d.	YEARS TAX, per HOUSE. s. d.
Bedford,	1793 15 6	260000	12170	a 77th	a 154th	a 96th	21	1 8	35 6
Bucks,	2630 12 10	441000	18390	52	91	63	24	1 5½	34 6
Berks,	2264 13 2	527000	16906	61	76	69	31	1 0½	32 3
Cambridge,	2040 0 0	570000	17347	50	70	67	33	1 2	38 0
Ely,	699 15 10								
Cheſter,	1495 14 4	720000	24054	86	55	48½	30	0 6½	16 0
Cheſter City,	106 16 8								
Cornwall,	3081 16 6	960000	25374	45	42	46	38	0 9¾	29 2
Cumberland,	336 12 2	1040000	14825	410	38½	78½	79	0 1	05 6
Derby,	1724 16 8	680000	21155	80	59	55	32	0 7¼	19 6
Devon,	6459 18 4	1920000	56310	21	21	21	34	0 10	28 8
Exeter,	232 14 8								
Dorſet,	2689 0 10	772000	21944	51	52	53	35	0 10	29 8
Pool,	21 19 4								
Durham,	647 13 6	610000	15984	213	66	73	38	0 3	09 9
York,	6938 10 4	3770000	106151	20	10½	11	35	0 5¼	15 8
Eſſex,	6196 17 8	1240000	34819	22	32	33½	36	1 2½	43 0
Gloceſter,	317 0 6	800000	26764	37½	50	43½	30	1 1¼	33 0
Gloceſter City,	78 16 0								
Hereford,	2263 6 8	660000	15006	61	61	77½	44	0 10	36 3
Hertford,	2691 12 6	451000	16569	51	89	70	27½	1 5¼	39 0
Huntington,	1267 8 4	240000	8217	109	166	142	29	1 3½	37 0
Kent,	6653 17 4	1248000	39242	21	32	29	32	1 3¼	41 0
Lancaſter,	2013 7 0	1150000	40202	68	35	29	28½	0 5	12 0
Leiceſter,	2169 8 6	560000	18702	64	71½	62	30½	0 11	28 0
Lincoln,	5150 4 0	1740000	40590	27	23	28½	43	0 8½	30 6
London,	8583 2 8	247000	30997	15	9½	37½			66 8
Middleſex, Weſtminſter,	6081 0 0		69139	22½		16½	3½	5 11	21 0
Monmouth,	780 0 0	340000	6490	177	118	180	52	0 6½	28 10
Northampton,	2827 16 4	550000	24808	48	73	47	22½	1 3	27 6
Nottingham,	1746 16 0	560000	17554	79	71½	66½	32	0 9	24 0
Norfolk,	6741 4 0	1148000	47180	19½	35	24½	24	1 6	36 2
Norwich,	360 0 0								
Northumberland,	745 11 4	1370000	22741	184	29	51	60	0 1½	07 10
Oxon,	2271 1 4	534000	19007	61	75	61½	28	0 12¼	28 8
Rutland,	480 17 10	110000	3263	287	364	357	34	1 0½	35 4
Salop,	2407 8 4	890000	23284	57	45	50	38½	0 7¾	24 10
Stafford,	1705 3 4	810000	23747	80½	49	49	34	0 6¼	17 6
Litchfield,	26 0 0								
Somerſet,	5543 1 4	1075000	44686	25	37	26	24	1 4	32 0
Briſtol,	398 16 8		5122	345		227			18 8
Southampton,	4378 17 4	1312500	26851	31½	30½	43½	49	0 9½	39 2
Suffolk,	6597 1 4	995000	34422	21	40	34	29	1 7	46 0
Surry,	3194 0 4	592000	34218	43	68	34	17½	1 3½	22 6
Suſſex,	3642 15 6	1140000	21537	38	35	54	53	0 9¼	40 8
Warwick,	2384 17 6	670000	21973	58	60	53	30	0 10¼	26 0
Worceſter,	2107 18 0	540000	20634	62	74	56½	26	0 11¾	25 10
Worceſter City,	110 19 0								
Wilts,	3933 15 2	876000	27093	35	46	43	32	1 1	35 0
Weſtmoreland,	232 0 0	510000	6501	595	78½	179	79	0 1½	8 6
Angleſey,	251 7 4	200000	1840	550	200	630	109	0 3½	32 4
Brecknock,	565 0 11	620000	5934	244	65	197	104	0 2½	22 10
Cardigan,	211 11 7	520000	3163	650	77	370	164	0 1¼	16 0
Caermarthen,	544 13 4	700000	5352	254	57	218	131	0 2¼	24 5
Carnarvon,	293 4 4	370000	2765	470	108	423	134	0 2¼	25 5
Denbigh,	447 1 2	410000	6398	308	98	183	64	0 3⅛	16 9
Flint,	237 14 8	160000	3150	580	250	371	51	0 4¼	18 1
Glamorgan,	757 15 8	540000	9644	182	74	121	56	0 4	18 10
Merioneth,	201 12 2	500000	2590	685	80	451	193	0 1¼	18 8
Montgomery.	553 4 4	560000	5660	249	71½	207	99	0 3	23 5
Pembroke,	653 0 0	420000	4329	201	95	270	97	0 4¾	36 2
Haverford Weſt,	30 6 10								
Radnor,	348 13 4	310000	3158	395	129	370	98	0 3½	26 6
Sum Total,	137641.18.2	39938500	175951						

No county in England is better ſupplied with all manner of neceſſaries; no county can better ſubſiſt of itſelf; the land is fruitful, and the inhabitants are proſperous and deſerving; the clergy are learned, laborious, and exemplary; the nobility and gentry are prudent and loyal; and the commonalty are an honeſt and induſtrious people.

The BISHOPRICK.

THE title of Biſhop of Gloceſter does occur in very early times, but the account thereof is obſcure. The biſhop of Cluve has been reckoned amongſt the Britiſh biſhops in the firſt general councils. In the hall of the biſhop's palace, at Gloceſter, is written, that Eldad was biſhop of Gloceſter in the year 490; and theſe following words are writ over the biſhop's ſeat in the cathedral.

EDEL DUX
EIDADUS EPISC: GLOU:
ELDO MAJOR.
A: 490.

In biſhop Uſher's Antiquities it is related, that Eldad, biſhop of Gloceſter, buried the Britons who were ſlain by the treachery of the Saxons. And ſir William Dugdale, in his Baronage, ſaith, that Eldad, biſhop of Gloceſter, was brother to Eldol, earl of Gloceſter. Sir William Dugdale, in his *Monaſticon*, affirms that Dubritius was biſhop of Gloceſter in the year 522. Biſhop Uſher writes that Theoneus, biſhop of Gloceſter, was tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of London in the year 542.

In the year 596 pope Gregory ſent Auguſtine the monk into England, who aſſumed the title of Archbiſhop of England. In the year 657, Oſwy, king of Northumberland, who had ſubdued the kingdom of Mercia, erects Litchfield into a biſhoprick: Dwina was made the firſt biſhop thereof; then Gloceſterſhire was under the biſhop of Litchfield.

In the year 679, when Ethelred was king of Mercia, and Sexnulph was biſhop of Litchfield, that dioceſe was then divided into five biſhopricks, by decree of Theodore, archbiſhop of Canterbury; into Leiceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Dorcheſter, and Litchfield; then Gloceſterſhire was under the biſhop of Worceſter, and Boſelus was the firſt biſhop thereof.

Gloceſterſhire had its peculiar ſuffragan biſhop, and Reginald was the ſuffragan thereof in the year 1273, who was ſubſtituted, by the biſhop of Lincoln, to viſit the churches of Oxfordſhire.

The appointments of ſuffragan biſhops, or *chor' epiſcopi*, were of primitive uſe in the church, but were afterwards condemned, and generally laid aſide, in the ninth century, by the decree of pope Damaſus. In the year 1534, the uſe of them was again revived in England, by act of parliament, whereby twenty-ſix ſuffragan biſhops were newly erected, which were, Thetford, Ipſwich, Colcheſter, Dover, Guilford, Southampton, Taunton, Shaftſbury, Molton, Marlborough, Bedford, Leiceſter, Gloceſter, Shrewſbury, Briſtol, Penreth, Bridgwater, Nottingham, Grantham, Hull, Huntington, Cambridge, Pereth, Barwick, St. German's, and the Iſle of Wight. It was in the ſame act required, that the biſhops of the ſeveral dioceſes, wherein thoſe towns lay, ſhould preſent two fit perſons to the king, who was to nominate one of them to be conſecrated by the archbiſhop of the province; but they were to receive their commiſſion from the biſhop of the dioceſe, and their authority was determinable at the pleaſure of the biſhop.

King Henry the Eighth, by his charter, bearing date September 4, 1541, erects a diſtinct biſhoprick of Gloceſterſhire. He had, at the ſame time, an intention of erecting eighteen biſhopricks, though he actually founded but five, beſides Weſtminſter, which laſt continued but few years.

A greater number might very well have been expected, and the extent and populouſneſs of the nation requires it, and king Henry the Eighth might well have afforded it; for the conſtant yearly revenues of the diſſolved monaſteries, which came to the crown, were 140,000l. and the true yearly value muſt be eſtimated at ten times as much.

It appears that the King's Supremacy had been an ancient doctrine in the church; and the clergy did at this time (27 Hen. VIII. 1536.) almoſt unanimouſly ſubmit to it. William, abbot of Gloceſter, Richard, abbot of Winchcomb, John, abbot of Cirenceſter, John, abbot of Tewkſbury, and Richard, prior of Lanthony, ſigned the articles of religion in the upper houſe of convocation; and John Bell, proctor for the clergy of Gloceſterſhire, ſigned them in the lower houſe. They followed the example of the biſhops, for all of them had ſigned them, except Fiſher, biſhop of Rocheſter.

The CHARTER of Foundation of the BISHOPRICK of GLOCESTER.

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head on earth of the church of England; to all, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas the great convent or monaſtery, which, whilſt in being, was called the Monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, and all and ſingular its mannors, lordſhips, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments and poſſeſſions, for certain ſpecial and urgent cauſes were, by Gabriel Moreton, prior of the ſaid abbey or monaſtery and the convent thereof, lately given and granted to us and our heirs for ever, as by the deed of the ſaid prior and convent, under their common conventual ſeal, inrolled in our court of chancery, fully appears; by vertue whereof we are rightfully ſeized in our demean, as of fee, of and in the ſcite, bounds and precinct of the ſaid convent or monaſtery, and of all and ſingular mannors, lordſhips, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments, and poſſeſſions of the ſaid late prior and convent; and we being ſo ſeized, and being influenced by divine goodneſs, and deſiring above all things, that true religion, and the true worſhip of God, may not only not be aboliſhed, but intirely reſtored and reformed to the primitive and genuine rule of ſimplicity; and that all thoſe enormities may be corrected, into which the lives and profeſſion of the monks, for a long time, had deplorably lapſed, have, as far as humane frailty will permit, endeavoured to the utmoſt, that, for the future, the pure word of God may be taught in that place, good diſcipline obſerved, youth freely inſtructed in learning, the infirmities of old age relieved with neceſſaries, alms given to poor Chriſtians, high-ways and bridges repaired; and that all offices of piety, in every kind, may there abound, and thence ſpread to the neighbourhood far and near, to the glory of God, and the common good and benefit of our ſubjects.

Wherefore, conſidering that the ſcite of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, in which many famous monuments of our renowned anceſtors, kings of England, are erected, is a very fit and proper place for erecting, inſtituting, and eſtabliſhing, an epiſcopal ſee, and an epiſcopal church, of one biſhop, one dean a preſbyter, and ſix prebendaries preſbyters, for the ſervice of almighty God for ever, we have decreed, and by theſe preſents we do decree, the ſcite of the ſaid monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and the place and church thereof, to be an epiſcopal ſee, and to be created, erected, and eſtabliſhed, a cathedral church. And the ſaid cathedral church we do by theſe preſents fully and indeed create, erect, found, ordain, make, appoint, and eſtabliſh, of one biſhop, one dean a preſbyter,

byter, ſix prebendaries preſbyters, which we will and command, by theſe preſents, from henceforth unalterably to continue and endure, and to be eſtabliſhed for ever.

And we alſo will and ordain, by theſe preſents, that the ſaid cathedral church ſhall be from henceforth for ever a cathedral church and ſee epiſcopal; and that our whole town of Glouceſter be from henceforth and for ever a city. And we will and decree, that the ſame be from henceforth and for ever nominated and called the City of Glouceſter. And whereas our ſaid late town or vill of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton near Glouceſter, have for a long time paſt been an entire county by it ſelf, rightfully incorporated in deed and name; and whereas one Thomas Payne, now mayor of our vill aforeſaid, and the burgeſſes of our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, now have, hold, and do enjoy, ſeveral liberties, franchiſes, and privileges, within the ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, and within the county of the ſame vill; and the predeceſſors of them, the ſaid now mayor and burgeſſes, within our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, and within the county of the ſame our late vill of Glouceſter, by letters patents of our progenitors, uſe, preſcription or otherwiſe, in what manner ſoever, had, held, and enjoyed the ſame, as by right, and by the laws of our kingdom, they lawfully might uſe, hold, and enjoy the ſame; we will, and by theſe preſents do grant, that now our city of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton, be and for ever hereafter ſhall be, the county of our city of Glouceſter, by the ſame meets and bounds by which our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, together with all and ſingular the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton aforeſaid, is limited and known: and we do by theſe preſents ordain, make, erect, and eſtabliſh, our ſaid city of Glouceſter, together with the vills and hamlets of Dudſton and King's Barton aforeſaid, one entire county in deed and name, diſtinct and abſolutely ſeparated from our county of Glouceſter for ever.

And out of our farther grace we will, and by theſe preſents do grant, that the aforeſaid Thomas of the ſaid city, and the now mayor, the burgeſſes of the ſaid city, and their ſucceſſors for ever, have, hold, and enjoy, and have full power and authority to have, hold, and enjoy, within our county aforeſaid, and within the county of our city aforeſaid, ſo many, ſuch, as great, and like liberties, courts leete, views of franke pledge, and all things belonging to view of frank pledge, return of writs, rights, juriſdictions, franchiſes and privileges whatſoever, as many, as great, and in like caſes, and in the ſame manner and form, as the now mayor and burgeſſes of our city of Glouceſter, or any one, or any of their predeceſſors within our ſaid late vill of Glouceſter, had, held, or enjoyed, or ought for any reaſon, or in manner whatſoever, to have, hold, or enjoy.

And the ſaid city of Glouceſter, and all the county of the ſaid city, and all our county of Glouceſter, as the ſame is by meets and bounds limited and known, from all juriſdiction, authority, and dioceſe, as well of the biſhop of Worceſter as of the biſhop of York and biſhop of Hereford for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, we do ſeparate, divide, exempt, exonerate, and by theſe preſents do free and diſcharge; and we do adjoyn and unite all epiſcopal juriſdiction, as well as all profits, emoluments and hereditaments whatſoever, right or juriſdiction epiſcopal, belonging, appertaining, or ariſing within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, or county of the ſaid city, and within the whole county of Glouceſter, to the biſhop of Glouceſter to be by us named and elected by theſe our letters patents, and to his ſucceſſors for ever, biſhops of Glouceſter, and to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter. And we do by theſe preſents make and ordain the ſaid city and county to be the dioceſe of Glouceſter. And we will and ordain, that it be for ever hereafter nominated and called the Dioceſe of Glouceſter; and all that dioceſe of Glouceſter, and every part thereof, we will and ordain to be of the province of Canterbury, and ſo for ever hereafter to be nominated, reputed, and taken, to all intents and purpoſes, and in the ſame manner as the dioceſe of Worceſter was, and was taken and reputed to be.

And becauſe our vill of Briſtol, which is ſituate and being within the bounds and limits of our county of Glouceſter, is a county of it ſelf, and is part within the dioceſe of Bath and Wells, and part within the dioceſe of Worceſter; therefore, to prevent and take away all ambiguity and doubt hereafter, we will, ordain and appoint, and by theſe preſents do grant, that all that part of our vill and county of Briſtol, which heretofore was in the dioceſe of Worceſter, be from this time forward and for ever in the dioceſe of Glouceſter to all intents and purpoſes, in the ſame manner as it was wont to be within the epiſcopal juriſdiction of Worceſter.

And to the end that this our intention may obtain due and ample effect, we very much confiding in the knowledge, good manners, probity, and virtue of our well-beloved chaplain John Wakeman clerk, do nominate and elect, and by theſe preſents we do elect, nominate and create him the ſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter: and we will, and by theſe preſents do grant and ordain, that the ſaid biſhop be a body corporate in deed and in name: and we do by theſe preſents declare, accept, ordain, make and conſtitute him a body corporate for ever, and that he have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and that he and his ſucceſſors, by the name of Biſhop of Glouceſter ſhall be called and nominated; and that he and his ſucceſſors, by and under that name, may proſecute, claim and plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all the courts and places of law, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, and elſewhere; and in all and ſingular cauſes, actions, ſuits, writs, and plaints, real, perſonal, or mixt, as well temporal as ſpiritual, and in all other things, cauſes, and matters whatſoever; and by that name to take, receive, enjoy, and acquire, any mannors, lordſhips, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, portions, and other hereditaments whatſoever, poſſeſſions, profits, and emoluments, as well ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical as temporal, and all other things whatſoever by our letters patents to the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors by us, our heirs, in due manner to be made, or which ſhall be given or granted by any other perſon or perſons, according to our laws, or the laws of any of our heirs or ſucceſſors; and that he and they may, and can have full power and authority to give, alien, or demiſe, and generally all other things to receive and do, in the like and in the ſame manner and form as any other biſhop or biſhops of our kingdom of England may, or can receive or do; but not otherwiſe, nor in any other manner.

And becauſe we will that our ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter and his ſucceſſors be honourably endowed, we give, and by theſe preſents do grant to the ſaid biſhop, all that our hall covered with lead, commonly called the Leaden-Hall, one room or pantry, one buttery, with one kitchen, two little houſes for putting meat, one ſquare pool or ſtew for keeping of fiſh, to which freſh water runs, ſituate at the eaſt end of a certain hall; a large bed-chamber where the ſervants of the late abbot did uſe to eat, ſituate at the weſt end of the ſaid hall; and alſo, one pantry, one buttery, one office under ground, with the way leading thereto, ſituate on the ſouth part of the aforeſaid great bed-chamber; and alſo, a certain ſquare or void place, containing in length by eſtimation two perches, and in breadth one perch and three foot, adjoining to the ſaid great bed-chamber; and alſo, one other bed-chamber, commonly called the Square Bed-chamber, ſituate on the north part of the great bed-chamber, with three other bed-chambers built over the ſaid ſquare bed-chamber, and one other great bed-chamber where the abbot of the ſaid monaſtery did uſe to eat, with one pantry, one buttery, and one office under ground, ſituate and being at the end of the ſaid great bed-chamber; and alſo, one gallery ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt end of the ſaid bed-chamber; and alſo, one bed-chamber

ſituate on the ſouth part of the ſaid bed-chamber, and one bed-chamber ſituate on the ſouth part of the ſaid gallery, with three bed-chambers built all together, and ſituate on the north part of the ſaid gallery; and alſo, all thoſe three inner bed-chambers, with one middle room, one chapel, and another gallery joining to the ſaid three chambers, being the ſaid late abbot's own apartment, on the north end of the ſaid great bed-chamber, where the late abbot did uſe to eat, and on the ſouth of the ſaid bed-chamber; as alſo, one other hall, one pantry, one buttery, one kitchen, and two bed-chambers, ſituate at the eaſt end of the ſaid gallery; and all and ſingular chambers, houſes, edifices, buildings, offices under ground, and other offices whatſoever, ſituate or built under or over the ſaid halls, bed-chambers, galleries, and all and ſingular other buildings under or over the premiſſes, or any part thereof; and all that flower-garden containing in length, by eſtimation, ſix perch and ten foot, and in breadth ſeven perch thirteen foot and a half; which garden reaches and extends it ſelf to the three inner chambers and other buildings which was the abbot's own apartment; and all and ſingular meſſuages, dwellings, houſes, buildings, ſtructures, with the ground and ſoil thereto belonging; gardens, orchards, void places, walls, and all and ſingular other hereditaments that are known by the name or names of the Abbot's Lodgings, or ſituate and being within all that precinct, circuit, and encloſure, known or called the Abbot's Lodgings; which ſaid circuit or encloſure in the ſouth part contains by eſtimation nine perches and ten foot, and in the north part nine perch and ſix foot, and on the weſt end eight perch nine foot and eight inches, and at the eaſt end eight perch and ſixteen foot, each perch containing eighteen foot and a half, and three inches; which ſaid hall, houſes, buildings, galleries, walks, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and alſo all the lands and ſoil whereon the ſame ſtands, are ſituate, lying and being, within the precinct of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery. And we do alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid biſhop, all that ſtable commonly called the Abbot's Stable, containing in length four perch eight foot and a half, and in breadth one perch and four foot; and alſo one garden, being at the eaſt end of the church-yard, containing in length ſix perch ſeventeen foot and a half, and in breadth ſix perch and ſixteen foot: and alſo that houſe commonly called the Wood-Barton, containing in length one hundred and eight foot, and in breadth thirty-four foot; and alſo two other ſtables, two ſlaughter-houſes, and one dog-kennel, containing in length eighty-four foot, and in breadth thirty foot; which ſaid ſtables, ſlaughter-houſes, and all and ſingular the premiſſes, are ſituated and lye in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode in our ſaid city of Glouceſter, without the precinct of the ſaid monaſtery; and alſo, free ingreſs, egreſs, and regreſs, and all manner of other liberties and benefits of going, returning, carrying, and recarrying, to and from all and ſingular the places aforeſaid, and all other the premiſſes, and of doing all other things at all times of the year, at the will and pleaſure of the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors: to have and to hold all and ſingular the aforeſaid halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, ſtables, houſes, edifices, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, to be held of us and our ſucceſſors as of free alms. And we will that the ſaid meſſuages, dwellings, halls, chambers, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, be for ever hereafter taken to be nominated and called the Palace of the Biſhop of Glouceſter and his ſucceſſors.

And moreover, and by theſe preſents we do ordain, that the ſaid cathedral church from henceforth forward for ever ſhall be the cathedral church and ſee epiſcopal of the ſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter, and of his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter; and the ſaid cathedral church we do by theſe preſents adorn with the honours, dignities, and enſigns of an epiſcopal ſee: and the ſaid epiſcopal ſee we do by theſe preſents give and grant to the ſaid John and his ſucceſſors, to have and to hold to the ſaid John and his ſucceſſors for ever.

And farthermore, of our farther grace we will and ordain, and by theſe preſents do grant, that the biſhop of Glouceſter that now is, and every one of his ſucceſſors, amongſt other things already mentioned, may, and can from time to time nominate, depute, and appoint, one vicar general or vicars general, commiſſary or commiſſaries, regiſter or regiſters, in and through the whole dioceſe of Glouceſter, as the ſame by meets and bounds is known and limited, in the ſame manner as the biſhop of Worceſter might, ought, and was wont to nominate and appoint them; and that ſuch vicar general, commiſſary and commiſſaries, regiſter and regiſters, ſo by the biſhop hereafter to be nominated and deputed, and every one of them, all and ſingular profits and emoluments to their reſpective offices now belonging, may and have full power and authority to collect, receive, and have, in and through the ſaid city, in manner as the vicar, commiſſary, and regiſter, of the biſhop of Worceſter for the time being, heretofore might, was wont, or accuſtomed to collect, receive, or have; any grants or commiſſions by the ſaid now biſhop of Worceſter, or any of his predeceſſors or ſucceſſors, already made, granted, or done, or to be made, granted, or done, notwithſtanding.

And moreover, we will, and by theſe preſents do ordain, that the aforeſaid John and his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter aforeſaid, may, can, and ought to exerciſe, perform, and uſe, all and all manner of juriſdiction, power, and authority, as well ordinary as extraordinary, within the cathedral church of Glouceſter and dioceſe aforeſaid, from this time forth and for ever, in as ampls manner and form as the biſhop of Worceſter by our laws might, could, or ought to exerciſe, perform, and uſe.

And we farther will, that the ſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter, and his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter, from henceforth and for ever have one or more authentick ſeal or ſeals, for the doing of all matters and buſineſſe, which is to ſerve and be of the ſame effect in law, in the ſame manner and form as the biſhop of Weſtminſter now has, or may have.

And we will, that the cathedral church aforeſaid be filled and adorned with fit perſons in all places and degrees. And we by theſe preſents do make and ordain our well-beloved chaplain William Jennyns batchelor in divinity to be the firſt original and modern dean of the ſaid cathedral church; and that he the ſaid dean, and every of his ſucceſſors to be by us named, have and poſſeſs the firſt place of dignity in the ſaid cathedral church next to the ſaid biſhop; and that our well-beloved chaplain Nicholas Wotton arch-deacon of Glouceſter, and every one of his ſucceſſors by the biſhop of Glouceſter to that arch-deaconry henceforth to be nominated and choſen, have and poſſeſs the ſecond place of dignity in the ſaid cathedral church; and our beloved chaplain Richard Brown clerk, batchelor in civil and common laws, to be the firſt and preſent preſbyter-prebendary; and Henry Willis clerk, batchelor in divinity, to be the ſecond preſbyter-prebendary; and John Rodley clerk, batchelor in divinity, to be the third preſbyter-prebendary; and James Vaughan clerk, maſter of arts, to be the fourth preſbyter-prebendary; and Edward Bennet clerk to be the fifth preſbyter-prebendary; and John Huntley clerk, late prior of Dandri in our county of Surrey, to be the ſixth preſbyter-prebendary.

We will alſo and ordain, and we do by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid dean and prebendaries, that the aforeſaid dean and ſix prebendaries from henceforth be of themſelves in deed and in name a body corporate, and that they have a perpetual ſucceſſion, and that they ſhall demean, appear, and employ themſelves according to certain ordinances, rules, and ſtatutes, by us in a certain indenture to them hereafter to be made, ſpecified and declared; and that the ſaid dean and prebendaries, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever hereafter be called the Dean and Chapter of the Holy and Individed Trinity of Glouceſter; and that the aforeſaid dean and prebendaries of the cathedral church aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, be, and for ever hereafter ſhall be, the chapter of the biſhoprick of Glouceſter;

ceſter; and that the ſaid chapter be for ever hereafter annexed, incorporated and united to the before-mentioned John and his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Glouceſter, in the ſame manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Weſtminſter to the biſhop of Weſtminſter or epiſcopal ſee of Weſtminſter is annexed, incorporated or united; and we make them, the ſaid dean and prebendaries, one body corporate in deed and name; and them, for one body, we do make, declare, ordain and accept, and that they have a perpetual ſucceſſion.

And that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, by the name of the Dean and Chapter of the Holy and Individed Trinity of Glouceſter, may proſecute, claim, plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all our courts and places of law, and elſewhere, in and upon all and ſingular cauſes, actions, ſuits, demands, writs and plaints, real, ſpiritual, perſonal and mixt, and in all other things, cauſes and matters, in the ſame manner as the dean and chapter of St. Peter of Weſtminſter may or can make or do; and by the ſame name, mannors, lordſhips, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments whatſoever, poſſeſſions, profits and emoluments, as well ſpiritual or eccleſiaſtical as temporal; and all other things whatſoever to take by letters patents of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, to them or their ſucceſſors, or otherwiſe according to the laws of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be given or granted, may and can take, receive, and acquire, give, alien and demiſe; and generally all and ſingular other things take, receive, acquire, give, alien and demiſe, and do and execute, in like and in the ſame manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the aforeſaid cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Weſtminſter can take, receive, acquire, give, alien, demiſe, and do or execute, but not otherwiſe, nor in any other manner.

And that the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the Holy and Individed Trinity of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, may uſe one common ſeal to ſeal all charters, evidences and writings, by them made or to be made, or any ways touching or concerning the ſaid cathedral church aforeſaid.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents do grant and ordain, that the aforeſaid biſhop of Glouceſter, and every of his ſucceſſors for the time being, and the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the Holy and Individed Trinity of Glouceſter, and every one of their ſucceſſors, have full power and faculty of making, receiving, giving, aliening, demiſing, executing, and doing all and ſingular things which the biſhop of Weſtminſter joyntly and ſeverally can make, receive, give, alien, demiſe, execute or do.

And becauſe we will that the ſaid cathedral church of the Holy and Individed Trinity of Glouceſter be honourably endowed, we of our farther grace have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the Holy and Individed Trinity of Glouceſter all the aforeſaid ſept, circuit, encloſure, and precinct of the above-named late abbey or monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, with all ancient privileges, liberties, and free cuſtoms, of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, and all the church there, together with all chapels, leads, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloyſters, church-yards, meſſuages, houſes, edifices, certain curtillages, flower-gardens, gardens, orchards, fiſh-ponds, and all other places, lands, territories, and places within the ſame ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure, and precinct, of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, and all that was reputed or eſteemed part or parcel thereof, and which lately were the ſaid priors and convents, in right of their monaſtery aforeſaid, together with all and all manner of veſſels, ornaments, goods, chattels and ymplements of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, with their appurtenances whatſoever, except and always reſerved to the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, all and ſingular halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, ſtables, houſes, buildings, and other hereditaments and liberties whatſoever, to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, herein in theſe preſents before granted, to have, hold, and enjoy, the aforeſaid ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct, of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery before mentioned, together with all ancient privileges, liberties and free cuſtoms above mentioned; together with the church, chapels, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloyſters, church-yards, meſſuages, houſes, curtilages, flower-gardens, gardens, orchards, fiſh-ponds, lands, territories and places, within the ſaid ſcite, ſept, circuit, encloſure and precinct, of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, together with the veſſels, jewels, ornaments, goods, chattels and ymplements, of the ſaid late abbey or monaſtery, with all and ſingular their appurtenances whatſoever, and with all and ſingular other the premiſes above ſpecifyed with their appurtenances (except before excepted) to the aforeſaid dean and chapter of the ſaid cathedral church of the Holy and Individed Trinity of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the dean and chapter of the ſaid cathedral church of the Holy and Inſeparable Trinity of Glouceſter, that the dean of the ſaid church, for the time being, all and ſingular inferior officers and miniſters of the ſaid cathedral church, and all other perſons of the ſaid cathedral church, as the caſe or caſes do require, ſhall make, conſtitute, appoint and accept, from time to time for ever; and that he may and have authority ſuch perſons, and every of them ſo admitted or to be admitted, for lawful cauſe to correct, and alſo to depoſe, remove and expel from the ſaid cathedral church; ſaving to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the right, title, and authority, of nominating, aſſigning, and preferring, and by our letters patents to ordain, prefer and preſent, all deans, prebendaries, and all the poor living there on our liberality from time to time, howſoever and as often as the ſaid cathedral church of a dean, prebendaries, or poor people, either by the death of any of them, or otherwiſe, ſhall happen to be vacant, any thing in theſe preſents before-mentioned contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we will alſo, and ordain, and by theſe preſents do decree, that the arch-deacon of Glouceſter that now is, and his ſucceſſors, be from henceforth for ever ſeparated, diſcharged, and altogether freed from the juriſdiction, power, right and authority, of the biſhop of Worceſter; and the ſaid arch-deacon and his ſucceſſors, we do by theſe preſents ſeparate, exonerate, and for ever free from the ſame; and him the ſaid arch-deacon, and his ſucceſſors, we do decree, enact, ordain, and eſtabliſh, from henceforth and for ever, to be in the aforeſaid church of Glouceſter in the ſame manner, form, and plight, in which he or any of his predeceſſors were in the cathedral church of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary of Worceſter.

We alſo enact and ordain, and by theſe preſents we will and grant, that the aforeſaid John biſhop of Glouceſter, and his ſucceſſors biſhops of Glouceſter, have, hold, and poſſeſs, in all things, and through all things, authority, power, right, plight, and juriſdiction of, in, and on the arch-deaconry of Glouceſter, and the arch-deacon that now is, and his ſucceſſors, as fully and abſolutely to all intents and purpoſes as the biſhop of Worceſter that now is, or any of his predeceſſors, now hath, or had, or ought to have, or did uſe or exerciſe.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, as well to the aforeſaid biſhop as to the dean and chapter, that he and they have, and ſhall have, theſe our letters patents under our great ſeal of England, made and ſealed in due form without fine or fee great or ſmall, in our Hamper or elſewhere, in any manner to be rendred, paid, or made; notwithſtanding there is no expreſs mention at this time in theſe preſents made of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us made to the

the ſaid biſhop or dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors; and notwithſtanding any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion or reſtriction to the contrary thereof made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter whatſoever, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In teſtimony of which, theſe our letters we have made patents, witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the third day of September, in the thirty-third year of our reign. S. CUPPER.

By writ of privy ſeal, of the ſame date, and alſo by authority of parliament. S.

The ENDOWMENT of the BISHOPRICK of GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head upon earth of the church of England; to all, to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant to the reverend father in Chriſt, John Wakeman biſhop of Glouceſter, all thoſe our mannors of Maiſmore, Brokethorpp and Haſecomb, Preſton, Longford and Droiſcorte, in the county of our city of Glouceſter, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and our mannor of Rudge and Tufleigh, in our county of Glouceſter, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and alſo all thoſe our mannors of Hope-Meleſhall, Dewchurch and Kilpeck, in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; which mannors, and other the premiſſes, with all their appurtenances, did ſometime belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo all and ſingular meſſuages, mills, houſes, buildings, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rents-charge, rents-ſeck, and rents-reſerved upon all demiſes and grants whatſoever; annuities, yearly rents, farms, fee-farms, waters, fiſheries and fiſhings, and rents of all our tenants and farmers whatſoever; and alſo waifs, villains with their conſequences, knights fees, wards, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, herriots, fairs, markets, tolls, cuſtoms, holy-days, warrens, commons, firze-heaths, moors, waſts, penſions, portions, tythes, oblations, quarries, marſhes, pools, fiſh-ponds, courts-leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which do or hereafter may or ought to belong to view of frank pledge, and aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine, and ale, eſtrays, goods, and chattels wayfed; and all other our rights, profits, emoluments, commodities and hereditaments whatſoever, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, ſcituate, lying, and being, in the villages, fields, pariſhes, of Brokethorpp, Hareſcomb, Preſton and Brokworth in the county of our city of Glouceſter, and in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, and in the pariſhes of St. Oſwald and St. Mary de Lode within our ſaid city of Glouceſter, and in Standiſh in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and in Dewchurch in our ſaid county of Hereford, or elſewhere in the ſame counties of our city of Glouceſter, Glouceſter, and Hereford, and elſewhere, within our kingdom of England; to the ſaid mannors, or either of them, in any wiſe belonging or appertaining, or have been heretofore known, taken or reputed, as being members or parcels of the ſame mannors, or either of them, or have before this time been lett, ſet, or occupied with the ſame mannors, or either of them, or any parcel of either of them.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the ſame reverend father in Chriſt, John Wakeman biſhop of Glouceſter, all that ſcite of a certain manſion-houſe called the Vineyard, and alſo a certain cloſe of paſture adjoining to the ſaid ſcite of the vineyard aforeſaid, called the Park, containing about 15 acres and three rods, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Arnold, Eſq; or his aſſignes, ſituate, lying, and being in the pariſh of St. Marie de Lode in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, and did ſometime belong and appertain to, and were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter's in Glouceſter.

And alſo, all that our meadow commonly called Importhams, otherwiſe Porthame, containing by eſtimation ſixty-ſeven acres of meadow, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, and the firſt ſhoot of the ſame meadow, being part of the demeaſnes of Barton Abbots, and did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter.

And alſo, all that our part of the mannor of Laſſington in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, and ſometime belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter's in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo all and ſingular meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, under-woods, commons, courts, leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which belong to view of frank pledge, chattles, waifes, eſtrays, ſervices, and all o her our profits, commodities, emoluments, and hereditaments whatſoever, in any wiſe to the ſaid part of our mannor belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore known, taken, uſed, or reputed, members or parcels of the ſame part, or any parcel thereof, ſituate or being in the pariſhes of St. Oſwald and St. Mary de Lode, or elſewhere in the county of our ſaid city of Glouceſter: and alſo, all that moyety or half part of a certain wood of ours called Woolridge, containing by eſtimation fifty acres; and alſo, all that moyety or half part of another wood of ours there, called the Perch, containing by eſtimation ſixteen acres, together with the land and ſoil of the ſaid moyety of the ſame woods, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Lode, within the ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter, and ſometime belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant for our ſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the aforeſaid reverend father in Chriſt, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Hartpury, Maiſemore and Upton St. Leonard, in our ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter; and alſo all thoſe our rectories and churches of Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Whelford, South-Cerney, and Standiſh, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and likewiſe, all thoſe our rectories and churches of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennocke, Cowern, and Ewias Harold in our ſaid county of Hereford; and alſo, all that our rectory and church of Stewport in our ſaid county of Wenlock in Wales; and likewiſe, all that our chapel of Cam in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and all that our chapel of Piperton in our ſaid county of Hereford, and all that our chapel of Maiſemore in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; which rectories, churches, and chapels, did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo, all and all ſorts of mannors, meſſuages, glebes, meadows, feedings, paſtures, rents, reverſions, ſervices, tithes, oblations, obventions, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other our hereditaments and emoluments whatſoever to the ſaid rectories, churches, and chapels, or any of them, belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore had or known to be part or parcel of the ſame rectories, churches, or chapels, or any of them, or have been lett or demiſed with the ſaid rectories, churches, or chapels, or any of them: and alſo, all and ſingular our tithes, glebes, penſions, portions, oblations, and obventions whatſoever, iſſuing from, or being in the villages,

villages, fields, pariſhes, or hamlets, of Standiſh, Caldrup, Hardwick, Over Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harſefield, Nether Oxlinch, Sall, Putley, Farley, and Holyrood-Ampney, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and in Devennock, Wentworth, and Talgarthe, in our ſaid county of Hereford, ſometime belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or being part or parcel of the poſſeſſions and revenues of the ſame late monaſtery.

Moreover, we give, and by theſe preſents do for our ſelves, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, grant to the aforeſaid reverend father in Chriſt the biſhop of Glouceſter, a certain penſion of fifty-three ſhillings and four pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Kempsford in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and yearly paid by the vicar of the ſame church for the time being: and likewiſe, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Teynton in our ſaid county of Glouceſter: and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of nine ſhillings iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Rendcomb in our ſaid county of Glouceſter: and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence, iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Nympsfield in our ſaid county of Glouceſter: and alſo, a certain penſion or yearly rent of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence iſſuing out of the rectory or church of Newport in our ſaid county of Wenlock in Wales, and yearly paid by the vicar of the ſame church for the time being: which penſions were yearly paid by the ſeveral rectors and vicars of the ſame churches for the time being, and did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents for our ſelves, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid biſhop all thoſe portions of tithes whatſoever ariſing, growing, or renewing, in Aldeſworth, Linton, and Shipton Solers, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and now or lately in the ſeveral tenures or occupations of George Dafton and the farmer of the rectory of Aldeſworth aforeſaid: and alſo, all thoſe portions of tithes whatſoever ariſing, growing, or renewing, in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Barn, Bunches, Strood, and Lake, in our ſaid county of Hereford: which portions did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents for our ſelves, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſame biſhop all and ſingular the advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and rights of patronages, of all and ſingular the rectories and churches to the ſaid mannors, or any of them, belonging or appertaining: and likewiſe, all and ſingular advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and right of patronage, of all and ſingular the vicaridges of Hartpury, Maiſemore, Upton St. Leonard, in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, and of Cam, Northleach, Kempsford, Whelford, South-Cerney, and Standiſh, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glaſbury, Devennock, Lowern, and Ewias Harold, in our ſaid county of Hereford, and of Newport in our county of Wenlock in Wales, ſometime belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſame monaſtery: and likewiſe, the donations, preſentations, and free diſpoſitions, of all thoſe chaplains, chanteries, or of the ſtipends of all thoſe chapels, of Maiſemore, Cam, Stinchcomb, Piperton, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, and in the county of our city of Glouceſter, and in our ſaid county of Hereford, which did ſometime belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, and fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as the laſt abbot and late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or any of their predeceſſors, in right of that late monaſtery any time before the diſſolution of the ſame late monaſtery, or before that late monaſtery came into our hands, had, held, and enjoyed, the ſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or any parcel thereof, or ought to have had, held, and enjoyed; and as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as all and ſingular of them came or ought to have come into our hands, and now are or ought to be in our hands, by reaſon or pretence of any deed of gift, grant, or confirmation, made unto us by the late prior of the ſaid late monaſtery under the ſeal of his convent, or any other way whatſoever, to have, hold, and enjoy, all and ſingular the aforeſaid mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, courts leets, view of frank pledge, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, under-woods, penſions, tithes, and portions of tithes, oblations, obventions, advowſons, donations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions, and rights of patronages, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes above mentioned and ſpecified, with all and ſingular their and every of their appurtenances, to the aforeſaid reverend father the biſhop of Glouceſter and his ſucceſſors for ever; to be held of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms, and alſo yielding to us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, at our court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown, yearly from thenceforth for ever, thirty-three pounds, ſixteen ſhillings and four pence, of good and lawful money of England, to be paid on the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel every year for ever.

Furthermore, out of our more abundant great certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant, to the aforeſaid biſhop all and all manner of iſſues, rents, revenues, and profits, of all and ſingular the aforeſaid mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premiſſes and each parcel of them, from the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel laſt paſt before the date of theſe preſents until this time, to be had and received by the ſame biſhop as of our gift, as well by his own proper hands as by the hands of thoſe that are or ſhall be the farmers, bayliffs, or occupiers, receivers or other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, of all and ſingular the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, without account, or without yielding, paying, or doing any thing for the ſame, to us, our heirs, or ſucceſſors.

And whereas by a certain act in our parliament begun at London, the third day of November, in the one and twentieth year of our reign, and from thence adjourned to Weſtminſter, and by divers prorogations then and there continued and held until the third day of November, which was in the twenty-ſixth year of our reign, amongſt other things it was declared, provided, enacted and ordained, that we, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, kings of this realm, ſhould have and enjoy from time to time for ever to come, of all ſuch perſon and perſons, who at any time after the firſt day of January then next following ſhould be nominated, choſen, profeſſed, preſented, or any other way appointed, to any archbiſhoprick, biſhoprick, abbey, monaſtery, priory, college, hoſpital, arch-deaconry, deaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicaridge, chauntry, free-chapel, or any dignity, benefice, office, or ſpiritual promotion, within this kingdom or elſewhere, within any our dominions, of what name or quality ſoever they ſhall be, or to whatſoever foundation, patronage, or donation, they ſhall belong, the firſt fruits of the revenues and profits for one year of every ſuch archbiſhoprick, biſhoprick, abbey, monaſtery, priory, college, hoſpital, arch-deaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicaridge, chauntry, free-chapel, or any other dignity, benefice, office, or ſpiritual promotion, or to what ſuch perſon or perſons nominated, after the aforeſaid firſt day of January, ſhould be nominated, elected, preferred, preſented, collated, or any other way appointed, as in the ſame act of parliament (amongſt other things) it does more plainly appear; know ye, that we being willing to diſcharge and acquit

the ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter, and his executors, as well of the ſaid firſt fruits, revenues, and profits, for the premiſſes, and every of the premiſſes, as of every ſum of money to be paid to us on account of the ſaid act of parliament for firſt fruits; of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for our ſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſame biſhop and his executors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will not have, require, claim, nor challenge, any firſt fruit or fruits of or for the ſaid biſhoprick of Glouceſter, nor of or for the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, nor of or for any parcel thereof, nor any iſſues, revenues or profits, nor any ſums of money in the name of the firſt fruits, of or for the premiſſes or any part of them, nor for the firſt fruits of the ſame, or any parcel of them, for this time only; but that the ſame biſhop and his executors are and ſhall be diſcharged and acquitted, as to us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, of and for the firſt fruits of all and ſingular the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, and of and from all and all ſorts of iſſues, profits, revenues of the premiſſes, and every part of them, and of and for all and all manner of ſums of money whatſoever, to be paid to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for and in the name of the Firſt Fruits, for the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, for this time only. And alſo, we have pardoned, remitted, and releaſed, and by theſe preſents do pardon, remit, and releaſe, to the before-mentioned biſhop, the aforeſaid firſt fruits, revenues and profits of the premiſſes, and every parcel of them, and all and all manner of ſums of money, for and in the name of Firſt Fruits of the ſaid biſhoprick, and the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and every parcel of them due, or to be paid unto us by ourſelves, by theſe our letters patents granted to the ſame biſhop for this time only. And alſo by theſe preſents we give unto the ſame biſhop all and evey ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, for the firſt fruits, revenues, and profits of the premiſſes, or any parcel of them, or for or in the name of the firſt fruits of the premiſſes, to be yielded, paid, or done, by the ſaid biſhop of Glouceſter unto us, by reaſon of the aforeſaid act, or any other act, law, uſage, preſcription, cuſtom or otherwiſe, or any other manner whatſoever, to be had by the ſame biſhop, of our gift, without any account, and without yielding, paying, or doing any other thing therefore to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſaving unto us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the firſt fruits for the premiſſes, to be yielded hereafter by his ſucceſſors, biſhops of Glouceſter, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid.

And furthermore, out of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we give and grant unto the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors ſhall have, hold, and enjoy, and ſhall be empowered and enabled to have, hold, and enjoy, within the ſaid mannors, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and within each parcel of them, as many, as great, and ſuch and the ſame fort, and the like courts-leets, view of frank pledge, and alſo all things that belong to view of frank pledge, aſſiſe and aſſiſes of bread, wine, and ale, and other drink whatſoever, chattels waifed, eſtreys, free-warrens, and all things that belong to free-warren quarries, lands, fairs, markets, tolls, liberties, franchiſes, privileges, and juriſdictions whatſoever, as and which the aforeſaid late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or any of his or their predeceſſors, have had, held, and enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, and enjoyed, in the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or in any parcel of them, by vertue of any other letters patents by us, or one or other of our progenitors, to the ſaid abbot or any of his predeceſſors made or granted, or by reaſon of any preſcription, uſage, cuſtom, corodies, or any other manner whatſoever, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late abbot or any of his predeceſſors have had, exerciſed, and enjoyed, or ought to have had, exerciſed, and enjoyed.

And furthermore, out of our more ample grace and by theſe preſents, do grant for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, that the ſame biſhop and his ſucceſſors from henceforth for ever ſhall have, hold, and enjoy, and to their own proper uſe ſhall convert, have, and enjoy, and be impowered to convert to their own proper uſe, all and ſingular the aforeſaid rectories which were any ways appropriated, and all and every the lands, tenements, tithes, commodities, profits, and emoluments whatſoever to the ſame rectories or any of them in any wiſe belonging or appertaining, with all their appurtenances to the before-mentioned biſhop and his ſucceſſors before granted; and that the ſaid rectories with their appurtenances from henceforth for ever be appointed to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, or either, or any of his or their predeceſſors in right of the late monaſtery or the ſaid rectories, or any, or either of them with their appurtenances had, held, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, or enjoyed, on any account or manner whatſoever, any act, ſtatute, ordinance, law, cuſtom, prohibition or reſtriction heretofore made, had, publiſhed, uſed, or provided, or any other matter or cauſe whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding or impeding, and this without any preſentation, admiſſion, or induction, of any incumbent or incumbents to the ſaid rectories, or any of them, to the ſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors.

And we will alſo, and do by theſe preſents, for ourſelves, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, grant to the before-mentioned biſhop and his ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, for ever and from time to time ſhall acquit, diſcharge, and ſave harmleſs, as well the ſame biſhop, his ſucceſſors, and aſſignes, as the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes with their appurtenances, againſt every perſon and perſons their heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, of and for all and every penſions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and ſums of money whatſoever, any ways iſſuing or to be paid out of, or for the ſaid mannors and premiſſes, or any parcel of them, or that are or ſhall be charged upon the premiſſes or any of them, except the rent above by theſe preſents to us reſerved, and except a fee of forty ſhillings yearly paid to the bailiff of the mannor of Maiſemore aforeſaid for the time being, and of eleven ſhillings yearly paid to the woodward of Woolridge aforeſaid, and of ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the woodward of the Perch aforeſaid, and of twenty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Brokethorp and Haſecomb aforeſaid, and of eleven ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Preſton aforeſaid, and of ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Longford aforeſaid, and of eight ſhillings and four pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Rudge and Farleigh aforeſaid, and of thirteen pound ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the vicar of the church of Cam aforeſaid, and to the chaplain celebrating divine ſervice in the chapel of Stinchcomb in the pariſh of Cam to the ſame church annexed, in augmentation of their ſalaries and ſtipends, and of fifteen pound five ſhillings yearly paid to the vicar of Standiſh aforeſaid, and a fee of thirteen ſhillings and four pence yearly paid to the collector of the penſions of Kempſford, Teynton, Rendcomb, and Nympsfield aforeſaid, and a fee of fourteen ſhillings and one penny yearly paid to the bailiff of Hope-Meleſhal aforeſaid, and a fee of one pound ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforeſaid, and of five ſhillings yearly paid to the chancellor of Hereford for procurations and annual iſſues out of the rectories of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforeſaid, and of two ſhillings and two pence yearly paid to the arch-deacon of Brecknok in the dioceſe of St. David, for procurations and ſynodals, and of ten pence yearly paid to the church of Glaſbury aforeſaid, and of five pence yearly paid to the church of Devennock aforeſaid, and the fee of thirteen ſhillings and four pence yearly paid to

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the farmer of the rectory of Glaſbury and Devennock aforeſaid for his livery, and of two ſhillings yearly paid to the vicar of York for a certain portion of tythes iſſuing out of the rectory of Cowern aforeſaid, and a fee of three ſhillings and four pence yearly paid to the collector of portions in Aſh-Leomyſter, Ferm, Farne, Briches, Strode and Lake aforeſaid, and the fee of ſix ſhillings and eight pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Droiſcort aforeſaid for the time being.

Moreover, we will, and for our ſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ſtrictly charge and command as well our chancelor of the court of firſt fruits and tenths, and chancelor and convent of the court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as all other our receivers, auditors, and other officers and miniſters whatſoever, that they and every of them, upon the only producing of theſe our letters patents or inrolment of the ſame, without any other writ or warrant from us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, in any wiſe to be obtained or proſecuted, ſhall make or cauſe to be made full entries, and due allowance, defalcation, deduction, and plain diſcharge to the before-mentioned biſhop, his ſucceſſors and aſſigns, of all and every ſuch penſions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and ſums of money (except before excepted) charged or to be charged on the ſaid mannors, or on the premiſſes, or any part of them; and theſe our letters patents ſhall yearly, and from time to time, be as well to the ſaid chancelor of the court of tenths and firſt fruits, as the chancelor and counſel of our court of the augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as to every of our receivers, auditors, and other our officers and miniſters, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge on his part.

And moreover, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by theſe preſents for our ſelves, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do grant that theſe our letters patents, and every word, ſentence, and clauſe in the ſame contained or ſpecified, ſhall be interpreted, expounded, taken, underſtood, adjudged, and determined, as well before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in every of our courts, and the courts of our heirs and ſucceſſors, both temporal and ſpiritual, and in all other places, and before whatſoever judges, juſtices, or other perſon or perſons whatſoever, to the greateſt advantage and profit of the aforeſaid biſhop and his ſucceſſors, and moſt ſtrictly againſt our ſelf, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, although the name or ſurname of the aforeſaid biſhop, or the certain true value of the aforeſaid biſhoprick of Glouceſter, be not ſpecially and certainly in theſe our letters patents expreſſed, declared, and ſpecified, or for any omiſſion, defect, negligence, repugnancy, contrariety in theſe preſents, or any of them, or for expreſs mention not being made in theſe preſents of the true yearly value and certainty of the premiſſes, or other gifts and grants made to the aforeſaid biſhop before this time, any ſtatute, act, ordinance, or reſtriction, to the contrary of the premiſſes, or any of them, before this time publiſhed, made or ordained, or any other cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any thing notwithſtanding.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the before-mentioned biſhop, that he may and ſhall have theſe our letters patents made, ſealed, and to be ſealed, in due manner under our great ſeal of England, without yielding, paying or doing therefore in any manner to us, any fine or fee, great or ſmall, in our Hamper or elſewhere, to our uſe, although expreſs mention be not made in theſe preſents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premiſſes, or any of them, or any other gifts or grants by us to the afore-mentioned biſhop of Glouceſter, heretofore made, or any ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion or reſtriction to the contrary thereof made, publiſhed, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any caſe notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents, witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the fourth day of September, in the three and thirtieth year of our reign.

Of the BISHOPS of GLOCESTER.

IN the year 1541, Dr. John Wakeman, chaplain to king Henry the Eighth, and laſt abbot of Tewkſbury, was made the firſt biſhop of Glouceſter. It was referred to divers learned perſons to inſpect the ſeveral tranſlations of the New Teſtament, and the book of Revelations was aſſigned to him.

1550, Dr. John Hooper was made biſhop of Glouceſter; he was alſo made biſhop of Worceſter in the year 1552, which he held in *commendam*, jointly with the biſhoprick of Glouceſter; and in the ſame year ſurrenders the biſhoprick of Worceſter, and all its lands, to the king, and takes back a grant of the biſhopricks of Worceſter and Glouceſter, as united; but ſeveral good manors were left out in this grant.

Biſhop Hooper retired into Germany upon account of religion, where, converſing with rigid perſons, he became averſe to the habits and ceremonies of the church; but at laſt he conformed, and re-accepted the biſhoprick of Glouceſter. He was condemned by the papiſts as an heretick, and was, on the ninth of February, 1555, burnt at Glouceſter, generouſly refuſing, at his death, the queen's pardon. The papiſts ſent him down to Glouceſter, to ſuffer in that place where he had ſown the ſeeds of hereſy; and he himſelf rejoiced to ſuffer in that place, that he might confirm that doctrine with his blood, before their eyes, into whoſe ears he had ſo often inculcated it.

1554, Dr. James Brooks was made biſhop of Glouceſter by queen Mary, after the deprivation of biſhop Hooper. He had been fellow of Corpus Chriſti college in Oxford, and maſter of Baliol college. He was an eloquent preacher, and a zealous Roman catholick, and was made one of the delegates at the condemnation of archbiſhop Cranmer, and of the biſhops Ridley and Latimer, and made a florid oration on that occaſion. He died 1559, and lies buried in a ſtone coffin, in Glouceſter cathedral, without any inſcription.

1562, Dr. Richard Cheyney was made biſhop of Glouceſter; he held the biſhoprick of Briſtol in *commendam*. He was a learned man, and in the convocation 1553, was one of the ſix, who, with great learning, refuted the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation. Cambden aſſerts that he was a ſtrong Lutheran; but biſhop Goodman affirms that he was a papiſt, and that he bred up his ſervants in the popiſh religion, and that it is upon record in the Arches, that he was ſuſpended for popery, and died without recantation.

1581, Dr. John Bullingham, born in Glouceſterſhire, was made biſhop of Glouceſter after three years vacancy; he alſo held the biſhoprick of Briſtol in *commendam*, until the year 1589, in which he died.

1589, Dr. Godfrey Goldſborough was made biſhop of Glouceſter.

1604, Dr. Thomas Ravis, dean of Chriſt Church in Oxford, was made biſhop of Glouceſter, and was tranſlated from thence to the biſhoprick of London.

1607, Dr. Henry Parry was tranſlated from the biſhoprick of Rocheſter to that of Glouceſter. He preached before the king of Denmark, who preſented him with a rich ring for his excellent ſermon. He was tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, and was buried in that cathedral in the year 1616.

1611, Dr. Giles Thomſon was made biſhop of Glouceſter: he died ſoon after, and never came into the dioceſe.

1612, Dr. Miles Smith was made biſhop of Glouceſter. He was appointed by king James to be one of the tranſlators of the Bible; he tranſlated the four great Prophets, the Lamentations, and the twelve minor Prophets: he preached an aſſize ſermon at Cirenceſter: he was a great favourer of the Calviniſts, and died in the year 1624.

1624, Dr. Godfrey Goodman was made biſhop of Glouceſter. He was ſuſpended by archbiſhop Laud, for not

not ſubſcribing the canons, in the year 1640, but was reſtored, upon his ſubmiſſion. He was deprived of all in the great rebellion, and afterwards died a Roman catholick, in the year 1655.

1660, Dr. William Nicholſon was made biſhop of Gloceſter; he held the rectory of Cleve in *commendam*. He was a learned divine, and an excellent grammarian, and by his writings had defended the church of England in its adverſity. He died 1671.

1672, Dr. John Prichet was made biſhop of Gloceſter. He died 1680.

1680, Dr. Robert Frampton was made biſhop of Gloceſter. He was depoſed for not taking the oath of allegiance to king William.

1691, Dr. Edward Fowler was made biſhop of Gloceſter. He holds St. Giles's, Cripple-gate, in London, in *commendam*, and is now living.

There have been fifteen biſhops of this ſee ſince its erection by king Henry the Eighth.

There are two hundred and eighty pariſhes in Gloceſterſhire, whereof one hundred and twenty-five are appropriated.

There are ten rural deanries, each containing the following pariſhes:

I. CAMBDEN DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Alderton, Aſton Somervil, Aſton Subedge, Aſhton Underhill, Batsford, Beckford, Bourton on the Hill, Buckland, Chipping Campden, Clifford Chambers, Cowhoniborne, Didbrook, Hailes a chapel of eaſe, Dorſington, Dumbleton, Ebberton, Hinton, Kemerton, Lemington, Marſton Sicca, Mickleton, Moreton Henmarſh, Pebworth, Preſton on Stour, Queinton, Seiſencot, Shenington, Senbury, Stanway, Stanly Pont Larch a chapel, Staunton, Snow's Hill, Toddenham, Toddington, Waſhborn Great, Welford, Weſton Subedge, Weſton upon Avon, Willerſey, Wormington, Child's Wickham a peculiar, Broadway a peculiar in Worceſter dioceſe.

II. CIRENCESTER DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Amney Mary, Amney Peter, Bagenden, Baunton, Cirenceſter, Chedworth, Coates, Compton Abdale, Coln Deans, Coln Rogers, Daglingworth, Driffield, Duntſborn Abbots, Duntſborn Militis, Farmington, Hampnet, Harn Hill, North Cerney, Norleach, Preſton, Rendcomb, Sudington Mary, Sudington Peter, South Cerney, Stowel, Stratton, Barnſly, Bibery, Winſton chapel, Alderſworth: theſe four laſt are peculiars, ſubject only to the metropolitan viſitation.

III. DURSLEY DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Berkeley, Beverſton, Cam, Cowly, Durſly, Frampton on Severn, Hill chapel, Kingſwood, Kingſcot a chapel, Laſhborough, North Nibly, Old Pen a chapel, Newington Bagpath, Rockhampton, Stinchcomb a chapel, Stone a chapel, Slimbridge, Thornbury, Uly, Wooton Subedge, Woſleworth.

IV. FAIRFORD DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Amney Crucis, Coln Alwins, Down Amney, Eaſtleach Martin, Eaſtleach Turvil, Fairford, Hatherup, Kempsford, Letchlade, Meyſey Hampton, Quennington, Sherborn, Southrop.

V. FOREST DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Abenhall, Awre, Blackeney a chapel, Bicknor Engliſh, Blaiſdon, Broomſborow, Churcham a chapel, Bully a chapel, Dean Magna, Dean Parva, Dymock, Flaxley, Huntley, Kempley, Longhope, Lea a chapel, Lidney, Ailberton a chapel, St. Briavel's a chapel, Hewelsfield a chapel, Minſterworth, Newent, Newnham, Newland a chapel, Breeme a chapel, Colford a chapel, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Preſton, Ruerdean a chapel, Rudford, Staunton, Tainton, Tibberton, Tiddenham a chapel, Lancante a chapel, Weſtbury, Woolaſton, Alvington a chapel.

VI. GLOCESTER DEANRY.

In the Out-County of which are contained the pariſhes of

Arlingham, Aſhleworth, Brookrup, Barnwood, Churchdown, Elmore, Frethern, Hartbury, Harsfield, Harſcombe, Hempſteed, Longney, Laſſington, Maiſemore, Matſon, Moreton Valence, Norton, Pitchcomb, Quedgley, Standiſh, Rundwick a chapel, Saul a chapel, Hardwick a chapel, Sandhurſt, Upton St. Leonard's, Wheatenhurſt, Whaddon, Witcomb Magna.

And in the City of Gloceſter theſe pariſhes.

St. Aldact's, St. John Baptiſt, St. Catherine or St. Oſwald's, St. Mary de Load, St. Mary Cript, St. Mary Grace, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas, Holy Trinity.

VII. HAWKESBURY DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Alderly, Acton Turvil, Abſon a chapel, Boxwell, Bitton, Badminton Great, Badminton Little, Cromhall, Cold Aſton, Charfield, Didmarton, Dodington, Dyrham, Deinton, Frampton Cotterel, Hannam a chapel, Hawkſbury, Horton, Iron Acton, Leiterton a chapel, Littleton a chapel, Marſton, Oldbury on the Hill, Oldland a chapel, Puclechurch, Rangeworthy a chapel, Sodbury Chipping, Sodbury Old, Sodbury Little, Siſton, Tortworth, Titherington, Tormorton, Treſham a chapel, Weſtonbirt, Waply, Weſterleigh a chapel, Wickwar, Yate.

VIII. STONEHOUSE DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Avening, Biſley, Brimpsfield, Cowly, Cranham, Cubberley, Cherington, Eaſtington, Elkſton, Edgworth, Froſter, Horſly, Minching Hampton, Miſerden, Nimpſfield, Paineſwick, Rodborow a chapel, Rodmarton, Stroud, Stonehouſe, Syde, Stanly Regis, Stanly St. Leonard's, Shipton Moign, Saperton, Tetbury, Winſton, Woodceſter.

IX. STOW DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Addleſtrop, Aſton Blank, Barrington Great, Barrington Little, Bledington, Bradwell, Bourton on the Water, Clapton a chapel, Compton Little, Condicot, Guiting Temple or Upper, Guiting Power or Lower, Farmcot a chapel, Haſleton, Hawling, Longborow, Naunton, Nutgrove, Oddington, Pinnock, Riſſington Great, Riſſington Little, Riſſington Wick, Salperton, Shipton Solers, Slaughter Upper, Slaughter Lower, Sutton under Brayles, Stow on the Would, Swell Upper, Swell Lower, Turk Dean, Weſtcote, Widford, Windruſh, Yanworth a chapel.

X. WINCHCOMB DEANRY.

In which are contained the pariſhes of

Aſhchurch, Badworth, Biſhops Cleeve a peculiar, Stoke Archer a chapel, Brokworth, Charleton Kings, Charleton Abbots, Cheltenham, Colſborn, Down Hatherly, Dowdſwell, Elmſton, Leckhampton, Oxenton, Preſbury, Seaven Hampton, Shipton Olive, Shurdington, Sudely, Swindon, Tewkſbury, Tredington, Twining, Winchcomb, Wolſton, Whittington, Withington.

The names of the preſent rural deans are

1. Cambden deanry; the reverend Mr. Brawn, rector of Saintbury.

2. Cirenceſter deanry; the reverend Mr. Willet, rector of Stratton.

3. Durſley

3. Durſley deanry; the reverend Dr. Cradock, rector of Slimbridge.
4. Fairford deanry; the reverend Mr. Willet, rector of Straton.
5. Foreſt deanry; the reverend Mr. Newton, rector of Tainton, and prebendary of Gloceſter.
6. Gloceſter deanry; the reverend Mr. Yates, rector of St. Mary le Cript, in Gloceſter.
7. Hawkſbury deanry; the reverend Mr. Jackſon, rector of Deinton.
8 Stonehouſe deanry; the reverend Mr. Ferrar, rector of Hampton.
9. Stow deanry; the reverend Mr. Vernon, rector of Bourton on the Water.
10. Winchcomb deanry; the reverend Mr. Wells, rector of Preſbury.

There is alſo the peculiar of Deerhurſt, containing theſe eight pariſhes:

Boddington, Corſe, Deerhurſt, Forthampton, Haſfield, Leigh, Staverton, Tirly.

The deanry of Briſtol, which contains ten pariſhes, is within this county, but in the dioceſe of Briſtol. It is viſited by the archdeacon of Gloceſter. The reverend Mr. Towgood, rector of Winterborn, is the rural dean.

The names of the pariſhes within that deanry are,

Aileberton, Aliſton, Almonſbury, Clifton, Littleton, Olveſton, St. Philip's, St. Auguſtine's, Stoke Giffard, Winterborn.

The Foreſt deanry, from Eaſter to Michaelmas, is under the viſitation of the archdeacon of Hereford, but from Michaelmas to Eaſter it is viſited by the chancellor of Gloceſter. This deanry was formerly in the biſhoprick of Hereford, and not of Worceſter.

The names of the ſeveral pariſhes in this county, which have lately been exempted, by the queen's benevolence, from the payment of tenths and firſt fruits, are as followeth:

CAMPDEN DEANRY.

Child's Wickham, Condecot, Didbrook, Eberton, Pebworth, Preſton, Seiſencot, Stanway, Staunton, Toddington, Weſton upon Avon, Wormington.

CIRENCESTER DEANRY.

Baunton, Harn-hill, Syddington, South Cerney, Stowel.

DURSLEY DEANRY.

Cowley, Frampton upon Severn, Hill, *alias* Hull, Kingſwood, Laſborough, North Nibly, Stinchcomb, Stone, Ouſleworth.

FAIRFORD DEANRY.

Ampney Crucis, Coln St. Alwin's, Down Ampney, Southerop, Sherborn.

FOREST DEANRY.

Abenhall, Bleiſdon, Huntley, Long Hope, Lancant, Mitchel Dean, Newent, Newland, Oxenhall, Pauntley, Preſton, Staunton, Tibberton, Tyddenham, Upleaden, Woolaſton, Minſterworth.

GLOCESTER DEANRY. In the City.

All-Saints in the city of Gloceſter, church demoliſhed. St. Aldate's in the city of Gloceſter, church demoliſhed. St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. St. Catharine's, *alias* St. Oſwald's, church demoliſhed. St. John Baptiſt, St. Michael's, St. Mary de Crypt, St. Mary de Lode. St. Mary de Grace, church demoliſhed. St. Nicholas, a chapel of eaſe to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. St. Owen's, church demoliſhed. Holy Trinity, church demoliſhed.

In the Out-County.

Aſhleworth, Brookthrop, Frethorn, Frowceter, *alias* Froſter, Haresfield, Harſcomb, with the chapel of Pitchcomb, Laſſington, Longney, Matiſden, Maiſemore, Quedgly, St. Hurſt, Witcomb, Upton St. Leonard's.

HAWKSBURY DEANRY.

Alderly, Acton Turvile, Bitton, Badminton Great, Didmarton, Hawkſbury, Marſhfield, Tytherington, Weſton, Birt, Wapley.

STONE-HOUSE DEANRY.

Brimsfield, Cranham, Horſley, Nympsfield, Syde, Winſton, Wheatenhurſt, *alias* Whitmiſter.

STOW DEANRY.

Aſton Blank, *alias* Cold Aſton, Barington Great, Barington Little, Bladington, Guiting Power, Halling, Longborow, Pinnock, Shipton Sollers, Swell Upper, Swell Lower, Turk Dean, Widford, Windriſh.

WINCHCOMB DEANRY.

Brockworth, Colſborn, Corſe, Elmſton, Lye, Shipton Olive, Swindon, Twinning, Turley, *alias* Trinley, Winchcomb.

BRISTOL DEANRY.

Almondſbury, Compton Greenfield, Felton, Henbury, Horfield, Stoke Giffard.

The CHANCELLORS of GLOCESTER.

THERE have been eleven chancellors of this dioceſe, which office is reputed worth 300 l. a year.

A. D.		A. D.	
1541	John Williams,	1565	Thomas Powell,
1562	John Louth,	1570	Richard Green,
1576	Thomas Powell again,	1623	William Sutton,
		1631	Francis Baber,
1581	W. Blackleach,	1669	John Nicholſon,
1600	John Seaman,	1677	Richard Parſons.

Mr. Fowler is regiſter, whoſe place is valued at 200 l. a year.

ARCH-DEACONS of GLOCESTER.

THERE have been eleven arch-deacons ſince the foundation of Henry the Eighth, as followeth, which office is valued about 100 l. a year.

A. D.		A. D.	
1541	Nicholas Wotton,	1660	John Middleton,
1567	Guy Eaton,	1662	Edward Pope,
1574	George Savage,	1671	John Gregory,
1602	Robert Hill,	1678	Thomas Hide,
1606	Samuel Burton,	------	Robert Parſons.
1634	Hu. Robinſon,		

John Bell arch-deacon of Gloceſter, in the year 1518 was employed, for his great abilities, to promote the divorce of king Henry the Eighth in the univerſity of Oxford: he was made biſhop of Worceſter 1539, and reſigned it 1543, and died 1556, and lies buried in the chancel of Iſlington church near London.

The procurators for the clergy of this dioceſe, in this preſent convocation, are, the honourable Henry Brydges, rector of Broadwell, and John Cox, rector of North Cerney.

The MILITARY POWER.

THERE are two peers of England, and one peer of Ireland, reſident in this county.

1. Henry, duke of Beaufort, deſcended from the royal family of England. He bears the arms of France and England in his coats.

2. Charles, earl of Berkeley, deſcended likewiſe of blood royal, for he derives his family from the kings of Denmark. His ſeat of Berkeley caſtle was in the family ſoon after the Norman conqueſt.

3. William, viſcount Tracy of Roothſale in the kingdom of Ireland, of a very ancient family, and eminent in hiſtory, and is likewiſe deſcended from the Saxon kings, being lineally derived from Goda daughter of Etheldred king of England, ſon of king Edgar.

The earl of Berkeley is lord lieutenant of Gloceſterſhire.

There are ſix troops of horſe in this county, and four regiments of foot: the horſe are about 250, and the foot about 2250.

Queen Elizabeth and her council, upon the great invaſion threatened by the Spaniards in the year 1588, began to ſend out commiſſions of array to model a ſtanding militia: whereas, before, the defence of the nation depended on tenures, and on the power of the county raiſed by the ſheriff; whereby all ſubjects fit to bear arms, between the age of ſixteen and ſixty, were obliged perſonally to ſerve in arms. The queen, upon that occaſion, appointed William lord Chandos to be lord lieutenant of this county. The trained bands did then conſiſt of 3000 foot, commanded by 10 captains, who had 300 men in their ſeveral bands: there were 250 horſe divided into 4 troops. The clergy were permitted to rate themſelves, and were charged with 18 horſe, 39 pikes, 25 muſkets, and 67 calivers, amounting in the whole to 149 men, which was the twentieth part of the whole militia.

It looks hard that eccleſiaſtical perſons ſhould in any manner be charged towards the militia, which is a profeſſion ſo contrary to their own; much more, that their perſons ſhould ever be engaged in the actions of war: yet this was practiſed by the Romans when they apprehended danger from the Gauls, for then their prieſts were not to be excepted. The like has been done in this kingdom by an act of parliament, in the reign of king Edward the Third, as appears by the following order made by that king in the forty-third year of his reign.

An ORDER by King EDWARD the Third and his Council, publiſhed in the forty-third Year of his Reign, That all Eccleſiaſtical Perſons, for the Defence of the Church and Kingdom, ſhould be arrayed and well armed.

THE king to the reverend father in Chriſt, William, by the ſame grace, archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all England, greeting. Whereas, in our laſt parliament, by the aſſent of you and other the prelates, great men, and commonalty of our kingdom, it was ordained and agreed that all men within our ſaid kingdom of England, as well clergy as laity, to wit, every one of them according to their eſtate, poſſeſſions, and abilities, ſhould be armed and arrayed to march for the preſervation and defence of holy church and the ſaid kingdom, againſt all our enemies, if any ſhall preſume to invade this kingdom: in order whereunto, we have by divers commiſſions aſſigned certain of our faithful ſubjects in the ſeveral counties of our realm, to array, and cauſe to be arrayed and armed all able men between the ages of ſixty and ſixteen, and to diſpoſe of them into thouſands, hundreds, and twenties, that the men ſo armed and arrayed, and furniſhed with convenient arms, may be fit and ready to reſiſt the enemies aforeſaid, in preſervation and defence of the aforeſaid church and kingdom: and whereas our enemies the French have broke the peace between the kingdoms of France and England, laſt made at Calais, and have invaded our dominions beyond ſea, and have taken by war, and reduced under their power, and do ſtill keep and detain our cities, caſtles, towns, and many other places, having ſlain our faithful ſubjects, who were therein; and, not therewith content, do make ready a great fleet, and have gathered together a multitude of armed men and ſoldiers on divers places on the ſea coaſt, to invade, as ſoon as may be, our kingdom aforeſaid, and with their utmoſt power to make war upon us, the kingdom, and our people; and to overthrow and ſubvert our dominion and the church of England: and we being willing, by the beſt means, and our utmoſt power, to provide for the preſervation and defence of the church and kingdom aforeſaid; and conſidering that you, and the other prelates, and all the clergy of the ſaid kingdom, together with other our faithful ſubjects, are obliged to join to reſiſt our ſaid enemies, for the preſervation of holy church and the kingdom: we do therefore ſtrictly require and command, by the faith and allegiance in which you are bound to us, that, in reſpect of the great damage and eminent dangers, which may happen by the attempts of our ſaid enemies, you cauſe all abbots, priors, religious men, and other eccleſiaſtical perſons whatſoever, within the dioceſe, without any delay whatſoever, to be armed and arrayed, and every one of them, between the ages aforeſaid, according to their ſtate, poſſeſſions, and abilities, to be furniſhed with convenient arms, and to be diſpoſed into thouſands, hundreds and twenties, ſo that they may be ready and prepared to march together, with our faithful ſubjects, againſt our ſaid enemies within our kingdom, and them, by God's help, to fight, overcome and deſtroy, and to repel and confound their malice and evil deſigns. In no wiſe neglect your duty herein, as you regard us, our honour, and your own, and the preſervation of holy church, and our kingdom.

Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, the ſixth day of July.

By the KING and COUNCIL.

The like writs were directed to the archbiſhop of York, and to the ſeveral biſhops throughout England.

In the firſt year of king James the Firſt, Henry lord Berkely was conſtituted the lord lieutenant, with only two deputy lieutenants, who were appointed by the king, in the ſame commiſſion, as followeth:

JAMES, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To our right truſty and well-beloved Henry lord Berkely, greeting. Know ye, that for the great and ſingular truſt and confidence we have in your approved fidelity, wiſdom and circumſpection, we have aſſigned, made, conſtituted and ordained, and by theſe preſents do aſſign, make, conſtitute, and ordain you to be our lieutenant within our county of Glouceſter, and city of Glouc, and county of the ſame city, and in all other corporate and privileged places within the limits or precincts of the ſaid county of Glouc, and city of Gloue, and either of them, as well within liberties as without; and do by theſe preſents give full power and authority unto you, that you from time to time may levy, gather, and call together all and ſingular our ſubjects, of what eſtate, degree, or dignity, they or any of them be, dwelling or inhabiting within our ſaid county

and

and city, or county of the ſame city, and within all other places corporate and privileged, within the limits and precincts of the ſame counties, and of either of them, as well within liberties as without, mete and apt for the wars, and them to train, array, and put in readineſs; and them alſo, and every of them, after their abilities, degrees and faculties, well and ſufficiently to cauſe to be armed and weaponed, and to take the muſters of them from time to time in places moſt mete for that purpoſe, after your good diſcretion; and alſo the ſame our ſubjects ſo arrayed, trained and armed, as well men of arms as other horſemen, archers and footmen of all kinds and degrees, mete and apt for the wars, to conduct and lead, as well againſt all and ſingular our enemies, alſo againſt all and ſingular rebels, traytors, and other offenders, and their adherents, againſt us, our crown and dignity, within our ſaid county and city, and county of the ſaid city, and all other places corporate and privileged within the limits or precincts of the ſame counties, as well within liberties as without, from time to time, as often as need ſhall require by your diſcretion; and with the ſaid enemies, traytors and rebels to fight, and them to invade, reſiſt, repreſs, and ſubdue, ſlay, kill, and put to execution of death by all ways and means, by your ſaid good diſcretion: and to do, fulfil and execute all and ſingular other things which ſhall be requiſite for the levying and government of our ſaid ſubjects, for the conſervation of our perſon and peace, ſo by you, in form aforeſaid, levyed and to be led: and to do, execute, and uſe againſt the ſaid enemies, traytors, rebels, and ſuch other like offenders and their adherents, as neceſſity ſhall require, by your diſcretion, the law called the Marſhal Law, according to the law marſhal: and of ſuch offenders apprehended, or being brought in ſubjection, to ſave whom you ſhall think good to be ſaved, and to ſlay, deſtroy, and put to execution of death, ſuch and as many of them as you ſhall think mete by your good diſcretion to be put to death. And farther, our will and pleaſure is, and by theſe preſents we do give unto you full power and authority, that in caſe any invaſion of enemies, inſurrection, rebellion, riots, routs, or unlawful aſſemblies, or any like offences ſhall happen to be moved in any place of this our realm, out of the limits of this our commmiſſion; that then, and as often as you ſhall perceive any ſuch miſdemeanour to ariſe, you, with all the power you can make, ſhall with all diligence repair to the place where any ſuch invaſion, unlawful aſſembly, or inſurrection ſhall happen to be made, to ſubdue, repreſs, and reform the ſame, as well by battle or other kind of force, as otherwiſe, by the laws of our realm, and the law marſhal, according to your diſcretion. And farther, we give unto you, the lord Berkely, full power and authority for the execution of this our commiſſion, to appoint and aſſign in our ſaid county and city, and county of the ſame city, and all other corporate and privileged places aforeſaid, as well within liberties as without, muſter-maſters, and one provoſt marſhal; which provoſt marſhal ſhall execute and uſe the marſhal law, in caſe of any invaſion or rebellion, in conducting any numbers of men of war againſt the ſaid invaders, traytors or rebels, and during the continuance of ſuch invaſion or rebellion. Wherefore, we will and command you our ſaid lieutenant, that with all diligence you do execute the premiſſes with effect. And whereas Elizabeth late queen of England, by her letters patents, bearing date at Weſtminſter the eighteenth day of February, in the third year of her reign, amongſt other things did grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid city of Glouc, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that the mayor, recorder and aldermen there for the time being, or four of them, whereof the ſaid mayor or recorder for the time being to be one, ſhould have power and authority all and ſingular her ſubjects of the city, burrough, or town aforeſaid, and liberty thereof, of what eſtate or condition ſoever, and whom they ſhould think fit, to call forth, aſſemble, and gather together, and them and every of them according and after his eſtate well and ſufficiently cauſe to be armed and fenced, and them and every of them in ſuch armour and array for lawful watches and ſearches within our ſaid city, borough or town aforeſaid, and within the ſuburbs, precincts, and liberties of the ſame only; and otherwiſe for the ſafe cuſtody, tuition, and defence of the ſaid city, borough or town, as often and whenſoever he or they ſhould be required or commanded by the ſaid late queen, her heirs or ſucceſſors; and that no other commiſſioners of the ſaid late queen, or of her heirs or ſucceſſors, nor the ſheriff of the ſaid county of Glouc, for the time being, nor any other perſon aſſigned, or hereafter to be aſſigned, for the taking of any muſters in the aforeſaid county of Glouc, and county of the city of Glouc, ſhould in any thing within the ſaid city, borough or town, or ſuburbs, limits or precincts of the ſame, intermeddle, or in any wiſe enter to do or execute any thing belonging to his office of ſuch muſters, without ſpecial commandment of the ſaid late queen, her heirs and ſucceſſors in that behalf, firſt had and obtained, ſpecifying and ſpecially reciting the aforeſaid authority and grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, by her ſaid letters patents in that behalf made: we therefore, of our ſpecial grace and favour, minding that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes may and ſhall enjoy the benefit of the ſaid grant unto them in that behalf; and foraſmuch as it may be, that there ſhall be juſt cauſe for you to be attendant upon our perſon, or to be otherwiſe employed in our ſervice, whereby this our ſerving of lieutenancy, committed to your fidelity, cannot be by you in perſon executed, in ſuch ſort as we have appointed the ſame; therefore, for your better aid and aſſiſtance, and accompliſhment of the ſaid grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and for the better performance and execution of this ſame our ſervice, do will and require you, and by theſe preſents do give unto you full power and authority to appoint, aſſign and conſtitute, by your writing under your hand and ſeal, our truſty and well-beloved the mayor of the ſame city of Glouc, and the recorder there for the time being, Thomas Machen, Luke Garnons, Chriſtopher Caple and John Jones, eſquires, to be your deputies in this ſaid ſervice, in the ſaid city of Glouc, and county of the ſame city, and liberties thereof. And by this our preſent commiſſion we give unto the ſaid mayor and recorder of the ſame city of Glouc for the time being, and to the ſaid Thomas Machen, Luke Garnons, Chriſtopher Caple, and John Jones, or any three of them, whereof the ſaid mayor or recorder for the time being to be one, ſo being by you appointed and aſſigned as aboveſaid, full power and authority in your abſence to do and execute in the ſaid city of Glouc, and county of the ſame city, and liberties thereof, all and every thing and things before by this our commiſſion aſſigned and appointed by you to be done and executed. And our will, pleaſure, and commandment is, that your ſaid deputies ſhall immediately after your letters of deputation to them made, as is aforeſaid, take charge and care to ſee every point of this our commiſſion as fully and perfectly executed in your abſence as you yourſelf ought to do if you were preſent: and the better to enable them ſo to do, our will and pleaſure is, that immediately after ſuch deputation made as aforeſaid, you ſhall deliver unto them a true tranſcript of this our commiſſion, ſubſcribed with your own hand. And whatſoever you, your ſaid deputies, or three of them as aboveſaid, ſhall do by virtue of this our commiſſion, and according to the tenor and effect of the ſame touching the execution of the premiſſes or any part thereof, the ſame ſhall be by theſe preſents warranted in that behalf, and you thereof diſcharged againſt us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors. And for the better performance and execution of this our commiſſion, we do alſo will and require you, and by theſe preſents do give unto you full power and authority to appoint, aſſign, and conſtitute, by your writing under your hand and ſeal, our truſty and well-beloved ſir Richard Berkeley, knight, and William Dutton, eſq. to be your deputies in this ſaid ſervice within our ſaid county of Glouc, and in all other corporate and privileged places within the

limits

limits or precincts of the ſame county of Glouc, as well within liberties as without: and by this our commiſſion we give unto the ſaid ſir Richard Berkeley, knight, and William Dutton, eſq. ſo being by you appointed and aſſigned as aboveſaid, full power and authority in your abſence to do and execute in the ſaid county of Glouc, and the liberties and precincts thereof, all and every thing and things before by this our commiſſion aſſigned and appointed by you to be done and executed; and our will and pleaſure, and commandment is, that the ſaid ſir Richard Berkeley, knight, and William Dutton, eſq. after your letters of deputation to them made as is aforeſaid, take charge and care to ſee every point of this our commiſſion as fully and perfectly executed in your abſence as you yourſelf ought to do if you were preſent. And the better to enable them ſo to do, our will and pleaſure is, that immediately after ſuch deputation made to the ſaid ſir Richard Berkeley and William Dutton as aforeſaid, you ſhall deliver unto them a true tranſcript of this our commiſſion, ſubſcribed with your own hand; and whatſoever you or your ſaid deputies ſhall do by vertue of this our commiſſion, and according to the tenor and effect of the ſame, touching the execution of the premiſſes or any part thereof, the ſame ſhall be by theſe preſents warranted in that behalf, and you thereof diſcharged againſt us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors. And further, we will and command all juſtices of peace, mayors, ſheriffs, bailiffs, conſtables, head-boroughs, and all other our officers, miniſters, and ſubjects mete for the wars, within our ſaid county of Glouc and city of Glouc, and county of the ſame city, and all other corporate and privileged places within the liberties and precincts of the ſame county of Glouc, as well within liberties as without, to whom it ſhall appertain, that they and every of them with their power and ſervants, from time to time ſhall be attendant, aiding, aſſiſting, counſelling, helping, and at the commandment as well of you as of your ſaid deputies or any three of them by theſe preſents appointed for the ſaid county of Glouc as aboveſaid in execution hereof, as they and every of them tender our will and pleaſure, and will anſwer to the contrary at their uttermoſt perils. Provided always, that you the ſaid lord Berkely ſhall not do or execute, or cauſe to be done or executed, any authority to you given by virtue of this commiſſion within the ſaid city of Glouc, and county of the ſame city, or either of them, without the advice and conſent of your ſaid deputies or any three of them by theſe preſents appointed for the ſaid city of Glouc and the county of the ſame city reſpectively, as aforeſaid, any thing in theſe preſents, or in any former commiſſion, to the contrary notwithſtanding. In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Harefield, the thirteenth day of Auguſt, in the firſt year of our reign of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland the ſeven and thirtieth.

By writ of privy ſeal. COPPIN.

In the ſeventh year of king James, a new commiſſion is granted to the lord Berkely, with power to nominate deputy-lieutenants. The ſame number of militia were kept up as before, but were new modelled. Seven hundred and fifty men are charged on Berkely diviſion under three captains; ſeven hundred and fifty men are likewiſe charged on the Seven-hundred diviſion under three captains, ſeven hundred and fifty men on Kift's-gate diviſion under four captains, four hundred men on the Foreſt diviſion under two captains, and three hundred and fifty men are charged on the city of Gloceſter and on the in-county under one captain. Theſe three thouſand men were divided into ſix hundred pikemen, ſix hundred halberdeers, ſix hundred muſketeers, and one thouſand and two hundred calivers. The horſe on this new ſettlement amounted only to two hundred under four captains, whereof twenty horſe were furniſhed with lances, the reſt were accounted light horſe. There was likewiſe four hundred pounds raiſed on the county to provide ammunition.

The CIVIL POWER.

THE earl of Berkely is *Cuſtos Rotulorum*.

The names of the preſent juſtices of the peace appear in the following commiſſion.

ANNE, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, queen, defender of the faith, &c. To our moſt dear huſband George prince of Denmark: to the moſt reverend father in Chriſt, and our faithful counſellor, Thomas archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate and metropolitan of all England: to our well-beloved and faithful counſellor William lord Cowper, lord keeper of the great ſeal of England; the moſt reverend father in Chriſt, and our faithful counſellor, John archbiſhop of York, primate and metropolitan of England; our moſt dear couſins and counſellors, Sidney earl Godolphin, lord high treaſurer of England; Thomas earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, preſident of our council; John duke of Newcaſtle, keeper of our privy ſeal; William duke of Devonſhire, ſteward of our houſhold; Charles duke of Somerſet, maſter of our horſe; James duke of Ormond; our moſt dear couſin and counſellor, Henry duke of Beaufort; our moſt dear couſins and counſellors, Charles duke of Bolton, Mainherdt duke of Schonberg, Thomas duke of Leeds, John duke of Marlborough, John duke of Buckinghamſhire and Normanby, Ralph duke of Montague, Robert marqueſs of Lindſey, high chamberlain of England; Henry marqueſs of Kent, chamberlain of our houſhold; Henry earl of Bindon, vice-marſhal of England; James earl of Derby, chancelor of the dutchy of Lancaſter; George earl of Northampton, Charles earl of Mancheſter, Charles earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, Thomas earl of Stamford, Thomas earl of Thanett, Charles earl of Sunderland, one of our principal ſecretaries, Charles earl of Carliſle, Charles Bodville earl of Radnor, Charles earl of Berkeley, Daniel earl of Nottingham, Lawrence earl of Rocheſter, Montague earl of Abingdon, Richard earl of Scarborough, Francis earl of Bradford, treaſurer of our houſhold, Edward earl of Jerſey, Thomas earl of Wharton, John earl of Powlet, Hugh earl of Cholmondeley, Richard earl of Ranelagh in our kingdom of Ireland; our moſt dear couſin and counſellor Nathaniel viſcount Say and Seal; our moſt dear couſin and counſellor Thomas viſcount Weymouth; our moſt dear couſins James viſcount Durſly, William viſcount Tracy in our kingdom of Ireland: to the reverend father in Chriſt and our faithful counſellor, Henry biſhop of London; the reverend fathers in Chriſt, Edward biſhop of Glouceſter, George biſhop of St. David's; our well-beloved and faithful counſellors Robert lord Ferrars, Robert lord Lexington, William lord Dartmouth, John lord Granville, Heneage lord Guernſey, John Leviſon lord Gower, Thomas lord Conningſby in our kingdom of Ireland; Peregrine Bertie eſq. Henry Boyle eſq. chancelor and undertreaſurer of our exchequer; Thomas Coke eſq. vice-chamberlain of our houſhold; Thomas Manſell eſq. comptroller of our houſhold; Robert Harley eſq. another of our principal ſecretaries; ſir John Holt knight, our chief juſtice of the pleas before us holden; ſir John Trevor knight, maſter of the rolls of our court of chancery; ſir Thomas Trevor knight, our chief juſtice of the common bench; ſir edward Seymour baronet; ſir George Rook, ſir Charles Hedges, knights; James Vernon, John Smith, John How, Thomas Erle, eſquires: and to our beloved and faithful ſir John Blencow knight, one of the juſtices of the common bench; Robert Dormer, eſq. another of our juſtices of the common bench; ſir John Powell knight, one of our juſtices of the pleas before us holden; ſir Thomas Powis knight, our

our ſerjeant at law; ſir Edward Northey knight, our attorney general; ſir Simon Harcourt knight, our ſolicitor general; James Thynne eſq. ſir Thomas Littleton, ſir Richard How, ſir John Cope, ſir John Guiſe, ſir Richard Cocks, ſir Edward Fuſt, ſir Ralph Dutton, baronets; ſir Robert Atkins knight of the bath; ſir Michael Hickes, ſir George Hanger, ſir Robert Atkins jun'; ſir Thomas Day, ſir Thomas Canne, ſir William Daines, knights; ſir Richard Holford knight, one of the maſters of our court of chancery; William Jane, doctor in divinity and dean of Glouceſter; William Blathwayte, Charles Hart, Nathaniel Stephens, John Codrington, Henry Ireton, Thomas Stephens of Sodbury, Thomas Stephens of Lypyate, Philip Sheppard, Samuel Trotman, Samuel Barker, John Berkeley, John Cocks, Maynard Colcheſter, Kinard de la Bere, Edmund Bray, Charles Coxe, Richard Dowdeſwell, Edward Southwell, John Bridgeman, John Marriot, Charles Hancock, Lionel Rich, George Smith, Robert Yate, William Cook, Thomas Maſter, George Lloyd, Edmund Chamberlayne, Richard Haynes, Nathaniel Wade, William George, William Trye, Richard Freeman, William Pleyer, Edward Webb, Edward Cook, William Dodwell, David Warren, eſquires; William Rogers eſq. one of the maſters of our court of chancery; William Baghot, Joſhua Ayleworth, John Viney, William Sandys, eſquires; William Baniſter, ſerjeant at law; Edward Stephens of Lyegrove, William Guiſe, William Lane, Daniel Lyſons, Henry Creſwick, Henry Cope, Thomas Davis, Edward Hill, Walter Yate, Matthew Ducy Morton, William Sanders, Thomas Stephens jun', Richard Dighton, William Batſon, Thomas Warner, Thomas Savage, Reginald Pindar, John Tracye, Henry Wagſtaff, Tracy Catchmayde, William Wall, Thomas Trye, William Pauncefoot, George Bond, Francis Wyndham, Roynon Jones, John Bromwich, Thomas Winſton, William Buckley de Charely, John Dowle, John Holland, eſquires; William Lloyd, William Cradocke, doctors in divinity; Thomas Norwood, clerk; Robert Parſons, arch-deacon of Glouceſter; Ralph Willet clerk, Edward Stephens of Alderly, Thomas Walter, Edward Freeman, William Whitmore, William James, Nathaniel Ridler, John Hyett, Wenman Winniatt, George Savage, William Hancock, Nicholas Webb jun', Stephen Baldwyn, Thomas Daunt of Oldpen, John Jacob, William Wanloe, William Stoughton, John Parſons, Edward Field, and Humphrey Smith, eſquires, greeting. Know ye, that we have aſſigned you and every one of you jointly and ſeverally our juſtices, to keep our peace in our county of Glouceſter, and to keep and cauſe to be kept all ordinances and ſtatutes made for the good peace, and for conſervation of the ſame, and for the quiet rule and government of our people in all and every the articles thereof in our ſaid county, as well within liberties as without, according to the force, form, and effect of the ſame, and to chaſtiſe and puniſh all perſons offending againſt the form of thoſe ordinances or ſtatutes, or any of them in the county aforeſaid, as according to the form of thoſe ordinances and ſtatutes ſhall be fit to be done: and to cauſe to come before you, or any of you, all thoſe perſons who ſhall threaten any people in their perſon, or in burning their houſes, to find ſufficient ſecurity for the peace, or for the good behaviour towards us and the people; and if they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, then to cauſe them to be kept ſafe in priſon until they find ſuch ſecurity. We have alſo aſſigned you, and every two or more of you, whereof we will any of you the ſaid George prince of Denmark, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the keeper of our great ſeal of England, the archbiſhop of York, the high treaſurer of England, the preſident of our council, the keeper of our privy ſeal, the duke of Devonſhire, duke of Somerſet, duke of Ormond, duke of Beaufort, duke of Bolton, duke of Schonberge, duke of Leeds, duke of Marlborough, duke of Buckinghamſhire and Normanby, duke of Montague, marqueſs of Lindſey, marqueſs of Kent, the earl of Bindon, earl of Darby, earl of Northampton, earl of Mancheſter, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, earl of Stamford, earl of Thanett, earl of Sunderland, earl of Carliſle, earl of Radnor, earl of Berkeley, earl of Nottingham, earl of Rocheſter, earl of Abingdon, earl of Scarborough, earl of Bradford, earl of Jerſey, earl of Wharton, earl of Powlett, earl of Cholmondely, earl of Ranelagh, the viſcount Say and Seal, the viſcount Weymouth, viſcount Durſley, viſcount Tracy, the biſhop of London, biſhop of Glouceſter, biſhop of St. David's, the lord Lexington, lord Ferrars, lord Dartmouth, lord Granvile, lord Guernſey, lord Gower, lord Conningſbye, Peregrine Bertie, Henry Boyle, Thomas Coke, Thomas Manſell, Robert Harley, John Holt, John Trevor, Thomas Trevor, Edward Seymour, George Rooke, Charles Hedges, James Vernon, John Smyth, John How, Thomas Erle, John Blencowe, Robert Dormer, John Powel, Thomas Powys, Edward Northey, Simon Harcourt, James Thynne, Thomas Littleton, Richard How, John Cope, John Guiſe, Richard Cocks, Edward Fuſt, Ralph Dutton, Robert Atkins, Michael Hickes, George Hanger, Robert Atkins, Thomas Day, Thomas Canne, William Daynes, Richard Holford, William Jane, William Blathwayte, Charles Hart, Nathaniel Stephens, John Codrington, Henry Ireton, Thomas Stephens of Sodbury, Thomas Stephens of Lypyate, Philip Shepard, Samuel Trotman, Samuel Barker, John Berkeley, John Cocks, Maynard Colcheſter, Kinard de la Bere, Edmund Bray, Charles Coxe, Richard Dowdeſwel, Edward Southwel, John Bridgeman, John Marriott, Charles Hancock, Lionel Rich, George Smith, Robert Yates, William Cooke, Thomas Maſters, George Lloyd, Edmund Chamberlaine, Richard Haynes, Nathaniel Wade, William George, William Trye, Richard Freeman, William Pleyer, Edward Webb, Edward Cook, David Warren, William Rogers, William Baghott, Joſhua Ayleworth, John Viney, William Sandys, William Baniſter, Edward Stephens, William Guiſe, William Lane, Daniel Lyſons, Henry Creſwick, Henry Cope, Thomas Dawes, Edward Hill, Walter Yate, Matthew Ducy Moreton, William Saunders, Thomas Stephens, Richard Dighton, Thomas Warner, Reginald Pinder, Henry Wagſtaffe, Tracy Catchmayd, William Wall, Thomas Trye, William Pauncefoote, George Bond, Francis Wyndham, Roynon Jones, John Holland, William Lloyd, William Cradocke, Robert Parſons, Edward Stephens, Edward Freeman, William Hancocke and Humphry Smith, to be one, our juſtices to enquire, by the oath of good and lawful men of the county aforeſaid, by whom the truth may be better known, of all and all manner of felonies, witchcrafts, enchantments, ſorceries, magick art, treſpaſſes, foreſtallings, regratings, ingroſſings and extortions whatſoever; and of all and ſingular other miſdeeds and offences, of which juſtices of peace may or ought lawfully to enquire, by whomſoever or howſoever done or perpetrated, or which hereafter ſhall happen, howſoever done or attempted in the county aforeſaid; and of all thoſe who in the county aforeſaid have either gone or ridden, or hereafter ſhall preſume to go or ride in companies, with armed force, againſt the peace, to the diſturbance of the people; and alſo of all thoſe who in like manner have lain in wait, or hereafter ſhall preſume to lye in wait, to maim or kill our people; and alſo of inholders, and of all and ſingular other perſons who have offended or attempted, or hereafter ſhall preſume to offend or attempt, in the abuſe of weights or meaſures, or in the ſale of victuals, againſt the form of the ordinances or ſtatutes, or any of them, made for the common good of England, and the people thereof in the county aforeſaid; and alſo of all ſheriffs, bailiffs, ſtewards, conſtables, gaolers and other officers whatſoever, who in the execution of their offices, about the premiſſes, or any of them, have unlawfully demeaned themſelves, or hereafter ſhall preſume unlawfully to demean themſelves, or have been or hereafter ſhall be careleſs, remiſs, or

negligent in the county aforeſaid: and of all and ſingular articles and circumſtances, and other things whatſoever and howſoever done or perpetrated in the county aforeſaid, or which hereafter ſhall happen, howſoever to be done or attempted in any wiſe, more fully concerning the truth of the premiſſes or any of them; and to inſpect all indictments whatſoever ſo before you or any of you taken, or to be taken, or made or taken before others, late juſtices of the peace in the county aforeſaid, and not as yet determined; and to make and continue the proceſs thereupon, againſt all and ſingular perſons ſo indicted, or which hereafter ſhall happen to be indicted before you, until they be apprehended, render themſelves, or be out-lawed; and to hear and determine all and ſingular the felonies, witchcrafts, inchantments, ſorceries, magick arts, treſpaſſes, foreſtallings, regratings, ingroſſings, extortions, unlawful aſſemblies, indictments aforeſaid, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, according to the laws and ſtatutes of England, as in like caſe hath been uſed or ought to be done; and to chaſtiſe and puniſh the ſaid perſons offending, and every of them, for their offences, by fines, ranſoms, amerciaments, forfeitures or otherwiſe, as ought and hath been uſed to be done, according to the laws and cuſtoms of England, or the form of the ordinances and ſtatutes aforeſaid.

Provided always, that if a caſe of difficulty upon the determination of any of the premiſſes ſhall happen to ariſe before you, or any two or more of you, then you, or any two or more of you, do not proceed to give judgment therein, except it be in the preſence of one of the one or other bench of juſtices of the aſſize in the county aforeſaid.

And therefore we command you and every of you, that you diligently intend the keeping of the peace, ordinances, ſtatutes, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes; and at certain days and places, which you or any ſuch two or more of you as is aforeſaid, ſhall in that behalf appoint, ye make enquiries upon the premiſſes, and hear and determine all and ſingular the premiſſes, and perform and fulfil the ſame in the form aforeſaid; doing therein that which to juſtice appertaineth, according to the law and cuſtom of England; ſaving to us the amercements and other things to us thereof belonging.

And we command, by virtue of theſe preſents, the ſheriff of the ſaid county of Glouceſter, that at certain days and places whieh you, or any ſuch two or more of you as aforeſaid, ſhall make known to him, he cauſe to come before you, or ſuch two or more of you as aforeſaid, ſuch and as many good and lawful men of his bailiwicke (as well within liberties as without) by whom the truth in the premiſſes may be the better known and enquired of.

Laſtly, we have aſſigned you the ſaid Charles earl of Berkeley, keeper of the rolls of the peace in the ſaid county; and therefore you ſhall cauſe to be brought before yourſelf, and your ſaid fellows, at the ſaid days and places, the writs, precepts, proceſſes and indictments aforeſaid, that the ſame may be inſpected, and by a due courſe determined as aforeſaid, in witneſs.

Mr. Thomas Stephens is the preſent clerk of the peace.

The following liſt contains the names of all who have been high ſheriffs of the county.

The Names of the HIGH SHERIFFS of the County of GLOCESTER, from the firſt Year of the Reign of King HENRY the Second, to this preſent Time, 1708.

In the firſt Year of King HENRY II.

A. D.
1154 Miles of Glouceſter.
1155 Walter of Hereford.
1156 Will. of Beauchamp.
1157 The ſame.
1158 The ſame.
1159 The ſame.
1160 The ſame.
1161 The ſame.
1162 The ſame.
1163 William Piperd.
1164 The ſame.
1165 The ſame.
1166 The ſame.
1167 Gilbert Piperd.
1168 The ſame.
1169 The ſame.
1170 The ſame.
1171 Ralph Fitz Stephen, and William his brother.
1172 The two ſame.
1173 The two ſame.
1174 The two ſame.
1175 William Fitz Stephen.
1176 The ſame.
1177 The ſame.
1178 The ſame.
1179 The ſame.
1180 The ſame.
1181 The ſame.
1182 The ſame.
1183 The ſame.
1184 The ſame.
1185 The ſame.
1186 The ſame.

King RICHARD I.

A. D.
1187 William Fitz Stephen, William Marſhal, and John Avenel.
1188 The three ſame.
1189 The three ſame.
1190 William Marſhal, and John Muſgros.
1191 The two ſame.
1192 The two ſame.
1193 Herbert Fitzherbert.
1194 The ſame.
1195 The ſame, and William de Romen.
1196 Herbert Fitz-Herbert.

King JOHN.

1197 William Earl Marſhal, and John Avenel.
1198 The ſame.
1199 William Marſhal, and Thomas Rochford.
1200 The ſame.
1201 The ſame.
1202 William Marſhal, and Richard Haſelrue.
1203 The ſame.
1204 Richard Muſgroſs, and Reginald Patenolt.
1205 The ſame.
1206 Gerard de Alcia, and Richard Burgeis.
1207 Engelrad de Cumat, and Richard Burgeis.
1208 The ſame.
1209 The ſame.
1210 The ſame.
A. D.
1211 The ſame.
1212 The ſame.

King HENRY III.

1213 Ralph Muſard.
1214 The ſame.
1215 The ſame.
1216 The ſame.
1217 The ſame.
1218 Ralph Muſard, and Peter Edgward.
1219 Ralph Muſard.
1220 The ſame.
1221 The ſame.
1222 William Putot.
1223 The ſame.
1224 The ſame.
1225 The ſame.
1226 The ſame.
1227 The ſame.
1228 The ſame.
1229 Henry Bade.
1230 The ſame.
1231 Wm. Talbot, Peter of Edgward, and Tho. of St. Martin.
1232 The three ſame.
1233 William Talbot.
1234 Thurſtan d'Spencer.
1235 The ſame.
1236 Joh. Fitz-Jeffry, and Jeffry of Derehurſt.
1237 Joh. Fitz-Jeffry, and Marſdat Canomwite.
1238 John Fitz-Jeffry.
1239 The ſame.
1240 The ſame.
1241 The ſame.

1242 The

A. D.
1242 The ſame.
1243 Robert de Waleran, and Jeffry of Derehurſt.
1244 Robert de Waleran, and Nicholas de Montacute.
1245 Robert de Waleran, and Reginald Erle.
1246 Robert Waleran.
1247 John of Fleming.
1248 The ſame.
1249 Adam of Hitteſtre.
1250 The ſame.
1251 The ſame.
1252 The ſame.
1253 William de Laſborowe.
1254 The ſame.
1255 Robert de Mayſey.
1256 John de Brun.
1257 The ſame.
1258 The ſame.
1259 Matthew Werill.
1260 The ſame.
1261 The ſame.
1262 Reginald of Arle, Roger of Chedney, and Peter of Coventry.
1263 The ſame.
1264 The ſame.
1265 The ſame.
1266 The ſame.
1267 The ſame.

King EDWARD I.

1268 Peter of Chanett, and ſir Walter Boking.
1269 Reginald of Arle.
1270 Adam de Botiler.
1271 The ſame.
1272 The ſame.
1273 The ſame.
1274 The ſame.
1275 Richard de la Riviere.
1276 Walter of Struckly.
1277 The ſame.
1278 The ſame.
1279 The ſame.
1280 Roger of Lackington.
1281 The ſame.
1282 The ſame.
1283 Jeffry of Maudiacre.
1284 The ſame.
1285 Fulk de Lacy.
1286 The ſame.
1287 Fulk of Lacy, and Thomas de Gardins.
1288 The ſame.
1289 The ſame.
1290 The ſame.
1291 The ſame.
1292 The ſame.
1293 The ſame.
1294 John de Langley.
1295 Richard Talbot.
1296 The ſame.
1297 John of Newborough.
1298 Thomas de Gardens.
1299 The ſame.
1300 The ſame.
1 301 The ſame.
1302 The ſame.

King EDWARD II.

1303 John de Langley.
1304 Nicholas of Kingſton, and John of Ammeſly.
1305 The ſame.
1306 Joh. of Ammeſly, and John de Acton.
1307 The ſame.
1308 William Manſell, and Robert Darcy.
1309 The ſame.
1310 Richard de la Riviere.
1311 The ſame.
1312 The ſame.
1313 The ſame.
1314 John of Hampton.
1315 The ſame.
1316 The ſame.
1317 The ſame.
1318 The ſame.
1319 John of Sulanſell, and William Tracy.
1320 The ſame.
1321 The ſame.

King EDWARD III.

1322 Thomas of Rodborow.
1323 The ſame.
1324 The ſame.
1325 William Gamage, and Thomas of Rodborow.
1326 Thomas de Berkeley.
1327 The ſame.
1328 Richard Foxcott.
1329 The ſame.
1330 The ſame.
1331 The ſame.
1332 The ſame.
1333 Thomas Berkeley of Cubberly, and Richard Foxcott.
1334 Thomas de Berkeley.
1335 The ſame.
1336 Walter de Daſtin.
1337 Simon Baſſet.
1338 The ſame.
1339 The ſame.
1340 The ſame.
1341 The ſame.
1342 The ſame.
1343 The ſame.
1344 The ſame.
1345 The ſame.
1346 Walter Daſtin, and Phillebert Moreſtel.
1347 John of Wreſton.
1348 William de la Dene.
1349 The ſame.
1350 Thomas Berkeley of Cubberly, and William de la Dene.
1351 Tho. Berkeley of Cubberly.
1352 Robert of Hildeſlee.
1353 The ſame.
1354 The ſame.
1355 The ſame.
1356 Thomas Moigne.
1357 The ſame.
1358 The ſame.
1359 Thomas Tracy.
1360 The ſame.
1361 The ſame.
1362 The ſame.
1363 John Poyntz.
1364 The ſame.
1365 The ſame.
1366 John Tracy.
1367 John of Clifford.
1368 Thomas of Ocle.
1369 John de Joce.
1370 Nicholas of Berkeley.
1371 Peter de Veale.
1372 John de Joce.
1373 Peter Chament.
1374 The ſame.
1375 The ſame.
1376 The ſame.
1377 The ſame.

A. D.

King RICHARD II.

1378 Thomas Bradwell.
1379 John Tracy.
1380 Ralph Walledge.
1381 Thomas Bradwell.
1382 Sir John Thorp.
1383 Thomas Fitz Nicholas.
1384 Ralph Wallery.
1385 Thomas Berkeley.
1386 Thomas Bruges.
1387 Thomas Bradwell.
1388 Tho. Berkeley of Cubberly.
1389 Lawrence Leabrook.
1390 Thomas Bruges.
1391 Maurice of Kenſell.
1392 Henry de la River.
1393 John de Berkeley.
1394 Gilbert Dennis.
1395 William Tracy.
1396 Maurice Ruſſell.
1397 Robert Poyntz.
1398 John Berkeley.
1399 John Browning.

King HENRY IV.

1400 Henry de la Riviere.
1401 Maurice Ruſſel, and Robert Somerville.
1402 Robert Whitington.
1403 Sir William Beauchamp.
1404 The ſame.
1405 John Grinder.
1406 Maurice Ruſſel.
1407 Robert Whitington.
1408 Richard Mawarden.
1409 Alexander Clivedon.
1410 William Wallwynne.
1411 Sir John Grinder.

King HENRY V.

1412 William Beauchamp of Powick.
1413 Sir John Berkeley.
1414 John Greville.
1415 The ſame.
1416 William Tracy.
1417 Biſhop Stone.
1418 John Bruges.
1419 John Willecots.
1420 The ſame.

King HENRY VI.

1421 John Pauncefoot.
1422 John Blacket.
1423 Stephen Haytfield.
1424 John Greville.
1425 John Pauncefoot.
1426 Guy Whitington.
1427 Robert Andrew.
1428 Giles Bruges.
1429 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
1430 Stephen Haytefield.
1431 John Sturton.
1432 Guy Whitington.
1433 John Pauncefoot.
1434 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
1435 The ſame.
1436 John Beauchamp.
1437 William Stafford.
1438 Sir John Sturton.
1439 The ſame.
1440 John Boteler.
1441 Robert Leverſey.
1442 William Tracy.
1443 The ſame.
1444 William Gifford.

1445 John

A. D.
1445 John Boteler.
1446 Henry Clifford.
1447 John Try.
1448 John Giſe.
1449 William Tracy.
1450 James Clifford.
1451 John de Veale.
1452 Giles Bruges.
1453 John Giſe.
1454 Sir Walter Devereux.
1455 Sir John Barre.
1456 Sir Edward Hungerford.
1457 Nicholas Latimore.
1458 Thomas Hungerford.

King EDWARD IV.

1459 John Greville, eſq.
1460 Maurice Dennis.
1461 The ſame.
1462 Maurice Berkeley, eſq.
1463 Edward Hungerford, eſq.
1464 John Hungerford, eſq.
1465 ----- Henton.
1466 Sir John Grevill.
1467 Robert Points, eſq.
1468 John Caſſey, eſq.
1469 Sir Richard Beauchamp.
1470 The ſame.
1471 Humphrey Foſter.
1472 John Boteler, eſq.
1473 Thomas Whitington.
1474
1475 Thomas Norton, eſq.
1476 Thomas Baynam, eſq.
1477 Edward Langley.
1478 Walter Dennis.
1479 Sir John Sanctloe.
1480 Robert Poyntz, eſq.

King RICHARD III.

1481 Sir Alexander Baynham.
1482 John Huddleſton, eſq.
1483 Sir William Berkeley, and Robert Poyntz.

King HENRY VII.

1484 Sir Robert Poyntz.
1485 John Sanctloe.
1486 John Walſh, eſq.
1487 Thomas Mourton.
1488 Chr. Throgmorton.
1489 Sir Thomas Hungerford.
1490 Richard Pool, eſq.
1491 Sir Robert Poyntz.
1492 Sir Walter Dennys.
1493 Sir Edward Berkeley.
1494 Sir Robert Poyntz.
1495 Robert Whittington, eſq.
1496 Richard Pool, eſq.
1497 Alexander Baynham.
1498 Sir Giles Bruges.
1499 John Huddleſton.
1500 Sir Robert Poyntz.
1501 Alexander Baynham.
1502 The ſame.
1503 Giles Greville.
1504 John Boteler, eſq.
1505 Edmund Tame, eſq.
1506 John Pauncefoot, eſq.
1507 Anthony Poyntz, eſq.

King HENRY VIII.

1508 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
1509 Thomas Poyntz, eſq.
1510 Chriſtopher Baynham, eſq.
1511 Sir Robert Moreton.
1512 Sir William Tracy.
1513 Sir William Kingſton.
1514 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
1515 Sir Alexander Baynham.
1516 Sir Chriſtopher Baynham.
1517 John Whitington.
1518 Sir William Dennis.
1519 Sir Giles Tame.
1520 Thomas Poyntz.
1521 Sir Thomas Berkeley.
1522 Sir Anthony Poyntz.
1523 Sir Edmond Tame.
1524 Sir Edward Wadham.
1525 Sir John Walſh.
1526 Sir William Dennis.
1527 Sir Anthony Poyntz.
1528 W. Throgmorton, eſq.
1529 Sir John Walſh.
1530 Sir Edward Wadham.
1531 Walter Dennis, eſq.
1532 Anthony Kingſton.
1533 Sir Richard Ligon.
1534 Sir John Walſh.
1535 Sir John Sainctloe.
1536 Sir Edward Tame.
1537 Sir Walter Dennis.
1538 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
1539 Sir John Walſh.
1540 Sir Edward Wadham.
1541 Sir Edward Tame.
1542 Walter Dennis.
1543 Sir George Baynham.
1544 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
1545 Nicholas Wickers.

King EDWARD VI.

1546 Sir Miles Patrick.
1547 Arthur Porter, eſq.
1548 Sir Thomas Bridges.
1549 Sir Anthony Kingſton.
1550 Sir Walter Dennis.
1551 Hugh Dennis, eſq.

PHILIP and MARY.

1552 Anthony Hungerford.
1553 Nicholas Hicks, eſq.
1554 Sir Walter Dennis.
1555 Nicholas Pauncefoot.
1556 Richard Brayne, eſq.
1557 Th. Throgmorton, eſq.

Queen ELIZABETH.

1558 Nicholas Arnold.
1559 The ſame.
1560 Richard Tracy, eſq.
1561 Nicholas Walſh, eſq.
1562 William Read, eſq.
1563 George Huntly, eſq.
1564 Richard Berkeley, eſq.
1565 Sir Giles Pool.
1566 William Palmer.
1567 John Hungerford.
1568 Robert Brayne, eſq.
1569 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
1570 Richard Baynham, eſq.
1571 Thomas Smith, eſq.
1572 John Higford, eſq.
1573 Robert Strainge, eſq.
1574 Sir Thomas Porter,
1575 Thomas Wye, eſq.
1576 Walter Compton, eſq.
1577 Thomas Cheſter.
1578 John Tracy, eſq.
1579 William Read, eſq.
1580 Richard Peate, eſq.
1581 Sir Thomas Porter.
1582 Thomas Baynham, eſq.
1583 Thomas Smith, eſq.
1584 Anthony Hungerford, eſq.
1585 John Higford, eſq.
1586 Paul Tracy, eſq.
1587 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
1588 Sir Henry Poole.
1589 Thomas Lucy, eſq.
1590 William Dutton, eſq.
1591 Sir John Poyntz.
1592 William Cheſter, eſq.
1593 Sir John Danvers.
1594 Joſeph Baynham, eſq.
1595 Sir Henry Winſtone.
1596 Joh. Chamberlain, eſq.
1597 Sir John Hungerford.
1598 Sir Edward Wintour.
1599 George Huntly, eſq.
1600 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
1601 William Dutton, eſq.
1602 Thomas Baynham, eſq.

King JAMES I.

1603 Sir Henry Poole.
1604 Giles Reade, eſq.
1605 Sir Thomas Staymer.
1606 William Norwood, eſq.
1607 Sir Thomas Eſtcourt.
1608 Sir Thomas Woodroff, who dying in May, Wm. Guiſe was ſheriff the reſt of that year.
1609 Sir John Tracy.
1610 Paul Tracy, eſq.
1611 Robert Bathurſt, eſq.
1612 John Carter, eſq.
1613 William Kingſton, eſq.
1614 Richard Brent, eſq.
1615 Henry Finch, eſq.
1616 Ralph Cotton, eſq.
1617 Thomas Cheſter, eſq.
1618 Sir Richard Hill.
1619 Philip Langley, eſq.
1620 Sir Thomas Baker.
1621 Sir Thomas Thynne.
1622 Thomas Hodges, eſq.
1623 Sir Richard Rogers.
1624 John Dowle, eſq.

King CHARLES I.

1625 Sir William Sandys.
1626 Thomas Nicholas.
1627 Sir William Maſters.
1628 Sir Richard Tracy, bart.
1629 Henry Dennis, eſq.
1630 Sir Ralph Dutton.
1631 Sir George Wintour.
1632 Henry Pool, eſq.
1633 Sir George Fettiplace.
1634 Edward Stephens, eſq.
1635 William Leigh, eſq.
1636 Sir Richard Ducy, bart.
1637 Sir Robert Poyntz.
1638 John Codrington, eſq.
1639 Sir Humphrey Tracy, bart.
1640 Robert Pleydell, eſq.
1641 Francis Creſwick, eſq.
1642 Sir Baynham Throgmorton, bart.
1643 William Moreton, eſq. for the king.
Thomas Stephens, eſq. for the parliament.
1644 Thomas Stephens, eſq.
1645 John Fettiplace, eſq.
1646 William Brown, eſq.
1647 William Guiſe, eſq.
1648 John Browning, eſq.

King

King CHARLES II.

A. D.
1649 John Dennis, eſq.
1650 John How, eſq.
1651 John Keyte, eſq.
1652 John Goſlet, eſq.
1653 Richard Talboys, eſq.
1654 Simon Bennet, eſq.
1655 George Raymond, eſq.
1656 The ſame.
1657 John Barnerd, eſq.
1658 The ſame.
1659 The ſame.
1660 Sir William Ducy, bart.
1661 Sir Humphrey Hooke.
1662 Sir Thomas Eſtcourt.
1663 William Cook, eſq.
1664 Sir John Hanmer.
1665 Sir Richard Cocks, bart.
1666 Richard Whitemore, eſq.
1667 William Dutton, eſq.
1668 Sir Richard Aſhfield, bart.
1669 John Browning, eſq.
1670 Sir Robert Canne, bart.
1671 Sir Thomas Stephens.
1672 Henry Dennis, eſq.

A. D.
1673 John Dowle, eſq.
1674 Abraham Clark, eſq.
1675 Sir John Fuſt, bart.
1676 Sir William Juxon, bart.
1677 Richard Jones, eſq.
1678 Miles Sandys, eſq.
1679 Thomas Smith, eſq.
1680 Sir Gabriel Lowe.
1681 William Wall, eſq.
1682 Robert Pleydel, eſq.
1683 Charles Jones, eſq.

King JAMES II.

1684 Charles Hancox, eſq.
1685 Sir Charles Wintour.
1686 Sir Thomas Canne.
1687 Henry Benedict Hall, eſq.

K. WILLIAM and Q. MARY.

1688 Sir Hele Hook, bart.
1689 William Dennis, eſq.
1690 John de la Bere, eſq.
1691 Samuel Barker, eſq.

A. D.
1692 Sir Richard Cocks, bart.
1693 Thomas Stephens, eſq.

King WILLIAM III.

1694 Nathaniel Ridler, eſq.
1695 Sir George Hanger.
1696 Walter Yate, eſq.
1697 John Marriot, eſq.
1698 Nathaniel Stephens, eſq.
1699 Thomas Cheſter, eſq.
1700 Richard Haynes, eſq.
1701 Samuel Eckley, eſq.

Queen ANNE.

1701½ Sir Samuel Eckley.
1702 Sir Edward Fuſt, bart.
1703 William Hayward, eſq.
1704 Edmond Chamberlain, eſq.
1705 Matthew Ducy Moreton, eſq.
1706 Francis Wyndham, eſq.
1707 Henry Wagſtaff, eſq.
1708 Henry Sackvile, eſq.
1709 William Batſon, eſq.
1710 George Smith, eſq.

The preſent four coroners are Mr. John Grayhurſt, of Bledington, for Kift's-gate diviſion; Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Biſley, for the Seven-hundred diviſion; Mr. Matthew Symmonds, of Hawkſbury, for Berkeley diviſion; and Mr. Samuel Keen, of Stone-houſe, for the Foreſt diviſion.

There are eight parliament men choſen for this county: in its proportion of payment to the publick taxes, it ought to ſend twelve; and if the taxes were equally laid, it ought to ſend ten parliament men.

Two for the county, { Sir John Guiſe, bart. / Matthew Ducy Moreton, eſq.
Two for the city, { William Cook, eſq. / Thomas Webb, alderman.
Two for Cirenceſter, { Allen Bathurſt, eſq. / Charles Cox, eſq.
Two for Tewkſbury, { Richard Dowdſwell, eſq. / Henry Ireton, eſq.

The TAXES.

GLOCESTERSHIRE is the fiftieth part of England and Wales, as to extent of ground; but pays the fortieth part towards taxes. The groſs produce of taxes paid yearly by the ſubject, is about ſix millions of pounds, though the net payment into the Exchequer may not be above five millions and two hundred thouſand pounds. The ſhare of Gloceſterſhire, paying the fortieth part of taxes, comes to one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds.

The gain of Gloceſterſhire, by the labour and trade of ſixty thouſand perſons of fit age, at ſeven pounds a head, is	£ 420000
The product of the land, at ten ſhillings an acre, which is an high valuation, is	£ 400000
Total of profit,	820000
Paid by Gloceſterſhire to national taxes,	£ 150000
The charge in undergoing the offices of ſheriffs, juſtices, juries, church-wardens, conſtables, and their rates; overſeers of the poor and of highways, bridges, King's-bench, and Marſhalſea, &c.	£ 6000
Payments to the poor,	15000
Payments to the church,	4000
The charges of the militia,	2000
Total of payments,	£ 177000

By this account it appears, that the payments are near the fourth part of all profits, and that Gloceſterſhire pays towards the ſupport of the government four ſhillings and ſix pence in the pound out of all their lands, ſtock, labour, and trade; and their payments are near half the rents of all their lands. But the preſent expence of the nation in maintaining the government, in paying of intereſt, and in carrying on the war, is about nine millions of pounds yearly; which ſum, if it were raiſed within the year, the ſubject would then pay ſix ſhillings and ſix pence in the pound out of all their rents and all their labour. A landed eſtate, if ſpent, beſides the four ſhillings in the pound, which is its proper load, does alſo pay its ſhare towards all the other taxes, which comes to four ſhillings in the pound more.

It would be an advantage to Gloceſterſhire, if the tax of four ſhillings in the pound was duly and equally impoſed on the whole kingdom; for then this county would pay but the fiftieth part, whereas now it pays the thirty-eighth part.

GLOCESTERSHIRE, *for the better Collection of the Duties of Exciſe on Liquors and Malt, is divided into the ſeveral Diſtricts following.*

FOREST DIVISION.

Newent, Dimock, Dean,
Newnham, Colford, Lydney,
Gloceſter, - - - Second Diviſion, - Third Diviſion, - -
Fourth Diviſion, - Firſt Ride, - - - Second Ride.

KIFT'S-GATE DIVISION.

Tewkſbury, - - - Second Diviſion, - - Firſt Ride, - -
Second Ride, Winchcomb, - - - One Ride,
Cheltenham, - - Firſt Ride, - - - Second Ride,
Campden, Moreton Henmarſh, Stow.

SEVEN-HUNDRED DIVISION.

Paynſwick, - - - One Ride, Stroud,
Hampton, - - - One Ride, Tetbury, - -
One Ride, Cirenceſter, - - Second Diviſion,
Firſt Ride, - - - Second Ride, - - Fairford,
Letchlad, Norleach.

BERKELEY DIVISION.

Wooton, - - - One Ride, Durſley,
Berkeley, Thornbury, Wickwar,
Sodbury, Marſhfield, - - - Second Diviſion, -
One Ride.

The TRADE.

THE clothing trade is ſo eminent in this county, that no other manufacture deſerves a mention.

It is computed that fifty thouſand cloths are made yearly, which may be calculated by the ſeals of the aulnage, and by the many waggon-loads which go weekly to London, beſides the cloth vended in this county, at Briſtol, and other places.

Theſe cloths, reckoning the fine with the coarſe, may be eſtimated at ten pounds a cloth; and, with caſting in rugs, and other incidents to the clothing trade, it may very well be eſtimated at 500,000l. a year. About half this ſum is expended on the materials of this manufacture; ſo about 250,000 l. is yearly diſburſed in wages to ſet the poor at work, which is better than twice that ſum given without employing them.

This trade is ſo very conſiderable, that there are divers acts of parliament made, almoſt in every king's reign, for the improving and encouraging of it: the due execution of theſe laws would make other new laws leſs neceſſary.

The woollen manufacture does naturally lead to an account of the ſheep in Gloceſterſhire.

The number of acres are - - - - -	800000
Allowing half a ſheep to an acre, or 1400 ſheep to every pariſh, the number will amount to - - - - - - - - - -	400000
	£.
Theſe ſheep, valued at 5s. a ſheep, amount to	100000
The wool of theſe ſheep, at 1s. 6d. a piece, comes to - - - - - - - - - -	30000
The value of cloth worked up yearly in Gloceſterſhire, - - - - - - - - -	500000
The cloth, being moſt of the coarſer ſort, the wool is half the value of the cloth, and is yearly - - - - - - - - -	250000
There being only 30,000l. worth of wool bred in Gloceſterſhire, there muſt be brought from other countries yearly - -	£. 220000

And becauſe trade bears proportion according to the numbers of the people, it will be proper in this place to give a particular calculation of their numbers.

There are houſes in Gloceſterſhire - - -	26764
There are inhabitants, allowing four and an half to an houſe, - - - - - - - -	120438
Half the inhabitants are between the age of 16 and 60 - - - - - - - - - -	60219
The greater half of adult people are females, - - - - - - - - - - - -	30219
The leſſer half of adult people are males, -	30000
Three parts in five of the adult perſons are married, - - - - - - - - - -	18131
They produce children yearly - - - -	3161
There die yearly - - - - - - - - -	2810

So one in 38 is born yearly, and one in 43 dies yearly.

The increaſe of births above burials is - -	351
But conſidering how many of this increaſe do go away to London, to Ireland, and other foreign plantations, the yearly increaſe cannot be above - - - - - - - -	100

There being but 30,000 adult males, and the militia conſiſting of 2500, it follows that every twelfth man is in the militia.

There being accounted 4000 freeholders, it muſt follow that every eighth man is a freeholder.

There being 800,000 acres, and but 120,438 inhabitants, there muſt be above ſix acres and an half to each inhabitant.

CAMBDEN'S BRITANNIA.

"LET us view the ſeats of the *Dobuni* who inhabited Gloceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire.

"Their name ſeems to be derived from *Duffen*, a "Britiſh word, becauſe inhabiting for the moſt part a "plain, and vallies encompaſſed with hills; the whole "people took their denomination from thence. And "from ſuch a ſituation Bathieia in Troas, Catabathmos "in Africk, Deepdale in Britain, receive their ſeveral "names. And I am the more eaſily induced to be of "this opinion, becauſe I find that Dion calls theſe "people by a word of the ſame ſignification, *Boduni*, "if there is not a tranſpoſition of the letters; for *Bodi* "or *Bodun*, in the ancient language of the Gauls, as "Pliny informs us, doth ſignify Deep; which lan"guage I have before demonſtrated to be the ſame "with the Britiſh: from whence alſo, as he ſuppoſes, "cometh the name of the city Bodincomagus, which "is placed upon the deepeſt parts of the river Po; "and of the *Bodiontii*, a people that inhabited the low "and deep valley now called Val de Fontenay, near "the Lake Lemane; not to mention *Bodotria*, the "deepeſt frith in all Britain.

"I have met with nothing in ancient authors con"cerning theſe *Boduni*, but that Aulus Plautius, who "was ſent by the emperor Claudius to be proprætor in "Britain, took part of them into his protection, who "before were in ſubjection to the *Catuellani* (their "next neighbours) and placed a gariſon among them, "about the forty-fifth year of our Lord. And this I have "from Dion.

"But ſo ſoon as the Saxons had conquered Britain, "the name of the *Dobuni* was loſt; part of them with "their borders, by a new German name, were called "*Wiccii*, but from whence, without the reader's leave, "I ſhould ſcarce preſume to conjecture. Yet, if *Wic* "in the Saxon tongue ſignifies the Creeks of a river, "and the ſea, (as is aſſerted by B. Rhenanus) it may "not then be improper to derive the name of *Wiccii* "thence, ſince their habitation was about the mouth of "the Severn, which is full of windings and turnings."

"GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

"Glouceſterſhire, in the Saxon tongue Gleaucerten"rhyn, was the chief ſeat of the *Dobuni*. It is bounded "on the weſt by Monmouthſhire and Herefordſhire, on "the north by Worceſterſhire, on the eaſt by Oxford"ſhire and Warwickſhire, and on the ſouth by Wilt"ſhire and part of Somerſetſhire; a pleaſant and fertile "county, ſtretching out in length from north-eaſt to "ſouth-weſt. The moſt eaſtern part, which ſwelleth "with riſing hills, is called Cotſwold; the middle part is "a large fruitful plain, which is watered by the moſt "noble river Severn, that gives, as it were, life and "ſpirit to the ſoil; the more weſtern part, lying on the "other ſide Severn, is altogether ſhaded with woods. "But enough of this. William of Malmſbury eaſeth "me of the labour, who fully deſcribes this county, "and ſets forth its excellence. Take what he writes in "his book *de Pontificibus*.

"The vale of Gloceſter is ſo called from the chief "city, the ſoil whereof yieldeth variety of fruits and "plants, and all ſorts of grain; in ſome places, by the "natural richneſs of the ground, and in others, by the "diligence of the country-man; enough to excite the "idleſt perſon to take pains, when it repays his ſweat "with the increaſe of an hundred fold. Here you may "behold the high-ways and publick roads full of fruit "trees, not ſet, but growing naturally; the earth of its "own accord bearing fruit exceeding others both in

"taſte

" taſte and beauty; many of which continue freſh the " whole year round, and ſerve the owner till he is ſup- " plyed by a new increaſe. There is no province in " England hath ſo many, or good vineyards as this " county, either for fertility, or ſweetneſs of the grape; " the wine whereof carrieth no unpleaſant tartneſs, " being not much inferior to the French in ſweetneſs. " The villages are very thick, the churches handſome, " and the towns populous and many.

" To all which may be added, in honour of this " county, the river Severn; than which there is not " any in the land that hath a broader channel, ſwifter " ſtream, or more plenty of fiſh. There is in it a " daily rage and boiſterouſneſs of waters, which I know " not whether I may call a gulph or whirl-pool, caſting " up the ſands from the bottom, and rowling them " into heaps; it floweth with a great torrent, but loſes " its force at the firſt bridge. Sometimes it over- " floweth its banks, and wanders a great way into the " neighbouring plains, and then returneth back as " conqueror of the land. That veſſel is in great danger " that is ſtricken on the ſide: the watermen us'd to it, " when they ſee this *Hygre* coming (for ſo they call it in " Engliſh) do turn the veſſel, and cutting through the " midſt of it avoid its violence.

" What he ſays concerning the hundred-fold increaſe " doth not at all hold true; neither do I believe with " thoſe idle and diſſatisfied huſbands whom Columella " reprehends, that the ſoil is wore out by its exceſſive " fruitfulneſs in former ages, and become barren. " But yet, not to mention other things, we have no " reaſon to admire that ſo many places in this county, " from their vines, are called vineyards, ſince they " formerly afforded plenty of wine; and that they yield " none now, is rather to be imputed to the ſloth and " unactiveneſs of the inhabitants, than the indiſpoſition " of the climate. But why in ſome parts of this county " (as we read in our ſtatutes) by a private cuſtom, " which hath now grown into a law, the lands and " tenements of condemned perſons are forfeited to the " king, only for a year and a day, and after that term " expired (contrary to the cuſtom of all England " beſides) return to the next heirs; let the lawyers " enquire, ſince 'tis not to my purpoſe. And now let " us ſurvey thoſe three parts in their order, which I " mention'd before.

--------" Iſis, commonly called Ouſe', that it might " be originally of Gloſterſhire, riſeth near the ſouth " border of this county, not far from Tarlton, a " ſmall village hard by the famous Foſſe way. This is " that Iſis, which afterwards joyning with Tame, by " adding the names together is called Tamiſis, chief of " the Britiſh rivers; of which we may truly ſay, as " ancient writers did of Euphrates in the eaſt, that it " both plants and waters Britain.

--------" Ethelſtan was the firſt, according to William " of Malmſbury, who drove the Welch beyond the " river Wy. And whereas in former times Severn did " divide the Welch and Engliſh, he made Wy to be " their boundary.

RARE PLANTS growing wild in GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Publiſhed from the Induſtrious Mr. RAY.

" *ANdroſæmum Campoclarenſe*, Col. *Matthioli*, Park. " *quoad deſcr. Hypericon elegantiſſimum non ramo-* " *ſum, folio lato*, J. B. *Aſcyron ſeu Hypericum bifolium* " *glabrum non perforatum*, C. B. Elegant broad-leav'd " imperforate St. John's Wort, on St Vincent's rock " near Briſtol.

" *Aſparagus paluſtris*, Ger. *Marſh Aſparagus* or " *Sperage*, corruptly called Sparrow-Graſs. See the " other ſynonimes in Cornwall Cat. in Appleton mea- " dow, about two miles from Briſtol, where the country " people do gather the buds, or young ſhoots, and ſell " them in the markets at Briſtol, much cheaper than " our garden kind is ſold in London: Park. p. 455. " This ſhould ſeem rather to be the common or " manured Aſparagus, growing wild, than the Mari- " time; which differs from it, though growing in the " ſame place, in having thicker leaves, and a better " taſte. Magnol.

" *Buxus Arboreſcens*, Park. *Buxus*, Ger. J. B. The " Box-tree at Boxwell in Coteſwold; as I find in ſome " notes communicated to me by my honoured friend " Mr. John Aubrey.

" *Cardamine pumila Bellidis folio Alpina*, Ger-emac. " *Plantula Cardamines alterius æmula*, Park. *Naſturtium* " *Alpinum Bellidis folio minus*, C. B. *Sinapi pumilum Bel-* " *lidis folio Cluſio*, J. B. Daiſie-leav'd Ladies-Smock; " found by Mr. Newton on St. Vincent's rock near " Briſtol.

" *Ceterach, ſive Aſplenium & Scolopendria.* Spleen- " wort or Miltwaſt; about St. Vincent's rock, among " the heaps of ſtones plentifully, and on many walls " about Briſtol.

" *Hyacinthus Autumnalis minor.* Small Autumnal " Hyacinth, on the ſame St. Vincent's rock. See the " ſynonimes in Cat. Corwn.

" *Malva arborea marina noſtra*, Park. Engliſh Seatree- " Mallow; on an iſland call'd Dinney, three miles from " King's Road, and five miles from Briſtol. Park. " p. 306.

" *Peucedanum minus*, Park. C. B. Phytop. *pumilum*, " Ger. *Peucedani facie pucilla planta*, Lob. *Selinum mon-* " *tanum pumilum Cluſii, foliis Fœniculi aut Peucedani* " *flore albo, ſemine Selini*, J. B. Rock Parſly; on St. " Vincent's rock, near Briſtol.

" *Rubia Silveſtris*, Park. See the other ſynonimes " in Devon. Cat. Wild Madder, on St. Vincent's rock. " This hath been miſtaken for the common manured " Madder, from which it is ſpecifically diſtinct.

" *Sedum minus e rupe S. Vincentii.* Small Sengrene, " of St. Vincent's rock: the title directs to the place.

" To theſe I ſhall add,

" *Anemone tuberoſa radice*, Phyt. Brit. Knobby- " rooted Anenomy, or Wind Flower, ſaid to grow on " Coteſwold hills, near Black Burton, and to be a great " ornament to thoſe barren hills. By Mr. Heaton. " My learned and inquiſitive friend, Mr. Edward Lloyd, " ſought it there in vain.

" *Hippoſelinum*, Ger. emac. *Hippoſelinum ſeu Smyr-* " *nium vulgare*, Park. *macerone, quibuſdam Smyrnium,* " *ſemine magno nigro*, J. B. *Hippoſelinum Theophraſti,* " *vel Smyrnium Dioſcoridis*, C. B. Alexanders, on the " rocks at Bechley, going down to Aſt-ferrey.

" *Naſturtium montanum annuum tenuiſſime diviſum*, " Finely-cut annual Mountain Creſſe; brought to Mr. " Robert from St. Vincent's rock, near Goram's Chair, " in the pariſh of Henbury, three miles from Briſtol: " it is ſomething agreeable to the *Naſturtium Alpinum* " *tenuiſſime diviſum ſeptimum*, C. B.

" *Allium Holmenſe ſphæriceio capite, Scorodopraſſum* " *primum Cluſii*, Ger. emac. *Allium ſphæriceo capite* " *folio latiore, ſive Scorodopraſſum alterum*, C. B. Great " ground-headed Garlick of the Holms-iſland; found " plentifully growing in the ſaid iſland, in the Severn " ſea, by Mr. Newton.

" *Sedum minus fruticoſum*, C. B. *Vermicularis frutex* " *minor*, Ger. *fruticoſa altera*, Park. *An Culi ſpecies, ſeu* " *Vermicularis marina arboreſcens*, J. B. Shrub-Stone- " Crop, or Glaſſwort; found by Lobel, growing plen- " fully in the Holms-iſlands.

GLO-

GLOCESTER CITY.

GLOCESTER is an handſome, neat city, and yields a pleaſant proſpect, eſpecially from the weſt ſide. It is adorned with many beautiful towers and ſpires, and more remarkably with the ſtately tower of the cathedral church, which is juſtly eſteemed a moſt admirable piece of architecture. The city ſtands in the midſt of the large rich vale of Eveſham; the town of Eveſham lies at the upper end of the vale, and the city of Briſtol at the lower end, which two places are fifty miles diſtant from each other.

It lies in the latitude of 51 degrees and 53 minutes, and 81 miles north-weſt from London. It is ſituated on a riſing ground, and deſcends every way from the croſs, which is lofty and beautiful, and adorned with the ſtatues of ſix kings and two queens of England, and ſtands in the middle of the city. This deſcent makes the city clean and healthful: the large river Severn flows by its ſide, and the commodious key makes it a place convenient for a general trade.

The ancient Britiſh name was *Caer-Glow: Glow* ſignifies Fair, and *Caer* is the Britiſh word for a City; and the place does well deſerve the name of the Fair City. The Romans called it *Clevum* or *Glevum*; the Saxons gave it the name of *Gleauceſtre*; the modern Latiniſts ſtyled it *Glovernia*; and the preſent Engliſh name, as commonly written, is *Glouceſter*, but generally pronounced *Gloſter:* all which names are derived from the ſame Britiſh word *Glow*. The exploded derivation of its name from Claudius, the Roman emperor, does not deſerve to be mentioned.

It was thought neceſſary by the Romans to plant a colony in this place, to curb the inhabitants of South Wales, by them called *Silures*; and accordingly *Colonia Glevum* was fixed here.

It was an eminent ſtation for the Roman armies, as appears by Antonine's Itinerary. It was miles diſtant from *Iſca Silurum*, now Caerleon in Monmouthſhire; and fourteen miles diſtant from *Corinium*, now Cirenceſter. The famous conſular way, called Irminſtreet, paſſed through this city. This way begins at St. David's in Pembrokeſhire, and reaches to Southampton in Hampſhire. This way is ſo called from *Irmunſule*, which in the German language ſignifies an Univerſal Pillar, which was erected frequently in this way, and worſhipped in honour of the god Mercury. Some derive it from *Hermes Sull*, that is, Mercury's Pillar: but others, more probably, derive it from *Er*, the god Mars; and *Mund*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies Tutelary, becauſe war is the laſt refuge; and from *Sull*, a Pillar. The deſcription of the image approves the laſt derivation; for it was all armed. It had a roſe in the right hand, to ſhew the ſhortneſs of a flouriſhing condition; and a ſcale in the left hand, to ſhew the uncertainty of ſucceſs; and a bear on the breaſt, to ſhew the fierceneſs of a ſoldier; and a lion on the helmet, to ſhew that ſucceſs in war gives power and dominion. Underneath was carved a field of flowers, to ſhew that the field of battle was moſt fragrant and delightful to the brave warrior.

Gloceſter, in the time of the Romans, was governed by a conſul, and in the time of the Saxons, by a portgreve: it fell into the hands of the Weſt Saxons, about the year 570, ſoon after the fatal battle at Dyrham in this county; wherein Cheaulin king of the Weſt Saxons obtained a ſignal victory over the Britons, and ſlew three of their kings, Commeaile, Condidan, and Fairemeiol: it afterwards belonged to the kingdom of Mercia.

King Edmond, ſurnamed Ironſide, was vanquiſhed at Eſſedin in Eſſex by Knute the Dane, and fled to Gloceſter: Knute purſues him to this place; and here, to prevent any farther effuſion of blood, the two kings engage in ſingle combat in an iſland called Alney, while their armies were ſpectators; but neither of them obtaining victory, they agreed to divide the kingdom between them.

In the year 1051, Euſtace earl of Bulloign makes a viſit to king Edward the Confeſſor, and is magnificently entertained at Gloceſter. The earl had married the king's ſiſter.

In the year 1053, king Edward commands the head of Reſe, brother to Griffith king of South Wales, to be ſtricken off, for his many depredations, and to be brought to him at Gloceſter.

The ſame king Edward held a great aſſembly of his nobles at Gloceſter, in the ancient building in the monaſtery, now called the Long Work-Houſe. King Henry the Firſt did afterwards hold the like aſſembly in the ſame place.

In the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, this city paid a yearly rent of 26l. in money; twelve ſextaries of

Gloster City Tho:

Brown Esq. Alderman.

J. Kip Delin: et Sculp:

BRITISH MUSEUM

The West Prospect of Gloucester City

To The Mayor and Aldermen

J. Kip Delin et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

of honey, after the meaſure of the place, every ſextary containing eight quarts; thirty-ſix dicres of iron, every dicre containing ten bars. It farther paid an hundred rods of iron ready fitted to make nails for the king's ſhips: it alſo yielded ſome other ſmall cuſtoms for the king's houſhold.

Many of the houſes of the city paid a yearly rent to the crown; and many of the houſes did belong to perſons of the greateſt quality; to Roger de Berchelai; to Oſborn biſhop of Exeter, Geffry de Manevil, William de Baderon, Roger de Laci, Durand the ſheriff, and to divers others.

It is obſervable that Gloceſter was ſtyled a City in Doomſday-book, when few other places had obtained that title; and London it ſelf at that time bore the name of a Burgh: but it is probable in former times, that the names of Burgh and City differed little in their ſignification, and that royal charters have ſince raiſed the diſtinction.

Brictric the Saxon was lord of Gloceſter immediately before the conqueſt. He had been ambaſſador abroad, and refuſed to marry Maud, who was afterwards the wife of king William the Conqueror: wherefore, out of revenge, ſhe procures him to be caſt into priſon, and his poſſeſſions to be ſeized.

The honour of Gloceſter was afterwards granted by king William Rufus, to Robert Fitz-Hamon, ſon of Hamon lord of Corbeille in Normandy.

King William, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, did uſually keep their abode at Gloceſter, during the Chriſtmas holidays; and this place found much of their entertainment and clothing while they remained there.

William Fitz-Oſborn, de Crepon, earl of Hereford, kinſman to king William, and one of the chief in the expedition againſt England, built the caſtle of Eaſt-bridge-Hotel in Gloceſter: there were ſixteen houſes pulled down to make room for this caſtle. He paid a yearly rent of 40s. for the benefit of the toll of ſhips which did paſs by to fetch wood out of the foreſt of Dean. This great earl equipped forty ſhips at his own charge, and had vaſt poſſeſſions in England given to him in reward, by the Conqueror, and was conſtituted the great adminiſtrator of juſtice in the north of England, as Odo earl of Kent was of the ſouth parts.

1088, A great fire conſumed moſt of the town.

1092, King William the Second lay ſick at Gloceſter, and, for his ſoul's health, was perſuaded to make Anſelm, who was abbot of Becce in Normandy, archbiſhop of Canterbury; of which he ſoon repented after his recovery.

1093, The Welch men aſſaulted Gloceſter, and much ruined the town, and the neighbouring places in the country.

1100, King William the Second kept his Chriſtmas at Gloceſter.

1122, The monaſtery and much of the town, was conſumed by fire.

Walter, conſtable of England, built the preſent caſtle at Gloceſter upon his own demean lands. The titular office of conſtable is ſtill continued, and is now veſted in William Hayward of Quedgly, eſq. who, by patent from the crown, holds part of the caſtle, with other adjoining lands, for lives, which are rated to publick aſſeſſments among the north hamlets.

Milo, earl of Hereford, ſon of Walter, was conſtituted conſtable of Gloceſter in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, and afterwards obtained of king Stephen the inheritance of the whole honour of Gloceſter, with the cuſtody of the town and caſtle.

Roger, ſon of Milo, ſucceeded him, who was alſo conſtable of all England by the grant of Maud the empreſs.

Robert Curthoſe, eldeſt ſon of king William, died a priſoner in Cardiff caſtle, in the year 1334, and was buried in the cathedral at Gloceſter.

1339, Maud, the empreſs, came to Gloceſter, and was honourably received; Milo, the high conſtable, and the county in general, taking up arms in her behalf.

1141, King Stephen was taken priſoner, by Robert, earl of Gloceſter, and was brought hither, where Maud the empreſs did then reſide. He was thence ſent to Briſtol, and was afterwards releaſed in exchange for earl Robert, who had been likewiſe taken priſoner, and was eſteemed an equal ranſom to a king. Fortune did afterwards forſake Maud, and her forces were utterly overthrown in a battle near Wincheſter; ſhe was laid on horſeback like a dead corpſe, to make her eſcape, and was a ſecond time conveyed to Gloceſter.

In the year 1200, king John, in the firſt year of his reign, makes Gloceſter a borough-town, which was from thence governed by two bailiffs, elected by their own burgeſſes, and grants them a gild, and divers liberties, the ſame as had been granted to the city of Wincheſter. The town was, at the ſame time, let to farm to the burgeſſes, the ſeventh year of king John.

1216, King Henry the Third was crowned at Gloceſter, and, by his charter, makes it a corporation, and grants a gild and markets, and other liberties, to the town of Gloceſter, in the fifth year of his reign. He kept his Chriſtmas there, 1234. Gilbert de Rue held the honour of Gloceſter, 37 Hen. III. Robert Muſgroſe was ſeized thereof, 38 Hen. III. Nicholas de Berkeley was ſeized of the honour of Gloceſter, 47 Hen. III. Petronelle de la Mere had a grant of the honour the ſame year.

In the year 1263, ſir Macy de Beſeile, a French man, was made ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire, but the barons ſet up ſir William Tracy in oppoſition to him. Sir William, as he was holding a court, as ſheriff, was aſſaulted and taken by Macy, and impriſoned in the caſtle of Gloceſter. Sir Roger Clifford and ſir John Giffard are ſent by the barons to ſir William's reſcue; they burn the bridge, beſiege and take the caſtle, and Macy in it. Macy's goods at Shereſton, and elſewhere, are ſeized by Giffard, and Clifford keeps poſſeſſion of the caſtle. A carpenter in the caſtle, who had ſlain a gentleman of the beſiegers during the ſiege, was compelled by Giffard to leap from the top of the caſtle, after it was taken, and ſo died miſerably.

1264, The barons under Simon Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, 48 Hen. III. laid ſiege to Gloceſter, and took it in four days. The inhabitants redeemed themſelves from plunder by the payment of 1000 l.; whereupon prince Edward, ſon of king Henry the Third, aſſaults and retakes it, and rages in a cruel manner againſt the burgeſſes, many of whom he cauſes to be put to death, and deſtroyed the town in a miſerable manner.

King Edward the Firſt, in the ſixth year of his reign, held a parliament at Gloceſter, 1278, where was enacted the ſtatute concerning liberties and franchiſes, at this day called the Statute of Gloceſter. This king, in his fifteenth year, queſtioned the titles to lands of ſeveral of the great barons. John, earl of Warren and Surrey, was ſummoned before the king's juſtices, upon a writ of *Quo Warranto*: he drew out his ſword, and ſaid, "Here is my warrant; my anceſtors came into "this land with William the Baſtard, and gained it by "their own ſwords; for the king never conquered the "land by himſelf, but with the aſſiſtance of our proge-"nitors."

At the ſame time a writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the bailiffs of Gloceſter, upon the ſtatute of Ragman.

The bailiffs anſwer, that king Henry the Third, by his charter, dated at Weſtminſter, the ſixth of April, in the eleventh year of his reign, did grant to the burgeſſes of Gloceſter the borough thereof, paying 55 l. yearly rent, and 10 l. increaſe of rent, which rents they had conſtantly paid. They farther ſay, that king Henry the Third, by his charter dated at Feckenham the tenth

of Auguſt, in the fortieth year of his reign, did grant them the privilege of return of writs. They farther ſay, that king John, by his charter dated at Worceſter the twenty-ſixth of April, in the firſt year of his reign, did grant them the privilege, that the common council of the town might elect four of the diſcreteſt burgeſſes to be coroners, to keep the pleas of the crown, and other matters belonging to the king and his crown within the city, and ſee juſtice done, as well to the poor, as to the rich. It was farther demanded of the bailiffs, whether they had any grant from the preſent king: they anſwered, they had not; and being demanded what other rights they had, they anſwered, that they had the juriſdiction of timbrel and pillory, but the juriſdiction of the gallows did belong to the king, which ſtood near the town, and was repaired, one turn by them, and by the ſheriffs of the county the next turn. It was again demanded, whether they had any priſon: they anſwered, they had a priſon, but the king's juſtices did try and deliver the priſoners.

They were farther demanded, whether they held any pleas: they anſwered, that they did, by a clauſe mentioned in the laſt charter; whereby the king reſtrains all his ſheriffs from having juriſdiction within the town, concerning any pleas of perſonal or real actions; but the pleas of the crown are reſerved to be determined by the king's juſtices, only the bailiffs might attach ſuch offenders.

It was farther demanded, whether they had right to proſecute writs of juſtices: they anſwered, that they had right to proſecute ſuch writs between burgeſs and burgeſs.

A day is aſſigned to hear judgment in the Exchequer, but the bailiffs did not appear; wherefore judgment was given, that their liberties ſhould be ſeized into the king's hands.

Roger le Rouſe held Gloceſter court, 22 Ed. I.

The town of Gloceſter did pay an annual fee-farm rent of 65l. 2s. 5d. the twenty-ſeventh year of Edward the Firſt; which rent was the ſame year ſettled by the king on queen Margaret, as part of her dowry.

King Richard the Second held a parliament, in the ſecond year of his reign, in this city.

King Richard the Third was duke of Gloceſter; wherefore he made it a county, and annexed two hundreds of Dudſtone and King's Barton to it, and eſtabliſhed a mayor and aldermen.

This city was fallen into ſuch ruin and decay in the time of king Henry the Eighth, that there was an act of parliament made in the twenty-ſeventh year of his reign, to inforce the re-building of their houſes in the chief ſtreets. It was enacted, that if the owners of the ſaid houſes did not rebuild them within the ſpace of three years, then the lords, of whom theſe houſes were held, might enter, and rebuild the ſame: and in caſe the lords did not rebuild them within three years, then the corporation might enter, and rebuild them to their own uſe: and if the corporation ſhould neglect to do it within the ſame ſpace of three years, then the firſt owners might re-enter. This ſtatute had its intended effect, and the city was ſoon rebuilt.

1541, King Henry the Eighth erected a biſhoprick in this place; and by a particular clauſe in the biſhop's charter, this place was created a city.

This city had a great ſhare in the great rebellion: moſt of the gentlemen continued loyal to the king; but the farmers, tradeſmen, and meaner ſort, were generally againſt him; and the inhabitants of Gloceſter repaired and fortified their walls, and procured great guns from London and Briſtol, and raiſed a company of volunteers from among themſelves, and called in the train-bands to their aſſiſtance.

After the battle at Edgehill, colonel Thomas Eſſex marched with two regiments of foot, and quartered at Gloceſter, and commanded in chief; whereas, before, it was governed only by the deputy-lieutenants. Colonel Eſſex is removed to Briſtol, and the gentry endeavoured to recover the place for the king: but colonel Eſſex having notice of it, returned with his regiments, and ſurpriſed the city. The colonel again quitted the city; and September the ninth, 1642, the earl of Stamford marched from Hereford, with two troops of horſe and a regiment of foot, to Gloceſter. The earl of Stamford was commanded into the weſt, and leaves colonel Maſſie governor of the place, who gained great reputation in the defence of it, and was very active, and had great ſucceſs in divers enterpriſes. Colonel Maſſie, in February following, marched with three hundred men, two ſakers, and eighty horſe, and was joined with four companies of dragoons from Cirenceſter, and aſſaulted Sudely caſtle, which had been garriſoned by captain Brydges with ſixty men. They were repulſed at the firſt aſſault; but the beſieged having no hopes of relief, captain Brydges made his eſcape, and the caſtle was ſurrendered; and the beſieged had their liberty granted to them, upon their taking oath never to ſerve againſt the parliament, and to pay five hundred pounds to ſave their goods. Colonel Forbes was placed governor.

About this time it was thought fit to ſtrengthen the garriſon at Gloceſter; and therefore all the forces in Tewkſbury and Sudely were drawn into that city; only a garriſon in Berkeley caſtle was ſtill maintained to keep a correſpondence betwixt Gloceſter and Briſtol. The earl of Worceſter, and ſir Jerome Bret his major-general, gather great forces out of Wales, who intrench at Highnam, with intention to ſtraiten the garriſon of Gloceſter. Colonel Maſſie gave notice hereof to ſir William Waller, who had newly taken Malmſbury. Sir William directed colonel Maſſie to draw out all his forces from Gloceſter, againſt the Welch at Highnam, that they might have no intelligence of his approach. Flat-bottomed boats were brought from London, wherewith ſir William paſſed the Severn at Frampton paſſage, and marches up to Highnam, where the Welch forces were ſurpriſed, and ſurrendered themſelves, except their officers, who timely eſcaped. Sir William Waller entered Wales, to take in the ſeveral garriſons. Prince Maurice being informed thereof, paſſed the Severn at Tewkſbury, on a bridge of boats. Sir William by long marches avoids the prince, and retreats to Gloceſter, where he and Maſſie ſurpriſed the bridge of boats and what forces were left at Tewkſbury, which did much incommode the prince in his return. Sir Robert Cook upon this occaſion was made governor of Tewkſbury.

Sudely caſtle had been again garriſoned for the king; but upon the approach of Waller's army, ſir William Moreton, the governor thereof, thought fit to ſurrender it.

Upon the peace made with the rebels in Ireland, colonel Myn and Sir William St. Leger brought over a thouſand foot and ſome horſe from Ireland, and did great ſervice in ſtraitening the garriſon of Gloceſter. Colonel Myn was afterwards made major general, and commanded conſiderable forces; but in an unhappy engagement with Maſſie in Cors-Lawn, his forces which he then commanded, in number ſeven hundred, were routed, and himſelf was ſlain, and his body brought to Gloceſter, and honourably buried.

Many other quarters are placed round Gloceſter to force contributions, and to prevent inſults by ſurpriſes.

Sir John Wintour was very active to ſerve the king in the Foreſt diviſion, and fortifies a neck of land at Auſt paſſage, to maintain a correſpondence betwixt the king's forces in the weſt, and thoſe in Wales; and the king has pinnaces to protect and guard that place: but colonel Maſſie did twice ſurpriſe the works, and took moſt of the garriſon priſoners. When this place was taken the ſecond time, ſir John Wintour was forced to leap his horſe from a prodigious height into the Wye. Sir John continued his diligence, and gathers other forces, and fortifies Newnham, and alſo his own houſe at Lydney: but the prevailing fate of the other party fruſtrates all his deſigns. He had in ſo great manner incenſed the king's enemies, that he was al-

always one of the excepted perſons in the general treaties of peace with the king.

The tenth of Auguſt, 1643, came on the ſiege of Gloceſter, ſo unfortunate to the king's affairs. Sir William Davenant, eminent for his learned poetry, received his honour of knighthood at this ſiege. He died 1668. The greateſt aſſault was by error made againſt the ſtrongeſt place. The king's head quarters were at Matſon, on the eaſt ſide of the town. This ſiege had continued near a month, when, by the approach of the parliament army under the command of the earl of Eſſex, it was judged neceſſary to raiſe the ſiege. Many frequent ſallies had been made by the beſieged; and it was obſerved, that the ſoldiers who ſallied out, were moſt commonly encouraged with drink: however, the loſs on either ſide was not very conſiderable, though much more on the king's party.

Many attempts were afterwards made to recover Gloceſter to the king's ſervice: one was by a treaty with captain Backhouſe, an officer in the garriſon, and the lord Digby, ſecretary to the king. Backhouſe propoſeth for a ſum of money to let in the king's forces over the Severn by the weſt gate, and treacherouſly appoints an hour in the night when they ſhould come croſs Overbridge, and had placed four men to pull down the draw-bridge as ſoon as they were paſt, and the garriſon was ready to have cut them in pieces: but the king's forces could not come up by the appointed hour, and by that means eſcaped this treacherous deſign.

It was thought fit to reward colonel Maſſie for his great ſervices; and 1000l. a year was voted to him out of ſir John Wintour's eſtate; and in the mean time, 200l. were paid him, and a penſion of 1000l. a year ſettled on him for life. He is alſo made lieutenant general of the weſt, to the great regret of the inhabitants of the place; the whole garriſon, city, and county, unanimouſly petitioning for his continuance among them. The government of the garriſon was lodged in the mayor, and two aldermen, until a new governor was ſent.

The city muſt have ſuffered much upon occaſion of this ſiege, and therefore the inhabitants did ſome years after petition the parliament for relief and reparation of their loſſes which they had ſuſtained. The following petition ſets forth the particulars.

To the ſupreme Authority, the Parliament of the Common-Wealth of England,

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Burgeſſes, and divers Hundreds of Inhabitants, of the City of Gloceſter, *ſheweth,*

"THAT the city of Gloceſter being a garriſon "for the parliament's ſervice, in 1643, and of vaſt "importance to the commonwealth, upon the approach "of the late king's army, to beſiege the ſaid city, it "was reſolved by the governour and council of war "there, that the ſaid city and garriſon could not be "preſerved againſt the enemy, unleſs the whole ſuburbs "of the ſaid city (which was a full third part thereof) "were pulled down and demoliſhed.

"That in purſuance of the ſaid reſolve, two hundred "forty and one houſes (beſides barns, ſtables, out-"houſes, gardens, orchards and goods) of the ſuburbs of "the ſaid city, wherein ſo many families lived, were "burned, pulled down, and utterly deſtroyed, the "night before the leaguer was laid to the ſaid city, by "the late king's forces, whereby moſt of your peti-"tioners were reduced to moſt miſerable poverty, and "the eſtates of moſt of them much impaired, and the "ſaid city, in general, very much impoveriſhed.

"That it was proved upon oath, to the grand inqueſt, "at an aſſizes held for the county of the ſaid city, that "your petitioners loſſes, by the burning and deſtroying "their ſaid houſes, amounted to the ſum of twenty-ſix "thouſand pounds, and upwards; as by the certifi-"cate of the grand inqueſt to the lord chief baron, a "copy whereof is hereunto annexed, may appear.

"That your petitioners willingly ſuffered the loſs of "their houſes and goods, for their affections to the "parliament-ſervice; and it was a great means, under "God, to preſerve the ſaid city and garriſon, and by "conſequence, that whole country, from the power of "the enemy: and your petitioners have ever ſince "continued conſtantly faithful to the commonwealth, "and the preſent government thereof, in the times "of greateſt danger and tryal unto this day; and "have always hoped, that according to the parliament's "declarations, their loſſes and ruins for the common-"wealth's ſervice ſhould be repaired out of the eſtates "of the commonwealth's enemies, who occaſioned the "ſame.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that their "loſſes and ruins may be repaired, and their "diſtreſſed families relieved, out of the eſtates of "ſuch delinquents as ſhall be appointed to be "ſold; or in ſuch other way as ſhall ſeem beſt to "your wiſdom, juſtice, and charity.

"And they ſhall be bound to pray, &c."

The unfortunate ſiege of this city gave a ſtand to the king's victorious army; which being raiſed, as has been related, it turned the ſtate of the war, and the king could never after obtain ſucceſs; which confirms, that the greateſt of kings, and the beſt of men, are not ſecured from the violence of the wicked. This royal family will always be honoured in the memory of good men, and muſt have been ſo throughout the chriſtian world, had it been as proſperous as it was deſerving. King James the Firſt was the moſt learned king: king Charles the Firſt was the moſt religious king: king Charles the Second was the beſt-natured king; and king James II. was the beſt friend; which virtue was moſt eminent in his tender love to his children, and in his ſteady kindneſs to his ſervants. This ſucceſſion of kings has been oppreſſed by their virtues: for peace, religion, good-nature, and friendſhip, ruined them.

It is remarkable of this royal family, that the witty king was over-reached by the wit of the Spaniſh ambaſſador; that the religious king was murdered by rebellious ſaints; the voluptuary was conſpired againſt by men of no religion; and the beſt friend was betrayed and forſaken by them whom he moſt entirely loved. It does not hence follow that this family will always be unfortunate.

1660. At the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, the walls of this city were raſed, and the two hundreds were reſtored to the out-county by act of parliament.

The caſtle of Gloceſter is now the common gaol for the county: ſome part of the buildings are in private hands, held by leaſe from the crown; but the greateſt part belongs to the county, and is ſettled in the ſheriff by the ſtatute of the nineteenth of Henry the Seventh. It is extra-parochial, as is the adjoining hill called Barbican, which is a common name for an out-work to ſecure a caſtle in a town. Here the watch was kept, and therefore it is ſo called from the Saxon word *Burg-kening*, which ſignifies Looking towards the town, leſt there ſhould be any ſurpriſe from thence. But it is more probable that Barbican is a military word amongſt the Arabians, ſignifying a Watch-tower, and was brought into this kingdom by the warriors in the Holy Land.

The Booth-hall, or Town-hall, is, by the city-charter, made ſubject to the juriſdiction, both of the out-county, and of the city, for the better conveniency of the publick adminiſtration of juſtice.

This city is a port, and has its cuſtom-houſe officers appointed; but the buſineſs is little, by reaſon the city

city of Briſtol, not far diſtant from this place, has ingroſſed all the foreign trade in this part of the kingdom.

This city is well ſupplied with excellent water from Matſon, or Robin Hood's hill, and other places. There was a ſpecial act of parliament, made 33 Hen. VIII. to impower the dean and mayor of Gloceſter to bring water, in pipes, from Matſon's hill, for the uſe of the city. It has alſo been lately furniſhed with water out of the river Severn, raiſed by engines for that purpoſe.

Of the EARLS of GLOCESTER.

SIR William Dugdale, in his Baronage of England, relates, from Matthew the monk of Weſtminſter, that Eldol was earl of Gloceſter in the year 461, of whom it is reported, that when Hengiſt the Saxon returned to invade Britain, he treacherouſly invited Vortigern, king of the Britons, to a treaty of peace, at Ambreſbury in Wiltſhire. And whereas it was agreed that neither ſide ſhould bring any weapon, yet Hengiſt and his party came with long knives, concealed under their clothes, and perfidiouſly murthered moſt of the Britons. But earl Eldol ſlew ſeventy of the Saxons, and eſcaped to Gloceſter. And afterwards, in the year 489, when Ambroſius the ſucceeding Britiſh king fought a bloody battle againſt Hengiſt, near the river Don, in the north, Eldol did then charge through the midſt of the pagan army, and took Hengiſt priſoner. And when, after the victory, there was a conſultation amongſt the Britiſh commanders, how to diſpoſe of Hengiſt; then Eldad, biſhop of Gloceſter, did declare openly, that rather than the pagan Hengiſt ſhould ſave his life, he himſelf would imbrue his hands in his blood; whereupon earl Eldol did forthwith cut off the head of Hengiſt.

Sir William Dugdale alſo obſerves, that Swayne, eldeſt ſon to Godwin earl of Kent, was earl of Gloceſter.

Mr. Cambden ſays, "That ſome have impoſed on "the world, and have made William Fitz-Euſtace to "be the firſt earl of Gloceſter." But that great antiquary believes there was never any ſuch man.

Robert, born at Caen in Normandy, natural ſon of king Henry the Firſt, by Neſta, daughter of Rhees ap Tewdor, prince of South Wales, was the firſt earl of Gloceſter after the Norman conqueſt: he married Mabel, daughter and heir of Robert Fitz-Hamon lord of Tewkſbury. King Henry, to promote him to this great match, creates him earl of Gloceſter, in the year 1109, and ſettles great eſtates upon him. He afterwards behaved himſelf with great valour and honour, in aſſerting the title of Maud the empreſs, daughter and heir of king Henry, againſt king Stephen, who uſurped the crown. This earl Robert was of ſo great value and renown, that when he and king Stephen were taken priſoners, in thoſe civil wars, this earl was exchanged for the king; and it was deemed an equal exchange. He built the caſtles of Briſtol and Cardiff, and founded the monaſtery of St. James at Briſtol, wherein he was buried in the year 1147. William, the monk of Malmſbury, dedicates his hiſtory to this earl.

William, ſon of earl Robert, ſucceeds his father in the earldom of Gloceſter, and reſides at Cardiff. He married Hawiſſe, daughter of Robert Boſſu, or Hunchback, earl of Leiceſter. He founded the abbey of Keynſham, and died in the year 1183. He left three daughters, Mabel, Amice, and Iſabel.

King Henry the Second gave an hundred pounds a-piece to Mabel and Amice, the two eldeſt daughters of William earl of Gloceſter, becauſe the earl had ſettled his eſtate on John the king's ſon, who married Iſabel the youngeſt daughter, 1 Rich. I. and was thereupon declared earl of Gloceſter. He afterwards came to the crown, and repudiates his wife Iſabel, in the ſecond year of his reign, and beſtows her in marriage to Jeoffry de Mandavile, earl of Eſſex.

This king John, in the fifteenth year of his reign, reſigned the kingdom of England to pope Innocent, to procure aſſiſtance againſt his rebellious barons. The king was drove to ſuch neceſſity, and to ſuch a ſpirit of revenge, that he would have ſurrendered it to the Turk, or worſe, rather than not have gratified his implacable humour. The reſignation itſelf was in this form.

"JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, "lord of Ireland, duke of Normandy and Aquitain, "and earl of Anjou, to all the faithful in Chriſt, who "ſhall inſpect this charter, health in our Lord. We "will that it be known unto you all, by this preſent "charter, authorized by our golden ſeal, that whereas "we have greatly offended God, and our holy mother "the church, and we acknowledge that thereby we "ſtand in need of the divine mercy; and that we have "nothing worthy to offer unto God, in ſatisfaction, and "to make amends to the church, but our ſelves and "our kingdoms; and being deſirous to humble our "ſelves for Chriſt, who humbled himſelf to death for "our ſakes; and being inſpired by the grace of the "Holy Ghoſt, not being compelled by force, or in-"duced through fear, but with our good free will, and "with the common conſent of our barons, we do offer and "freely grant to God, and to the holy apoſtles St. Peter "and St. Paul, and to our holy mother the Roman "church, and to our lord pope Innocent the Third "and to his catholick ſucceſſors, our whole kingdom "of England, and our whole kingdom of Ireland, with "all their rights and appurtenances, for the remiſſion "of all our ſins, and the ſins of our whole family, as "well the living as the dead; and from henceforward "we do receive and hold them as a feudatory of God, "and of the church of Rome, in the preſence of our "venerable brother the lord Nicholas biſhop of "Tuſcany, legate of the apoſtolick ſee, and in the "preſence of Pandulph, ſub-deacon of the lord the "pope, and one of his domeſticks. And moreover, "we have performed and ſworn fealty to our lord pope "Innocent, and to his catholick ſucceſſors, and to the "Roman church, in the under-written form.

"We have alſo publickly performed homage and "allegiance, for the aforeſaid kingdoms, to God, "and the holy apoſtles St. Peter and St. Paul, and to "the Roman church, and to the ſame our lord pope "Innocent, by the hands of the ſaid legate, receiving "the ſame in the place and ſtead of our lord the pope, "binding for ever our ſucceſſors and our heirs, by our "wife, in like manner to ſwear allegiance and perform "homage to the ſovereign pontiff for the time being, "and to the Roman church. In token therefore of "this our perpetual obligation and conceſſion, we will "and do eſtabliſh, that out of the proper and eſpecial "revenues of our ſaid kingdoms, in lieu of all ſervices "and cuſtoms, which we are to render for the "ſame, (beſides all Peter-pence) the Roman church "ſhall yearly receive one thouſand marks ſterling, to "wit, five hundred marks at the feaſt of St. Michael, "and five hundred more at Eaſter, that is, ſeven "hundred marks for the kingdom of England, and "three hundred for the kingdom of Ireland, ſaving to "our ſelves and to our heirs all our rights, liberties, and "prerogatives.

"All which, as aboveſaid, we do ratifie and for "ever confirm, and do bind us and our ſucceſſors not "to infringe the ſame. And if we, or any of our "ſucceſſors, ſhall preſume to oppoſe the ſame, whoever "it be, unleſs upon due admonition he ſhall repent, "let him forfeit his right to reign, and let this our "charter of obligation and conceſſion remain always "in force."

The Form of the Oath taken by King John *upon occaſion of the Premiſſes.*

"I JOHN, by the grace of God, king of Eng-
"land, lord of Ireland, from this time forward will be
"faithful to God, and to St. Peter, and to the Roman
"church, and to my lord the pope, lord Innocent the
"Third, and to his lawful ſucceſſors. I will not, in
"word or deed, conſent or counſel, that they ſhall loſe
"life or member, or be wrongfully impriſoned; if I
"ſhall know any miſchief deſigned againſt them, I will,
"to the beſt of my power, hinder and prevent the ſame,
"or otherwiſe will give notice thereof as ſoon as poſ-
"ſible, or I will inform ſuch perſon, who I am well
"aſſured will reveal the ſame; and I will keep ſecret
"whatever counſel ſhall be imparted to me, either by
"their embaſſadors, or by letters, and, to my know-
"ledge, will not diſcover the ſame to their prejudice;
"and I will aſſiſt them to my full power to defend the
"patrimony of St. Peter, and particularly the kingdom
"of England, and the kingdom of Ireland, againſt
"all men whomſoever. So help me God, and his holy
"evangiles.

"And that no doubt may hereafter ariſe, and for
"the greater confirmation of the aforeſaid obliga-
"tion and conceſſion, we have cauſed this charter to
"be made, and to be ſealed with our golden bull; and
"in full of all rent for this preſent and firſt year, we
"have paid into the hands of the aforeſaid legate, for
"the uſe of the Roman church, the ſum of one thou-
"ſand marks.

"Witneſs hereunto,
"The ſaid S. Archbiſhop of Canterbury.
"W. Biſhop of London.
"P. Biſhop of Wincheſter.
"E. Biſhop of Eli.
"H. Biſhop of Lincoln.
"W. de Gray, our Chancellor.
"W. de Long Eſpe, Earl of Saliſbury,
"our brother.
"R. Earl of Cheſter.
"W. Marſhall, Earl of Pembroke.
"Robert de Roſſe.
"W. Earl of Ferrers.
"S. Earl of Wincheſter.
"W. Briwer.
"Peter the ſon of Herbert.
"Matthew the ſon of Herbert.
"Brian de l'Iſle, our Steward.

"Given by the hands of maſter Richard de Mauriſe,
"arch-deacon of Richmond and Northumberland, at
"St. Paul's, London, the third day of October, in the
"year of the incarnation 1213, and in the fifteenth
"year of our reign."

Almerick Montfort, earl of Evereux, was the next earl of Gloceſter. He was ſon of Mabel, eldeſt daughter of earl William, and of Almerick Montfort earl of Evereux, and aſſumed the title of Earl of Gloceſter upon the divorce of king John from Iſabel, his mother's youngeſt ſiſter. He married Milicent, daughter of Hugh Gourney, and died without iſſue, and was buried at Keynſham.

Richard earl of Clare and Hertford, had married Amice, the ſecond daughter of William earl of Gloceſter. He, after the death of Mabel, eldeſt ſiſter to his wife, takes upon him the title of Earl of Gloceſter. He was deſcended from Richard Fitz-Gilbert, who was one of the principal perſons who came into England with king William the Conqueror. This Richard was eldeſt ſon of Giſlebert ſurnamed Criſpin, earl of Brian in Normandy; which Giſlebert or Gilbert was ſon of Geffry, natural ſon of Richard, the firſt of that name, duke of Normandy. This deſcent occaſioned the names of Richard and Gilbert to be retained by the earls of Gloceſter. Earl Richard died 8 Joh.

Gilbert de Clare, ſon of Amice and of earl Richard, ſucceeds in the earldoms of Gloceſter and Hertford. He married one of the coheireſſes of William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke, by which marriage he much increaſed the riches of his family. He died 14 Hen. III. and was buried at Tewkſbury. He left a ſon named Richard.

Richard, ſon of Gilbert de Clare, ſucceeds his father in the earldoms of Gloceſter and Hertford. He died in the wars againſt king Henry the Third, and was likewiſe buried at Tewkſbury, 1262, 46 Hen. III. This Richard held the town and court of Gloceſter, as appears by an inquiſition taken after his death, 47 Hen. III.

Gilbert de Clare, the ſecond of that name, ſon of Richard, is the next earl of Gloceſter and Hertford. He is ſurnamed the Red from the colour of his hair. He was fallen under the diſpleaſure of king Edward the Firſt for not accompanying him in his arms in Flanders, and all his lands were ſeized to the king's uſe. He afterwards took for his ſecond wife Joan de Acres, ſecond daughter of king Edward: ſhe was ſo called from being born at the city Acon, in the Holy Land. Upon this marriage his lands were reſtored to him. He died the twenty-third of Edward the Firſt, 1295, at his caſtle in Monmouth, and was buried at Tewkſbury near his father. He left iſſue, Gilbert, Elianor, Margaret, and Elizabeth.

Gilbert de Clare, the third of that name, was earl of Gloceſter and Hertford. Ralph de Mortimer had married his mother, and kept the title of Gloceſter until this Gilbert came of age, the fifth year of Edward the Second, 1312. He was ſlain 1314, at the fatal battle of Bannockborrow in Scotland: but Robert Bruce king of Scots ſent his body to king Edward without any ranſom. He had been born at Tewkſbury 1291. and was buried there 1314, near his father, grandfather, and great grandfather; and left his inheritance to his three ſiſters.

Hugh de Audeley was ſecond huſband to Margaret de Clare, ſecond ſiſter to the late Gilbert of Gloceſter; and upon the death of earl Gilbert, he was created earl of Gloceſter in parliament, the ſecond year of Edward the Third. He left an only daughter, Margaret Audley, married to Ralph baron of Stafford, from whom are deſcended the earls of Stafford, and dukes of Buckingham of Thornbury. Her firſt huſband was Peirce Gaveſton, a Gaſcoine, created earl of Cornwall by Edward the Second, by whom ſhe had a daughter who died young without iſſue.

Thomas of Woodſtock, ſo called from being born in that place, was the ſixth and youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Third. He was created duke of Gloceſter 1385, the ninth year of Richard the Second: he married Elianor eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and conſtable of England; all which titles came to the duke of Gloceſter in right of his wife. He was too arrogant towards his nephew king Richard, who cauſed him to be ſurpriſed, and hurried to Calais, and there ſmothered between two feather-beds in the year 1397.

Thomas, lord le Diſpenſer, ſon of Edward le Diſpenſer, grandſon of Edward, and great grandſon of Hugh le Diſpenſer, was created earl of Gloceſter the twenty-ſecond year of Richard the Second. His great grandfather, Hugh le Diſpenſer, was ſon of Hugh earl of Wincheſter, and had married Elianor de Clare eldeſt ſiſter of the laſt Gilbert earl of Clare; and by that deſcent this Thomas lord Diſpenſer had pretenſions to the earldom of Gloceſter. Hugh his great grandfather was ſometimes called Earl of Gloceſter, in right of his wife; but he was ſoon barbarouſly hanged without any form of juſtice at Hereford, by the command of Iſabel queen to Edward the Second, on a gibbet fifty feet high, in the year 1326, and lies buried at Tewkſbury. His father Hugh, earl of Wincheſter, had been taken ſome time before, and as illegally hanged, drawn, and

quartered, at Briſtol, by the command of the ſame queen. This Thomas was attainted by act of parliament, the firſt year of Henry the Fourth, and beheaded at Briſtol.

Humphrey of Lancaſter, fourth ſon of king Henry the Fourth, was created duke of Gloceſter, 1414, by his brother king Henry the Fourth. He was protector to his nephew king Henry the Sixth. He firſt married Jaqueline daughter and heir of William duke of Bavaria: ſhe had been betrothed to John duke of Brabant, and was therefore divorced from duke Humphrey, and reſtored to the duke of Bavaria. He afterwards married Elianor daughter of Reginald, lord Cobham of Scarborough: ſhe was convicted of ſorcery and treaſon, and confined to perpetual impriſonment in the iſle of Man. This duke had governed the kingdom twenty-five years, and was by all men called the Good, and the Father of his Country. Notwithſtanding, by the malice of Margaret queen to king Henry the Sixth, he was ſeized and impriſoned at St. Edmondſbury, and ſoon after, as was ſuppoſed, ſtrangled to death, 1446; though his body was ſhewn to the parliament, and affirmed that he died of a palſy. He was buried at St. Alban's; but an error prevailed, and the tomb of ſir John Beauchamp, in St. Paul's cathedral, was miſtaken for his; from whence grew the proverb of "dining "with duke Humphrey," from perſons walking long at ſir John Beauchamp's tomb, and loſing their dinner.

King Richard the Third, younger brother to king Edward the Fourth, was created duke of Gloceſter the firſt year of Edward the Fourth. He commanded the van of the army at Barnet field, and fought valiantly at the battle of Tewkſbury. The next day he aſſiſted to murder prince Edward ſon of king Henry the Sixth, and afterwards married his widow. He obtained the crown 1483, by unnaturally murdering his nephew king Edward the Fifth, and his brother. He was afterwards ſlain in Boſworth field, in Leiceſterſhire, by his ſucceſſor king Henry the Seventh, in the year 1485.

Henry, youngeſt ſon of king Charles the Firſt, was created duke of Gloceſter by his brother king Charles the Second, 1659. He died the next year, at the age of twenty years: he was much lamented, for he was a prince of great expectation. He had the ſprightly wit of his brother king Charles, and the ſteady application to buſineſs of his brother king James. This unfortunate title, of Duke of Gloceſter, had not been diſpoſed of ſince the death of king Richard the Third, until this time, which was one hundred and ſeventy-four years.

William, only ſon of queen Anne, and George prince of Denmark, was created duke of Gloceſter 1689, by king William the Third. He died 1700. This loſs is unſpeakable.

Infandum! Regina vetat renovare dolorem.

The CIVIL GOVERNMENT of the CITY of GLOCESTER.

THE city is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The number of the aldermen is twelve; out of which one is choſen yearly to be the mayor. There are alſo twenty-eight common-council men; out of which are yearly choſen the two ſheriffs. This city hath the higheſt marks of honour generally granted to magiſtracy, ſcarlet gowns, the ſword and cap of maintenance, and four ſerjeants at mace.

The preſent CHARTER of the CITY of GLOUCESTER.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our city of Glouceſter, and county or vill of the city of Glouceſter, hath of long time been a burrough and vill, very ancient and populous, and, by its ſituation, borders upon the bank of the famous navigable river of Severn; where alſo into the ſpacious haven of the ſame city, called the Key, ſhips and boats laden with goods, as well to be exported as imported, by the daily ebbing and flowing of the ſea, continually do arrive: and whereas the citizens and burgeſſes of the ſaid burrough, vill, or city, as well by land as by water, have, uſe, and enjoy divers franchiſes and privileges by virtue of ſeveral charters and letters patents by our late moſt dear father, king Charles of bleſſed memory, and divers other of our progenitors and predeceſſors, late kings and queens of England; and alſo by us to them and their predeceſſors heretofore granted; and alſo by preſcription and cuſtoms in the aforeſaid city or haven obſerved and kept: and whereas our beloved ſubjects the mayor and burgeſſes of our city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, have, under their common ſeal, ſurrendered up our charter bearing date on the ſixteenth day of November, in the ſixteenth year of our reign, to them before granted; which ſurrender we have accepted, and by theſe preſents do accept: and whereas the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter have humbly beſought us to grant anew to them, the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of liberties, franchiſes, privileges, freedoms, inheritances, and rights whatſoever in the ſaid former charters and grants of our anceſtors contained; and that we would be pleaſed to confirm them for the future for ever; and that we, for the better government of the city aforeſaid, would join the citizens and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, by whatſoever name or names of incorporation they were heretofore incorporated, or whether they were before incorporated or not, in one body politick, by the name of the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter in the county of the ſame city; and that we would by our letters patents ratify and confirm it, or by what other means ſhall ſeem to us expedient:

We therefore, willing that in the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, there may be one certain and undoubted manner of form and rule for the keeping of the peace and government of the people there; and that the ſaid city may henceforward be and remain a city of peace and quietneſs, and, as we hope, for the terror of evil doers, and the reward of thoſe that do well; and that our peace and other acts of juſtice may be well and truly there kept; and hoping, that if the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of the city aforeſaid, do by this our grant enjoy their liberties and privileges, that then they will hold themſelves eſpecially bound to exhibit and employ their utmoſt powers and endeavours in the ſervice of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors: know ye, that we in conſideration of your faithful ſervice to us heretofore done, and hereafter to be done, of our eſpecial grace and favour, of our own accord and mere motion, have willed, ordained, conſtituted, declared, and granted, and by this preſent charter do will, ordain, conſtitute, declare, and grant, that our city and vill of Glouceſter, for the future for ever be named and called by the name of the City of Glouceſter, in the county of the city of Glouceſter; and that the ſaid city of Glouceſter, in the county or vill of the city of Glouceſter, henceforth for ever may and ſhall be one free city and county of itſelf; and that the citizens, burgeſſes, and inhabitants of the city aforeſaid, who at the time of the aforeſaid ſurrender were burgeſſes or freemen of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, may, and ſhall hereafter be, by virtue of theſe preſents, one body corporate and political, by the name of the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter in the county of the city of Glouceſter.

And we do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant, erect, make, appoint, confirm, and

and declare them a body corporate and political really and fully, by the name of the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and of the county of the city of Glouceſter, and by the ſame name may have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and that they, by the name of the Mayor and Burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and of the county of the ſame city, may and ſhall hereafter for ever be fit perſons, and in law capable of having, getting, receiving, and poſſeſſing mannors, lands and tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and inheritances of what nature and kind ſoever they be, to them and their ſucceſſors in fee, or for ever, or for term of a year or years, or any otherwiſe howſoever; as alſo, goods or chattles, or any other things, of what kind, name, nature or quality ſoever: as likewiſe, to have and retain all mannors, lands and tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions, franchiſes, and inheritances whatſoever; as alſo, all goods and chattles of which they were any way ſeized or poſſeſſed before the aforeſaid ſurrender: and alſo, to give, grant, lett, ſet, aſſign, or diſpoſe of mannors, lands, tenements, and inheritances; and to do and execute all things by that name: and by the ſame name, the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter in the county of the city of Glouceſter, may plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places, and before all judges, juſtices, and other perſons and officers of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, and all others, in all and ſingular actions, ſuits, plaints, cauſes, matters, and demands of what kind or nature ſoever, in the ſame manner and form as all other our liege ſubjects of this kingdom of England, being any other body politick or incorporate within our kingdom of England, and fit men and capable in law, may have, get, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, retain, give, grant, lett, ſet, aſſign, or diſpoſe of, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, do, promiſe, and execute.

And that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, have for ever a common ſeal, to be uſed in whatſoever buſineſs may happen to them or their ſucceſſors: and be it lawful for the ſame the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, from time to time at their pleaſure to break, change, alter, and make anew the ſaid ſeal as to them ſhall ſeem good.

And whereas, ever ſince the memory of man there was a cuſtom within the ſaid village, burrough, or city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that certain capital burgeſſes of the ſame burrough, city, or village, in number ſometimes more, ſometimes leſs, who by the reſt of the burgeſſes were thought moſt diſcreet, were choſen into the common council of the ſaid burrough, vill or city; and that upon the death of any one or more of them, that ſome one or more of the ſaid burrough, village, or city, was choſen freely and without any conſtraint or compulſion into the common council of the ſaid burrough, vill, or city aforeſaid: we therefore, at the humble petition of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, intending and deſigning to reduce the number of the ſaid capital burgeſſes to a greater certainty, do will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid and their ſucceſſors, that for the future for ever there are, and ſhall be, within the city aforeſaid, thirty capital burgeſſes at the leaſt, and not more than forty, to be choſen out of all the burgeſſes, who ſhall be named the Common Council of the city of Glouceſter: and that there be and ſhall be twelve of the burgeſſes aforeſaid, being of the common council of the city aforeſaid (in the form in theſe preſents following) choſen and appointed, who ſhall be named Aldermen of the city aforeſaid; and that there be and ſhall be one of the aldermen aforeſaid (as in the form in theſe preſents following) choſen and appointed, who ſhall be named Mayor of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid: and that the other eleven aldermen of the city for the time being, be, from time to time, reſpectively aſſiſtant in council to the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being, in all matters, cauſes, and buſineſſes any ways touching or concerning the government of the city aforeſaid; and that the reſt of the common council of the ſame city ſhall all and every of them attend and aſſiſt the mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, in all matters, cauſes, and buſineſſes concerning the ſaid city, whenſoever they or either of them ſhall be ſummoned or called by the command of the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them.

Alſo our will and pleaſure is, and we by theſe preſents do grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that their ſucceſſors for ever have one honourable man, and learned in the laws of this our kingdom of England (as in the form in theſe preſents following) who ſhall be named Recorder of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, from time to time to execute all things belonging to his office, for the publick good of the ſame city.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and the reſt of the common council of the city of Glouceſter, for the time being, or major part of them, who upon publick ſummons have gathered together, and if upon any ſuch occaſion their votes happen to be equal, that then that part, of whom the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, may and ſhall have from time to time full power and authority of making, ordaining, and conſtituting ſuch laws, ſtatutes and decrees in writing, as ſhall ſeem ſafe, honeſt, and neceſſary, according to the diſcretion of them, or the major part of them, or in equal votes, to that part of them whereof the mayor for the time being is one, for the good rule and government of the city aforeſaid, and of all and ſingular officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants, or reſidents within the city aforeſaid, or the liberties or ſuburbs of the ſame; and for a model, in what method or order they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and all and ſingular officers, miniſters, burgeſſes, tradeſmen or reſidents within the ſaid city or liberties, or ſuburbs of the ſame, may behave themſelves, and uſe, exerciſe and perform their ſeveral and reſpective offices, functions and trades, for the publick good and profit of the ſaid city, and for the well managing of all things whatſoever, touching and concerning the government and good proviſion for the ſaid city.

And that they the ſaid mayor, burgeſſes and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, or in caſe of equal votes, that party whereof the mayor of the city for the time being is one, having ordained, made and eſtabliſhed any inſtitutions and decrees of this kind, may puniſh the offenders againſt the laws and inſtitutions of this nature, by impriſonment of body, by fines and amerciaments, or by either of them, as for the better obſervation of the ſaid laws and inſtitutions ſhall ſeem neceſſary, fit and requiſite, to the ſaid mayor, aldermen, or common-council men, or the major part of them, or in equal vote, to that part whereof the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, to appoint, limit and provide; and that the ſheriffs, and other miniſters and officers of the city aforeſaid, may have power to levy the ſaid fines or amerciaments by diſtreſs or otherwiſe, at their pleaſure, for the uſe of the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city, and their ſucceſſors, without any hindrance from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or from any officer or officers, or miniſter of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or without any acccount thereof to be given to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors. All which reſpective laws or inſtitutions, made or to be made, we will to be obſerved under the penalties in them contained; provided that ſuch laws, inſtitutions, impriſonments, fines and amerciaments, be reaſonable, and not repugnant nor contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, cuſtoms or rights of our kingdom of England.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this part mentioned, we have aſſigned, named, appointed

appointed and made, and by theſe preſents do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, name, appoint and make our well-beloved Henry Fowler, eſq. the preſent mayor of the city aforeſaid; farther willing that the ſaid Henry Fowler continue in the office of mayor of the city aforeſaid from the date of theſe preſents until the Monday next enſuing the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel next; and that then one other of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid be duly choſen and ſworn to the office of mayor, according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents following expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid Henry Fowler ſhall ſo long live, unleſs in the mean while he be duly removed from his office, according to the ordinances and proviſions hereafter in theſe preſents expreſſed.

And we have alſo aſſigned, named, created, appointed and made, and do by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, name, create, appoint and make, our well-beloved ſir William Morton, knight, one of our juſtices of our court of common pleas, before us, whereſoever we may be, to be holden, to be the preſent recorder of the city aforeſaid; farther willing that the ſaid ſir William Morton ſhall continue in the office of recorder of the city aforeſaid, during his natural life, from the date of theſe preſents, unleſs he ſhall be duly removed from that office by ſurrender, or according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed.

Alſo we have aſſigned, named, created, appointed and made, and do by theſe preſents aſſign, name, create, appoint and make, Henry Norwood, William Cooke, Duncombe Colcheſter, eſquires, Henry Bret, William Selwyn, eſquires, William Ruſſel, Thomas Price, John Wagſtaffe, the aforeſaid Henry Fowler, John Guithens, Thomas Aram and John Rogers, to be the preſent aldermen of the city aforeſaid, and in that office reſpectively to be continued from the date of theſe preſents, during the natural life of them, and either of them, unleſs in the mean time for their ill government and behaviour in their office, or for any offence or offences, default or defaults, by them committed and done, they or any of them, according to the orders and proviſions in that caſe made and provided, be duly and lawfully from that office removed.

We have likewiſe aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents nominate, create, appoint and make, William Lambe and Samuel Roſe to be the preſent bailiffs of the city of Glouceſter, and ſheriffs of the ſaid city and county of the ſame, to be continued in that office reſpectively from the date of theſe preſents until the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel; and that then two more of the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid being of the common council ſhall be duly choſen and ſworn, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter following expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid William Lambe and Samuel Roſe, or either of them, ſhall ſo long live, unleſs in the mean time they or either of them be (according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed) duly removed.

We have alſo aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and do by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, aſſign, nominate, create, appoint and make, John Powell, eſq. Robert Halford, John Marſton, Francis Singleton, Arnold Aram, William Lamb, Samuel Roſe, William Jordan, John Price, Thomas Luge, Matthias Bower, Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps, Giles Weblye, John Cromwell, John Campion, Joſeph Ludlow, Walter Vecie, Joſeph Phelps, Thomas Goſlinge, Daniel Comeline, John Perkes, John Webb, William Corſely, Cornelius Plott, Daniel Collins, Nicholas Lane, and John Biſhop, to be of the common council of the ſaid city, and to be continued in the office of common-council men from the date of theſe preſents, during the natural life or lives of them and every of them, unleſs in the mean time for their ill government and behaviour in that office, or for any fault or offence by them or any of them committed and done, or to be committed and done, they or either of them ſhall, according to the laws, proviſions, and orders hereafter expreſſed, be from that office duly removed.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we have ordered, that if any of the aldermen, ſheriffs, or bailiffs afore-named, or either of them, or any other burgeſs of the common council afore-named, ſhall, upon notice given, refuſe to take upon him the burthen of any office of this kind, as of alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common-council man, that then in that caſe it ſhall be lawful for the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid to chooſe another alderman, bailiff, ſheriff or common-council man ſo refuſing, and in ſuch an election to proceed as if the ſaid alderman, bailiff, ſheriff, or common-council man were dead, or lawfully removed from his office.

And we further will, and by theſe preſents ordain, that if any one of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the common council afore-named, were not a freeman of the city aforeſaid at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid, that then, and in that caſe, ſuch alderman and burgeſs, having, within one month next after the date of theſe preſents, taken the ſacrament reſpectively required by due form of law, he ſhall be admitted and made a freeman of the city aforeſaid; and notwithſtanding his defect at admiſſion, yet the ſacrament reſpectively required being firſt taken, he ſhall by vertue of theſe letters patents be for ever reputed a freeman of the city aforeſaid, to all intents and purpoſes whatſoever; and ſhall continue alderman or common-council man in the ſame manner and form as he could or ought, if he had been a freeman at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid, any defect of admiſſion to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we farther will, and do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that the mayor, aldermen, and common-council men of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or the major part of them, or in equal votes, that part or equal number of them, whereof the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, may have full power and authority to chuſe ſuch, and ſo many of the moſt honeſt and diſcreet burgeſſes to make up the number of thirty in the common council in the whole, at the leaſt, or to increaſe that number, ſo that they exceed not the number of forty at the moſt, as ſhall ſeem expedient to them, the mayor, aldermen and common-council men aforeſaid, or the major part of them, to be the reſt of the burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, being thirty at the leaſt, and not above forty at the moſt; and that the ſaid burgeſſes, ſo choſen into the common council, ſhall remain and continue in the ſaid office during the natural lives of them, or either of them, unleſs they or either of them ſhall for any faults by them, or either of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done; by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or the major part of them; or in caſe of equal votes, by that part whereof the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, be from that office lawfully and duely removed.

And whereas Richard the Third, late king of England, by his letters patents willed and ordained, that there ſhould be an yearly election made, as well of the mayor of the city aforeſaid, as of other officers of the ſame city, by four and twenty electors, viz. by the twelve aldermen of the city aforeſaid, and twelve other of the moſt legal and diſcreet burgeſſes of the ſaid city; which words being ſubject to an uncertain and doubtful conſtruction, have cauſed divers elections to be made at uncertain times: we therefore, of our ſpecial grace and favour, deſiring to reduce the election of the mayor and other officers of the city aforeſaid to a certainty, for the honour and common good of the ſaid city, and avoiding of popular tumults, do will, and for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that every year hence-

forward,

forward, on the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, the mayor and aldermen, and reſt of the burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, in great ſolemnity ſhall meet together in the guild-hall, or ſome other convenient place within the city aforeſaid, or ſuch and ſo many as ſhall then remain and continue; and then and there the mayor, aldermen, and the ſenior ſheriff, or ſuch of them as are then and there preſent, and ſo many other of the burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, by order of election firſt in that office, and ſeniors to the reſt of the common council being there preſent, as ſhall make up the number of twenty in the whole, be, and ſhall be for that time, electors of the mayors, bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, and coroner and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city for the year enſuing. Which twenty electors being called together by themſelves in the council chamber of the ſaid guild-hall, or any other convenient place within the city aforeſaid, may proceed to the election of the mayor and other officers aforenamed for the year enſuing; and in that election the ſaid twenty electors, or the major part of them, ſhall ſeverally nominate and elect the mayor and other officers of the city aforeſaid; and if thoſe electors votes ſhall in the election of either of thoſe officers be equal, ſo that ten of them ſhall defend, and the other ten deny the election, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the election of the mayor of the city aforeſaid, and other officers of the ſame, ſhall be made and concluded by thoſe ten electors, of whom the mayor, or in his abſence the ſenior alderman, ſhall be one; and that thoſe twenty electors, from time to time henceforward for ever, may and ſhall have power and authority, in manner and form aforeſaid, to nominate and elect yearly for ever, on the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, one of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, to be the mayor for the whole year then next following; as alſo, another of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, to be the coroner of the county of the ſame city, for one whole year then next enſuing; and likewiſe two of the burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid city, for the time being, to be bailiffs of the city, and ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid, for one whole year then next following; and one other honeſt and diſcreet man to be chamberlain of the ſaid city, to be continued in that office for one whole year, unleſs he be for ſome reaſonable cauſe, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed, from that office duely removed; and that that alderman, who, as before, ſhall be nominated and elected mayor of the city aforeſaid, before he be admitted to the execution of his office ſhall take a corporal oath in the preſence of the laſt and next precedent mayor of the city aforeſaid, if he ſhall be there preſent, and the reſt of the aldermen aforeſaid, or ſix or more of them, and in the preſence of ſo many of the common council, and the reſt of the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, as ſhall be then and there preſent, well, truly, and faithfully to execute the office of mayor of the city aforeſaid in all things belonging thereunto. To which precedent mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or ſix or more of them, we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter this oath to the mayor elect; and that this alderderman aforeſaid being choſen and ſworn mayor, after this oath taken, may and ſhall execute the office of mayor of the city aforeſaid for one whole year then next enſuing, until another be duely choſen and ſworn to that office, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed and declared, unleſs for ſome fault or faults, offence or offences, by him the mayor of the ſaid city for the time being committed and done, he ſhall by the aldermen and common council of the city ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt there preſent, or the major part, or any other lawful way, be from his office removed: which mayor of the city aforeſaid failing, as in the form aforeſaid, we, for our heirs and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, will and declare to be liable to be removed and diveſted of his office.

And if it ſhould happen, that the mayor of the city aforeſaid ſo choſen, or hereafter to be choſen, ſhould die, and be removed after his election or ſwearing, and before the Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel then next following; that then, as often as this caſe ſhall happen, the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, the ſheriffs, or ſuch of them as ſhall be then and there preſent, and as many of the ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid, being there preſent, as ſhall make up the number of four and twenty, being gathered together in the guild-hall, or ſome other convenient place within the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the major part of them, and in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the ſenior alderman there preſent is one, immediately after the death or removal of the mayor of the city aforeſaid, may and ſhall have power, and ſhall chooſe one other of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, to be mayor of the ſaid city, and after the oath in that part required, in manner and form aforeſaid by him taken, be continued until another be choſen and ſworn to that office.

And farther our will and pleaſure is, that one other of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, who (as before) ſhall be nominated and elected coroner of the city aforeſaid, before he be admitted to the execution of that office, ſhall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, newly choſen and ſworn, or in his abſence before the aldermen of the ſaid city, or ſix or more of them, that he will well and truly perform the office of coroner of the county of the city aforeſaid, and faithfully execute all things to that office belonging; to which mayor ſo newly elected and ſworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or to any ſix or more of them, we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority from time to time to adminiſter the oath of a coroner to him choſen; and that the aforeſaid alderman being ſo choſen and ſworn to the office of a coroner, after he hath taken the aforeſaid oath, ſhall execute the office of a coroner for one whole year then next following, and then until another be, according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed and declared, in due manner and form to that office elected and ſworn, unleſs in the mean time for any fault or defaults, offence or offences, by him the ſaid coroner of the city aforeſaid committed and done, or to be committed and done, he ſhall by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council men of the city aforeſaid on this part ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or by the major part or number of them, be from that office duly and lawfully removed.

And that they the two burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid who ſhall be choſen and nominated to be bailiffs of the city aforeſaid, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city, before they be admitted to the execution of that office ſhall take a corporal oath, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid then duly elected and ſworn, or in his abſence in the preſence of the aldermen of the ſaid city, or any ſix or more of them, that they or either of them will well and truly and faithfully perform the office of bailiffs of the city aforeſaid, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city, and faithfully execute all things to that office belonging; to which mayor newly elected and ſworn, and the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them in manner aforeſaid, we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the ſaid oath to the bailiffs of the city aforeſaid, and the county ſheriffs of the ſame city; and that the ſaid burgeſſes being choſen bailiffs and ſheriffs ſhall execute the office of bailiffs or ſheriffs for one whole year then next following, and thence till two more be duly elected and ſworn to that office, according to the orders

and proviſions above declared and expreſſed, unleſs in the mean while for any fault or faults, offence or offences, by the bailiffs and ſheriffs for the time being committed and done, or to be committed and done, they or either of them ſhall by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or by the major part of them, be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

And that the chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, ſo nominated and elected as aforeſaid, before he be admitted to that office ſhall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, then newly choſen and ſworn, or in his abſence before the aldermen of the ſame city, or any ſix or more of them, and ſhall find and give ſuch good and ſufficient ſecurity for the true and faithful execution of the office of a chamberlain and all things thereunto belonging, as the mayor for the time being, and the burgeſſes of the ſaid city being then and there preſent, ſhall approve of. To which mayor ſo newly choſen and ſworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them, we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath of chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, and to take and approve of the ſecurity tendered by the chamberlain aforeſaid; and that the ſaid burgeſs then choſen and ſworn chamberlain, ſhall continue in the office of chamberlain until for any fault or faults, offence or offences, by him committed and done, or to be committed and done, he ſhall be by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid in that caſe ſolemnly called together (ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent) or the major part or number of them, or in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor of the city for the time is one, or in his abſence the ſenior of the aldermen then and there preſent, be from that office lawfully and duly removed; which ſaid coroner, ſheriffs and bailiffs or chamberlain, in manner aforeſaid failing, we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents declare liable to be removed.

And if it ſhould happen that any of the ſaid officers, as ſheriff, coroner, or chamberlain ſhould die, or be removed from his office after his election, and before the ſaid Monday next following the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, that then and in ſuch caſe, as often as it ſhall happen, the mayor, aldermen, and ſenior ſheriff of the city aforeſaid, or ſuch of them as ſhall be then and there preſent, and as many other of the ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the city aforeſaid being there preſent as ſhall make up the number of twenty in the whole, being gathered together in the guild-hall aforeſaid, or any other convenient place within the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, or in caſe of equal votes, the part whereof the mayor for the time, or in his abſence the ſenior of the aldermen there preſent, is one, ſhall, immediately after the death or removal of any the ſaid officer or officers, nominate and elect another to that office, to be continued after the oaths taken, until another be to that office duely elected and ſworn.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant, that as often as the office of recorder of the city aforeſaid ſhall, by the death, ſurrender, or removal of any one, happen to be void, that then it ſhall be lawful, and be it lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common council aforeſaid, or the major part of them that ſhall be preſent at the election, to nominate one honourable and famous man, learned in the law of this our kingdom of England, to be recorder of the city aforeſaid, to be continued in that office, and to exerciſe and execute all things thereunto belonging, until by death, ſurrender, or any other reaſonable cauſe, or according to the orders and proviſions in theſe preſents expreſſed, he ſhall be from that office duly removed; and that he, the ſaid recorder, being nominated and elected, ſhall, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or in his abſence before the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or any ſix or more of them, take a corporal oath for the performance of his office, in all things for the greateſt profit and advantage, and publick good of the ſaid city; to which mayor and aldermen we, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do, by theſe preſents, give and grant full power and authority to adminiſter the aforeſaid oath to the perſon choſen to be recorder aforeſaid.

And our farther will and pleaſure is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents give and grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, being ſolemnly for that purpoſe called together, (ſo that there be four and twenty there preſent at the leaſt) or the major part of them, may and ſhall have full power and authority to remove and expel any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, from the office, place, and authority of an alderman of the city aforeſaid; and as often as it ſhall happen that any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid ſhall die, or be removed from his or their office or offices in manner aforeſaid, it ſhall be lawful, and be it lawful for the mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid then remaining, or the major part of them, to nominate and elect ſome one or more of the ſix ſenior burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid city for the time being, under the degree of an alderman, as they ſhall think moſt fit, into the place or places of the ſaid alderman or aldermen removed or deceaſed, to be an alderman or aldermen of the city aforeſaid, to be continued in that office, and to exerciſe and execute all things thereunto belonging, during their natural lives, unleſs for ſome defect or defects, fault or faults, offence or offences, by him or them committed and done, they or either of them ſhall be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

We alſo farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſours, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter, and to their ſucceſſors, that from time to time henceforth it may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, by act or order of common council to place and diſpoſe any member or members in any place or order in theſe preſents mentioned, higher than the ſaid member or members before were, any thing herein contained notwithſtanding.

And our farther will is, and we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſours, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever may and ſhall have within the liberties, limits, and precincts of the ſaid city, one honeſt and diſcreet man to be town-clerk of the city aforeſaid, to execute all things belonging to and concerning that office, within the liberties and precincts of the county of the city aforeſaid, from time to time to be choſen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them being preſent at the election. And we have aſſigned and nominated, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents conſtitute and make, our well-beloved John Dorney eſq. to be the preſent town-clerk, willing that the ſaid John Dorney ſhall continue in the ſaid office during his life, unleſs by ſurrender, or for ſome other reaſonable cauſe in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed, he ſhall be from that office duly removed.

And we have farther granted, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, that they may and ſhall have one other honeſt and diſcreet man to be ſword-bearer within the city and ſuburbs, limits and liberties of the ſame, to perform all things touching and concerning that office within the ſaid city, limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, to be choſen by the mayor, aldermen and common council of the ſame city, or the major part of them, as many

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as are willing to be preſent at the election; and that the ſword-bearer of the city aforeſaid ſhall from time to time wait and attend upon the mayor, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid for the time being, in all things touching and belonging to his office: and he ſhall bear before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, within the ſaid city and limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, one ſword with a ſheath of any colour, having the arms of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and the arms of the city aforeſaid, in gold and ſilver engraven upon it; and that the aboveſaid town-clerk and ſword-bearer, before they or either of them be admitted to the performances of their reſpective offices, ſhall take a corporal oath, that they will well and faithfully execute their offices before the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or in his abſence in the preſence of the aldermen of the ſaid city, or any ſix or more of them. To which mayor and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, we for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath of a town-clerk or ſword-bearer in form aforeſaid; and that the ſaid town-clerk and ſword-bearer being elected and ſworn, ſhall execute and perform the reſpective offices of town-clerk and ſword-bearer during their natural lives, unleſs for ſome fault or faults, offence or offences, by them or either of them committed and done, or to be committed and done, they or either of them ſhall by the mayor, aldermen and common council in that caſe ſolemnly called together, ſo that there be four and twenty at the leaſt then and there preſent, or the major part of them, or in caſe of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor if he be preſent, or in his abſence the ſenior of the aldermen there preſent, is one, be from their reſpective offices duly removed; which town-clerk and ſword-bearer, or either of them ſo failing, we for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will and declare liable to be removed.

And our farther pleaſure is, and we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors may and ſhall, henceforth for ever, have within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, four ſergeants at mace to execute and perform all things belonging to that office within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, to be choſen in the ſame manner and form, and the ſame perſons as they were wont heretofore; and each of them ſhall carry before the mayor, aldermen and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid for the time being, according to the cuſtom long ſince there obſerved, a ſilver mace with the arms of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and the arms of the city aforeſaid, wrought and engraven upon it: and alſo, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid may and ſhall have, within the city aforeſaid, ſuch and ſo many officers to execute and perform all things touching and belonging to thoſe reſpective offices, in ſuch manner and form from time to time to be choſen, continued, and removed, within the city aforeſaid, and limits and liberties of the ſame, as they were wont to be choſen, conſtituted, continued, and removed: and that the ſaid ſergeants at mace, and other officers of the city aforeſaid, from time to time to be nominated and elected, ſhall, before they or either of them be admitted to the execution of their offices, take a corporal oath, well and faithfully to perform all things relating to their offices, before the mayor of the city aforeſaid, or ſuch other perſon or perſons as are wont to be preſent at the ſwearing of thoſe officers. To which mayor and other perſons aforeſaid, we for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents grant full power and authority to adminiſter the oath to the ſergeants at mace, and other officers aforeſaid, according to the cuſtom in that city long ſince obſerved and kept.

And we do farther will, and do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforeſaid, or burgeſſes of the common council of the ſame city, whether he be inhabiting or reſident within the city aforeſaid, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or without, ſhall be elected and nominated to the office of mayor, alderman, bailiff, chamberlain, burgeſs of the common council of the ſaid city, or coroner or ſheriff of the county of the ſame city, or conſtable, or any other inferior officer, except the office of recorder, town-clerk, ſword-bearer, or ſergeant at mace; and having notice and cogniſance given them of the election of them, or either of them, ſhall refuſe to take the oath, or comply with the ſubſcriptions in that caſe by ſtatute eſpecially provided, to make them capable of, and fit to execute the offices on them impoſed; that then it ſhall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or the major part of them, to commit him or them ſo refuſing to execute the office or offices to which he or they were elected, to the gaol of the city aforeſaid, there to remain until he or they ſhall be willing to undertake the ſaid office or offices; and to impoſe ſuch a fine or amerciament on him or them ſo refuſing as to the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or to the major part of them, ſhall reaſonably ſeem expedient: and that they may lawfully keep him or them ſo refuſing, in the ſaid gaol, until they ſhall pay, or cauſe to be paid, thoſe fines and amerciaments as aforeſaid, for the publick uſe of the city aforeſaid: and if it ſhall ſeem fit to the mayor, aldermen, and common-council men of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, to expel, remove, or deprive him or them of the liberties and franchiſes of the city aforeſaid.

And we have farther granted, and do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that if any cuſtom herein contained be deficient, or not complete, or any new cuſtoms have ariſen that want altering and mending, they the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or the major part of them, may find a remedy agreeable to honeſty and reaſon, for the publick good of the citizens and burgeſſes of the ſaid city, and of other our faithful ſubjects thereto reſorting, as often as to them ſhall ſeem expedient: provided, that the alterations of this kind be profitable to us, and our people, and agreeable to honeſty and reaſon as aforeſaid; and that they be not repugnant to the royal prerogative of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, and contrary to the laws and ſtatutes of this kingdom of England then in force.

And we farther will, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, grant, that the mayor, biſhop of the dioceſe of Glouceſter for the time being, the recorder of the ſame city, the dean of the cathedral church of the Holy and Indiviſible Trinity in Glouceſter, the aldermen of the ſame city, and two ſuch of the prebends of the ſame church for the time being, as we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall from time to time appoint and name, ſhall for the future for ever, they and every of them, be juſtices, to be kept, and keep the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the city of Glouceſter and county of the ſame, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſaid city and county thereof; and for the putting in execution of the ſtatutes and laws concerning tradeſmen and labourers, and enquiring into weights, meaſures, and all other things belonging to the office of a juſtice of the peace; which ſaid biſhop, dean, and two prebendaries of the cathedral church aforeſaid, ſhall from time to time for ever, by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by commiſſion under the great ſeal of England, and at the pleaſure of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, from time to time to be renewed, we will that they and either of them be authorized and appointed to the office of juſtice of the peace of us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors; and that the ſaid mayor, biſhop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid made and to be made, conſtituted and to be conſtituted, juſtices of the peace by virtue of theſe preſents

ſents, or any three or more of them, of whom the mayor, biſhop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, or any of the ſix ſenior aldermen being two, may appoint, keep and hold ſeſſions of the peace in the ſame manner and form as any other juſtices of the peace, being aſſigned to enquire into treſpaſſes and crimes, and to hear and determine controverſies, may or can; and that they have full power and authority to enquire into any offences, neglects, or defaults whatſoever committed within the city aforeſaid, or the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, or that may any time hereafter be committed and done; and there to do and execute all things which any other juſtices of the peace within any county, city, vill, or burrough incorporate within the kingdom of England, may or can enquire into, do and execute: alſo, we will and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, the biſhop of Glouceſter for the time being, the dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, the recorder, the two prebendaries, and the aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, and every one or more of them, of whom the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, one of the ſaid two prebendaries, or any of the ſix ſenior aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, being two, ſhall be of the quorum, ſhall from time to time be juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to make a gaol delivery in the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city, of all priſoners therein kept, according to the laws, cuſtoms, and ſtatutes of our kingdom of England: and that the ſheriffs and coroner of the county of the city aforeſaid, ſhall make return of all juries, pannels, attachments and indentures by them taken, or henceforward to be taken, before the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, of whom the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, one of the ſaid two prebendaries, and any of the ſaid ſix ſenior aldermen of the city aforeſaid ſhall be of the quorum, and ſhall be attendant whenever it ſhall pleaſe to make a gaol delivery in all things thereunto belonging, and from time to time execute and obey the precepts of the mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforeſaid for the time being, or any of them, in the ſame manner and form as other ſheriffs and coroners within our kingdom of England, before any juſtices in the ſaid kingdom of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, have been wont and ought to do, return, and execute, as touching any gaol delivery; and that they the ſaid mayor, biſhop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries and aldermen of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or any of them, may by them and their ſervants and deputies take and arreſt all murderers, manſlayers, robbers, felons and other malefactors, within the ſaid city, county, limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame to be found, and bring or cauſe to be brought to the gaol within the city aforeſaid, there to be kept until by due proceedings at law they ſhall be delivered, any other order, decree or cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding; and alſo that they or any of them may not proceed to determination of any treaſon or miſpriſion of treaſon, without the ſpecial command of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, within the city aforeſaid, and the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame.

Alſo we will, and do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of the city for the time being, and his ſucceſſors, may, from time to time for ever, have, uſe and execute the office of clerk of the market, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, together with all things belonging to the ſaid office, in all and ſingular matters and cauſes concerning that office within the city aforeſaid, limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, and within the county of the ſame city, as well in the preſence of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as in our abſence: and they ſhall enjoy this office ſucceſſively, and, at their goings out, levy all fines and amerciaments to and for the uſe of the mayor and his ſucceſſors, without any account to be made to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and for the time to come, that no clerk of the market of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, except the mayor of the city aforeſaid, ſhall enter upon any thing belonging to the execution of the ſaid office, or under colour of his office any ways poſſeſs himſelf of any thing in the ſaid city, or within the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, or within the county of the ſaid city, or any part or parcel of it.

Alſo we will, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor of the city aforeſaid, and his ſucceſſors, may do, exerciſe, and execute all and ſingular things belonging to the office of ſteward and marſhal of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the limits, liberties and precincts of the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city; and may do, execute and exercife thoſe things as well in the preſence of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as in our abſence, without the contradiction of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as quietly, freely, and intirely, as if they or either of them had before exerciſed and executed the office of marſhal and ſteward, and all things thereunto belonging, or before might have exerciſed and executed the ſame; and that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, or any inhabitant or reſident within the city aforeſaid, or within the limits, liberties and precincts of the county of the ſame city, being called to execute any precepts or commands of the ſteward or marſhal of the houſhold of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or any officers of the court of the ſteward or marſhal of the ſaid houſhold of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any deputy or deputies being called to appear before them or either of them, are not holden and bound to obey; and that no ſteward or marſhal of the houſe of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or any officers of the court of the ſteward or marſhal of the ſaid houſhold, beſides the mayor and his ſucceſſors, and their officers, may enter the city aforeſaid, the limits, liberties, and precincts of the ſame, or the county of the city aforeſaid, either in the preſence or abſence of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to hold any ſeſſions, make any enquiry, or execute any commands of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of the ſteward or marſhal of the houſhold aforeſaid, to make any gaol delivery, or to perform any of the reſpective offices of them, for any emergent occaſion whatſoever.

And we alſo will, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor of the city aforeſaid for the time being is one, may and ſhall have full power and authority from time to time, as often as to them ſhall ſeem neceſſary, to tax and aſſeſs all burgeſſes, citizens, inhabitants, and reſidents within the city aforeſaid, and liberties and precincts of the ſame, ſome certain pence to be paid and anſwered by them for the maintaining and repairing of the bridges within the city aforeſaid, and towards the neceſſary and requiſite expences of the ſaid city and county of the ſame, and for other cauſes and matters touching and concerning the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame; and upon refuſal of payment of ſuch pence, by them from time to time to be taxed and aſſeſſed, to levy them upon all citizens, burgeſſes, inhabitants, and reſidents within the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city, to and for the uſe aforeſaid, by diſtreſs, impriſonment of their bodies, or any other lawful way whatſoever, according to the laws and cuſtoms of our kingdom of England, and as in any other city, burrough, or vill incorporate within this kingdom of England, it is uſed and accuſtomed. And theſe our letters patents, or an inrolled copy of the ſame, ſhall from time to time be, to the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, a ſufficient warrant and ſecurity.

And we farther will, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes

burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that no guild or fraternity within the city aforeſaid may have the power, authority and juriſdiction of making, appointing and conſtituting any ſtatutes or conſtitutions whatſoever, to oblige or bind any of the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or any one or more of any fraternity within the ſaid city, unleſs they may and ſhall have power, authority and licence, to make ſuch ſtatutes, orders and conſtitutions, from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforeſaid, under the common ſeal of the ſaid city witneſſing ſuch licence, power, and authority; and that all and ſingular laws, orders, ſtatutes, conſtitutions, and decrees whatſoever, made or to be made, by any fraternity or guild within the city aforeſaid, without ſuch power, authority and licence under the common ſeal of the city aforeſaid, ſhall be void in law, and had and reputed of none effect; any ſtatute, act, order or proviſion, or any matter or cauſe to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And whereas, by the letters patents of our predeceſſor Richard the Second, made in the twenty-firſt year of his reign, it was granted that the burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould for ever have cognizance of all pleas of lands or tenements within the ſaid vill, ſuburbs, limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, as well of aſſize of *Novel Diſſeiſin* as of *Mort d'Aunceſtre*, and certificates of perſons arraigned, as of the debts, treſpaſſes, and any other pleas real or perſonal, within the ſaid vill, ſuburbs and precincts of the ſame, before the ſaid bailiffs in the ſaid guild-hall to be holden, from which time, by other ſeveral letters patents, or by ſome other our letters patents, and of our predeceſſors of this kingdom of England, the ſaid vill of Glouceſter was erected and brought into a city, enlarged alſo by the hundreds aforeſaid annexed to it, and the bailiffs of the vill aforeſaid were tranſlated and altered into the mayor and ſheriffs of the city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city: we therefore, willing to extend and eſtabliſh the aforeſaid privileges and juriſdictions of the aforeſaid bailiffs within the vill aforeſaid and precincts of the ſame, and through the whole city aforeſaid, and county of the ſame city, and limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, into a mayor, bailiffs and chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city, we will and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid and their ſucceſſors, that they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may from time to time have a court within the city aforeſaid, before the mayor or his deputy, the ſheriffs and bailiffs of the ſaid city for the time being, or any two or more of them (ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday to be holden: and that the ſaid mayor or his deputy, the aforeſaid ſheriffs or bailiffs for the time being, or any two or more of them (ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one) may from time to time for ever hold in that county all the aforeſaid pleas, ſuits, and plaints, as well of aſſize of *Novel Diſſeizin*, as of *Mort d'Aunceſtre*, and certificates of the ſame, as all other the ſaid pleas real and perſonal of all lands or tenements, as well within the city aforeſaid, as the county of the ſame city, the precincts, liberties and franchiſes of the ſame, and of all other matters and cauſes iſſuing and to be iſſued out of the city aforeſaid, and county of the city, to be holden before the mayor or his deputy, and the ſheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or before any two or more of them, ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one, on every Monday from time to time within the city aforeſaid: and that they have cognizance of all the ſaid pleas of aſſize and certificates, and all other pleas, and of all other things iſſuing within the ſaid city, and county of the ſame city: and that the mayor or his deputy, the ſheriffs and bailiffs aforeſaid, and any two or more of them, ſo that the mayor or his deputy be one, may proceed in all and ſingular pleas, actions, ſuits, and plaints aforeſaid, in that court moved or to be moved, proſecuted or to be proſecuted, by ſuch like brief, ſummons, and diſtreſſes, and other proceedings, judgments and executions, according to the law and cuſtom of the court in the guild-hall of the city aforeſaid hitherto obſerved, in as ample manner and form as in former times any bailiffs of the vill of Glouceſter, or any mayors, ſheriffs, and ſtewards of the city or vill of Glouceſter, or any mayors, ſheriffs and bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforeſaid, were wont lawfully to proceed in the ſaid guild-hall of the city aforeſaid.

We will alſo, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant by theſe preſents to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the ſaid city, and ſheriffs of the county of the ſame city for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, may have and hold all and ſingular the pleas aforeſaid for any matters and cauſes iſſuing within the ſaid city and county thereof, and within the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, in the Tolſey-court in the city aforeſaid, from hour to hour, and day to day, to be holden before the ſaid ſheriffs and bailiffs in the ſame manner and form as it was formerly wont to be holden before the bailiffs of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, or before the ſheriffs and bailiffs of the city of Glouceſter, and county of the ſame: and that the ſaid ſheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, in all actions and ſuits of debts, accounts, treſpaſſes, detaining of chattels, actions on the caſe, and all other actions, plaints, pleas and ſuits perſonal whatſoever, iſſuing or happening within the ſaid city of Glouceſter, the ſuburbs and precincts of the ſame, or within the county of the ſame city, which have been moved or begun, or hereafter ſhall be moved and begin, before the ſaid ſheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or their ſucceſſors, in the aforeſaid Tolſey-court, may and ſhall have full power and authority by themſelves, or by any of their bailiffs, in that part ſpecially aſſigned by the precept and command of the ſaid ſheriffs, under the ſeal of their office, to the ſaid bailiffs or ſheriffs directed or to be directed, may proceed againſt all and ſingular perſons being defendants, againſt whom ſuch plaints, pleas or actions, ſhall happen to be moved or laid in the aforeſaid court for defect of chattels or lands of the defendants within the city aforeſaid and county of the ſame city, and the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame; where they may be ſummoned, attached or diſtrained, or their bodies taken; ſo that the ſheriffs aforeſaid proceed to hear and determine all and ſingular ſuch actions, plaints and pleas ſeverally; and likewiſe, to determine and deduce proceedings of judgment, and executions of judgments, as other ſheriffs, bailiff or bailiffs, have in that place been heretofore lawfully accuſtomed.

Morever, we will, and do for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, grant by theſe preſents to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid and their ſucceſſors, that the ſheriffs aforeſaid may and ſhall for ever hold a county court for the county of the ſaid city, from month to month to be holden on a Tueſday; and a law day twice in a year, once within a month after Eaſter, and again in a month after Michaelmas, as it was aforetime lawfully uſed to be holden: and that all things may there be done that are uſed to be done in the county-court of any ſheriff of the ſame county; and in the ſame manner and form, and by the ſame proceedings, as have been hitherto uſed in other county-courts: and that the coroner of the city aforeſaid, and others reſpectively attending in theſe courts, ſhall do, execute and perform all and ſingular offices belonging to their reſpective places: and that the ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid may have, uſe and exerciſe, all ſuch power, juriſdiction, authority and liberty, and all other things whatſoever belonging to the office of ſheriff within the ſaid city and county, and the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, as any other ſheriffs and bailiffs of us and our heirs within our kingdom of England, within their reſpective bailiwicks may have, or ought to uſe: and that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall for the future for ever direct, and cauſe to be directed, all and ſingular briefs, bills, precepts and commands of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, which ſhall in

any matter, or for any cauſe, or in and for any matters and cauſes iſſuing and happening within the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the county of the ſame city, the limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame, to the county ſheriffs of the city of Glouceſter, and to no other ſheriffs: and that no other ſheriff in the kingdom of England, or bailiff or ſergeant of any ſheriff in the ſaid kingdom (only excepted the aforeſaid ſheriffs of us and our heirs) for the county of the ſaid city to be choſen and conſtituted in manner and form aforeſaid, and their bailiffs, ſhall enter the city aforeſaid, in any wiſe to exerciſe and execute any thing whatſoever belonging to the office of a ſheriff (only excepted the ſheriffs of the county of the city of Glouceſter, who are to keep a county court for the county of the city of Glouceſter, to be holden in the uſual place in the charter of king Richard the Third ſpecifyed.) And that all the ſheriffs of the county of the city of Glouceſter, and bailiffs of the ſame, who ought at the going out of their office to give an account into the exchequer belonging to us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, ought every year to do it before the barons and treaſurer of the exchequer of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or before the barons of the ſaid exchequer, by their ſufficient attorney or attorneys to be appointed by their letters patents under the ſeal of their office to be directed to the barons aforeſaid; and that no ſheriff of the county of the city of Glouceſter ſhall any way be compelled to come out of the limits of the ſaid county, to give an account of any thing belonging to their office, ſo that his attorney or attorneys would do it in manner and form aforeſaid.

And whereas our aforeſaid predeceſſor Richard the Second, late king of England, by his letters patents made in the one and twentieth year of his reign, hath willed and ordained that the bailiffs of the vill of Glouceſter for the time being, ſhould have full power and authority to take all recognizances whatſoever between merchant and merchants, and execution thereon to be made, according to the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute of Acton Burnell lately ſet forth: whereas alſo, Richard the Third, in the one and twentieth year of his reign, by his letters patents have willed and granted, that the aforeſaid vill of Glouceſter, together with all villages and hamlets within the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's Barton, near Glouceſter, ſhould be and remain one entire county by itſelf incorporate for ever in deed and in name diſtinct; and that the bailiffs of the city aforeſaid ſhould for ever be ſheriffs of the county of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, doing and executing all things, belonging as well to the office of bailiffs as ſheriffs, within the ſaid vill and county of the ſame; from which time the ſaid ſheriffs have received, and were wont to receive recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid; but by thoſe letters patents there is no certain proviſion in whoſe hands the greater or leſſer ſeal of the recognizances ſhould be kept: we therefore, willing to reduce all things neceſſary to be taken into theſe recognizances to a certainty, do will, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſheriffs of the county of the city aforeſaid for the time being, and the clerk aſſigned to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute made at Acton Burnell, may for ever have full power and authority to take and receive any recognizances whatſoever, and executions on the ſame to be made, according to the ſtatute of merchants, and the ſtatute at Acton Burnell, lately ſet forth; and alſo, do and execute all things within the city of Glouceſter, and county of the ſame city, which by virtue of the ſtatutes, or either of them, may belong to any mayor, bailiff, officer, and to any clerk in any city or burrough incorporate within this our kingdom of England, being appointed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them: and that the ſaid ſheriffs and clerk for the time being, may and ſhall have, and by vertue of theſe preſents ſhall make, aſſume, and apply one ſeal of two parts; one part of which ſhall be called the Greater, and the other the Leſſer part, henceforward to ſeal recognizances coming before them, according to the form of the ſtatutes of merchants, and the ſtatute of Acton Burnell, lately ſet forth; which ſeal ſhall for ever hereafter be the king's ſeal, to ſeal the aforeſaid recognizances to be taken within the city aforeſaid, the greater part of which ſhall always remain in the cuſtody of the ſheriffs of the county of the ſaid city for the time being, and the other part in the hands of the clerk appointed and deputed to write and enroll the recognizances aforeſaid, according to the intention of theſe our letters patents: and that the town-clerk of the city aforeſaid, for the time being (as long as he ſhall continue in that office) may and ſhall be the clerk of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to take recognizances of debts, according to the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them, within the city aforeſaid, and county, limits, liberties and precincts of the ſame; and to write and enroll them, and to keep all rolls and records, and to keep the leſſer part of the ſeal aforeſaid, and to do and execute all things which may be done and executed by any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them. And we do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, appoint and ordain, without any brief in that caſe to be obtained, or any other election, the ſaid town-clerk of the city aforeſaid, clerk of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to write and enrol recognizances of debts within the city aforeſaid, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them; and to keep the leſſer part of the ſeal aforeſaid, and to do all other things belonging to the office of any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the aforeſaid ſtatutes.

And farthermore, we of our great and ſpecial favour, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have granted and confirmed, and do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, for the time being, may from time to time for ever have and enjoy all and ſingular chattles of outlaws, for whatſoever cauſe being brought before any juſtices of the peace whatſoever, and the chattles of felons and fugitives, deodands, and all manner of fines and amerciaments of all burgeſſes and their heirs and ſucceſſors, of and in the ſaid city, limits and precincts of the ſame, although the ſaid burgeſs or burgeſſes be a ſervant or officer of us and our heirs, as alſo of all reſidents in the city aforeſaid, and precincts of the ſame, and their heirs and ſucceſſors, to be determined before us and our heirs, and the juſtices of labourers and tradeſmen, the treaſurer and barons of the exchequer of us and our heirs, and before the clerk of the market of us and our heirs, and the juſtices appointed to hear and determine, and before other juſtices, officers and miniſters of us and our heirs whatſoever. All forfeits made and to be made, for or through any cauſe whatſoever, to be levyed and taken by the ſheriffs and bailiffs aforeſaid, for the time being, without any lett, impediment or ſcandal, from us or our heirs, or from the chancellor, treaſurer and barons of the exchequer, juſtices, ſheriffs or any other of our officers and miniſters whatſoever. And that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may have all goods and chattles whatſoever, taken or to be taken with any perſon whatſoever, and found with the ſaid perſon being before a juſtice of the peace within the ſaid city, ſuburbs, limits and precincts of the ſame.

And whereas the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid are day by day at great coſts and charges for the maintenance and reparations of the gates and pavements of the ſaid city; and the two wharfs called the Old and New Key for the lading and unlading of ſhips and boats by the river of Severn, thither arriving; as alſo, of ſeveral bridges called the Weſt Bridge and the Foreign Bridge, of one of which great part is ſealed and parjetted, being ſixteen foot high, or thereabouts, built with divers arches and vaults, and half

a mile in length, or thereabouts: and whereas, in conſideration that the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid have been oppreſſed with very many burthens and payments; and divers grants, by ſeveral letters patents under the great ſeal of England, have been made by our predeceſſors and progenitors, for divers terms now ended, to the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that they ſhould take of all things coming to be ſold at the ſaid vill divers and ſeveral cuſtoms, viz. (among others) for every horſe or mare, ox or cow, coming thither to be ſold, one penny; and ſeveral other cuſtoms for other things paſſing (to be ſold) through the gates of the ſaid city; as alſo, other cuſtoms and tolls, moorage, pontage and tonage; which cuſtoms and tolls, as well by land as by water, and ſome other duties, the burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid have received and been wont to receive: and whereas, by a ſtatute made in parliament of Henry the Seventh, late king of England, at Weſtminſter, on the twenty-fifth day of February, in the nineteenth year of the reign of the ſaid king, it was enacted, that whatſoever perſon or perſons, of what degree, eſtate or condition ſoever they be or ſhall be, who henceforth ſhall take of any of his majeſty's ſubjects any impoſitions for any troughs or boats, or any other veſſels, for the carriage of any goods or merchandize in or upon the river of Severn, ſhall incur the penalties and forfeitures limited in the ſaid ſtatute: in which ſtatute it is farther provided, that if any perſon or perſons ſpiritual or temporal, or body incorporate, before the moſt honourable the lords of the king's moſt honourable privy council, in the Star-chamber at Weſtminſter, at any time before the feaſt of the Aſcenſion of our Lord, which ſhall then be in the year of our Lord one thouſand four hundred fifty and five, ſhall appear, and by ſufficient proof ſhall exhibit his or their title or claim to any due or impoſt to be levyed and received for any goods or merchandize carryed in or upon the ſaid river of Severn; that then, after the title and claim produced before the lords of the council aforeſaid for the time being, and by the decree of the ſaid lords in the Star-chamber approved, it ſhall be lawful for any ſuch perſons whatſoever, having ſuch lawful and approved title, to receive all ſuch dues and impoſitions of any of the king's liege ſubjects, for any ſuch boat or veſſel paſſing on the river of Severn, as ſhall be admitted and allocated by the decree of the lords of the council aforeſaid, as by the aforeſaid ſtatute fully appears: and whereas, after and before the aforeſaid feaſt of the Aſcenſion of our Lord, according to the proviſion of the ſtatute aforementioned, the mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter then being, exhibited their petition to the moſt reverend father in God, William, then archbiſhop of Canterbury and lord chancellor of England, and the reſt of the lords of the council of king Henry the Seventh, in the Star-chamber; by which petition they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, in conſideration of the annual coſts and payments, with which they, for the repair of the great bridge of the aforeſaid vill, built with arches and ſtone vaults on the aforeſaid river of Severn, and of the havens of the ſaid city on the bank of the ſaid river, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations mentioned in the petition aforeſaid, have laid claim and title to divers tolls, ſums of pence, impoſitions and cuſtoms (time out of mind) due to them and their predeceſſors, and by them levyed and taken of and for boats and other veſſels paſſing in or upon the river Severn, under the bridges aforeſaid, and for the goods and merchandize in them carryed, and for the goods and merchandize unladen at the havens aforeſaid, towards the payment of the annual expences aforeſaid, upon which, at the time of Eaſter, being the twenty-ninth day of April, in the twentieth year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, in the Star-chamber at Weſtminſter aforeſaid, before the aforeſaid lord chancellor of England, and other lords of the council of the ſaid king being then and there preſent, (the aforeſaid petition of the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter being often read, and very well underſtood) as alſo the depoſitions and examinations, and other proofs and evidences, as well of the part of the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the vill of Bewdly and Tewxbury, and other villages and places, being produced and read publickly, heard and fully underſtood, upon mature and diligent deliberation, by the aforeſaid lord chancellor, and the reſt of the council of the ſaid late king then and there preſent, by vertue of the ſaid ſtatute in that parliament ſet forth, and by vertue and authority of the ſtatute given and granted to that council, it was ordained, decreed and adjudged, concerning the matters ſpecifyed in the petition aforeſaid, by the aſſent and conſent as well of the mayor and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and of the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the vills of Bewdly and Tewxbury, in manner and form following, viz. That the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter and their ſucceſſors ſhould have and take of all citizens of the ſaid city of Coventry, and their ſucceſſors, towards the payment of the fee-farm of the ſaid vill, and other expences in the decree afore-mentioned, for every hogſhead of wine, and ton of other merchandizes paſſing in any boat, trough or veſſel, from or through the ſaid vill of Glouceſter towards the city of Worceſter, three pence; and for every hogſhead of wine and ton of other merchandize unladen in the ſaid vill of Glouceſter at or upon the wharf, key or land, three pence, without any thing to be paid for the carriage of the ſaid goods by carts, drays or horſes, for the uſe of the mayor and burgeſſes, or without any ſum of pence to be aſked or received by the name of any cuſtom whatſoever for the ſaid wines, or the veſſels wherein they were laden, in or upon the river aforeſaid, paſſing at, by or under, or about the bridge aforeſaid; or for any of them bound with ropes and hooks near the adjacent bridge, or by any art or ingenuity to be drawn and conducted under the bridge into any place within the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, and the privileges and franchiſes of the ſame. And it was further adjudged, decreed and ordained by the lord chancelor and lords of the council aforeſaid, that the mayor and burgeſſes of the ſaid vill of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, ſhould for ever have and take for cuſtom the like number of pence of all other perſons, for every hogſhead of wine, and ton of other merchandize to be unladen in the ſaid vill, the vill of Tewkſbury, together with the burgeſſes and inhabitants within the franchiſes of the ſame; and other cities, vills, burroughs or perſons being excepted, who have made compoſition with the mayor and burgeſſes aforeſaid, with ſome other proviſions for the leſſening and eaſing of thoſe goods for which the cuſtom was formerly paid, although things might be by water exported, not at all altering the property, as is ſpecified in the decree aforeſaid: and that the mayor and burgeſſes aforeſaid ſhould have of every boat or veſſel paſſing from one ſide or other under the ſaid bridge, laden with timber, board, or lath, four pence for every time it ſhall paſs by or under the ſaid bridge, and for every boat or veſſel laden with fire-wood or fewel, two pence, without any cuſtom or toll to be paid for the ſame; always provided that that decree extend not to the detriment of the vill of Tewkſbury, nor the burgeſſes, nor any perſons within the ſaid vill privileged and excepted; provided alſo, that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of Glouceſter ſhould take no cuſtom for any houſhold neceſſaries, nor any thing bought or provided for the private uſe of a family, being not to be merchandized. And moreover, the mayor and burgeſſes ſhall have for every ton of wheat paſſing from either ſide under the aforeſaid bridge, being to be made merchandize of, three pence; and for all other grain, two pence: and this to be paid, until ſome perſons can ſufficiently prove before the chancelor aforeſaid in the ſaid council, that leſs than three pence ſhould be levied and taken for the ſame, ſo that this proof be made within ſeven years. And

then

then there was a further ordinance made for the toll of corn in the place aforeſaid by the council aforeſaid, as by the aforeſaid decree of the lord chancelor aforeſaid and the lords of the king's council then and there preſent in the Star-chamber aforeſaid, made the day and year aforeſaid, which we have looked into, as plainly and fully appears. We therefore, willing to confirm, approve, and ratify all the kinds of dues, tolls, cuſtoms and ſums of pence, by the mayor and burgeſſes of the city of Glouceſter heretofore by virtue of the decree aforeſaid, or any other ways, lawfully received and levied, to them the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, will and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, that it may be lawful for the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors for the time being, from time to time for ever, to have, receive, take and levy, for oats, bread corn, and all ſorts of grain and other merchandiſes, and things to be ſold, brought and carryed to the city aforeſaid, and for all boats paſſing there, or lying in the river of Severn, and for the goods wherewith they are laden or unladen, at or upon the haven aforeſaid, ſuch and ſo many cuſtoms, tolls, and reaſonable ſums of pence, as by the burgeſſes or bailiffs in their reſpective turns have by vertue of thoſe grants, or any other lawful way, been heretofore received and levied.

And whereas, from the time of the making of theſe letters patents in the fifth year of the reign of the ſaid Richard the Third, although by theſe letters patents the aforeſaid vill of Glouceſter was made a city, two burgeſſes only were ſummoned at all parliaments elected by the major part of the burgeſſes to ſerve and ſit in parliament, never any other were choſen knights for the county of the ſame city; and yet it was a cuſtom in other cities, that two were choſen burgeſſes for ſuch a city, and two more knights for the county of the ſame city: we therefore for the future, to avoid and aboliſh all ſcruple and doubt in that caſe, do will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that upon ſummons of any parliament of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, it may and ſhall be lawful for the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, and the major part of them, at a full county court next after the ſummons to be holden in that caſe lately made and provided, to elect, nominate and return two only diſcreet men of the ſaid city to be burgeſſes for that city and county of the ſame city; and that thoſe two burgeſſes ſo choſen, ſhall ſerve and ſit in parliament as burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and knights of the county of the ſame; and that the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid ſhall in no wiſe be forced or compelled to elect, nominate and return for burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and knights of the county of the ſame; but they two only ſhall ſerve and ſit in parliament, who ſhall from time to time be lawfully elected and returned by the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them, according to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided, as before the time of the reign of king Richard theThird, the like burgeſſes of parliament, for the burrough or vill of Glouceſter, were wont to be nominated, elected and returned, and no otherwiſe.

And whereas the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the vill of Glouceſter of old held the ſaid burrough with the appurtenances of the kings of England in fee farm, by the yearly payment of ſixty and five pounds of lawful money of England; we do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant, and of our ſpecial grace and favour give and confirm to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, the ſaid whole city of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular its privileges, rights and appurtenances, having been hitherto uſed to have been paid to us, our predeceſſors and progenitors, and remain to be paid to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in as ample manner and form as they were heretofore granted to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their predeceſſors, by whatſoever name or names of incorporation, or by any former charters or letters patents of any of our anceſtors and progenitors, and as the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their predeceſſors, by virtue or pretext of any charter or letters patents have heretofore lawfully holden and poſſeſſed it.

And we do further, of our ſpecial grace and favour, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents grant, approve, ratify and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and ſingular ſuch like mannors, meſſuages, lands and tenements, court leets, aſſize of frank pledge, ſheriffs courts, and all other courts whatſoever, markets, fairs, cuſtoms, liberties, franchiſes, freedoms, fines and amerciaments, exemptions, juriſdictions and inheritances whatſoever, as the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes now lawfully enjoy and uſe, or that they, or either of them, or their predeceſſors, by any names of incorporation, or by virtue and pretext of any charters or letters patents by any of our predeceſſors and progenitors, late kings and queens of England, made and granted, were wont to have, uſe and enjoy, before the ſaid ſurrender was made, or by pretext of any law, preſcription or cuſtom, or any other lawful way, right or title, had and accuſtomed, although they or ſome of them have been ill uſed or abuſed, or any way loſt and forfeited, yet to be kept and enjoyed by the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever; only paying to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſuch fee farm and ſums of pence as have been hitherto due, and uſed to be paid. Wherefore we will, and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents by ſtrict injunction command, that the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, may for ever have, hold, uſe, exerciſe and enjoy all and ſingular the aforeſaid courts, and all other authorities, juriſdictions, franchiſes and immunities, together with all mannors, lands, tenements and inheritances aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of thoſe our letters patents, without any lett or impediment from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, or other officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, any ſurrender of former charters to the contrary, notwithſtanding.

Being alſo unwilling that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, or any of them or their ſucceſſors, ſhould by occaſion of the premiſſes, by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, juſtices, ſheriffs, or any other officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whatſoever, be moleſted, vexed, aggrieved, or any way diſturbed, we will, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſtrictly command the treaſurer, chancellor and barons of the exchequer at Weſtminſter, and other officers and juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, our attornies general, and attornies in any courts whatſoever for the time being, and all officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that they and every of them do not proſecute or continue, or cauſe to be proſecuted and continued, any brief or ſummons *de quo warranto*, or any other brief, briefs or proceſſes, againſt the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, for any cauſes, things or matters, offences, claims or uſurpations, or either of them duly claimed, attempted, had or uſurped, before the day of the date of the making of theſe our letters patents.

We willing alſo that they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid ſhould not by any juſtices, officers or miniſters aforeſaid, in or for the due uſe, claim or abuſe of any liberties, franchiſes or juriſdictions within the city aforeſaid, or the precincts of the ſame, be moleſted, aggrieved or hindred, or compelled to anſwer any of them before the day of the date of theſe our letters patents; we will, and we do by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that this preſent charter, ſo generally made, may and ſhall be of the ſame vertue and effect as if all the premiſſes above ſpecifyed were ſpecially and particularly

cularly in this our charter expreſſed; and that it be underſtood and adjudged in the beſt and moſt favourable ſenſe on the part of the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, though it might be toward us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, better underſtood, any omiſſion, defect, repugnancy or contradiction in the ſame to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Nevertheleſs, we will that the juſtices of aſſize of *Niſi Prius*, and general gaol delivery, in the county of Glouceſter, as alſo the juſtices of the peace of the ſaid county being aſſigned, or to be aſſigned, to keep their ſeſſions, and alſo the ſheriffs of the county of Glouceſter, they and either of them may freely enter the ſaid city to keep their ſeſſions concerning any matter or buſineſs happening or iſſuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Glouceſter, as they were wont before theſe times, and before the letters patents of the ſaid late king Richard the Third made in the firſt year of his reign, this preſent grant in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Moreover we will, and by theſe preſents declare, that all and ſingular juſtices aſſigned to keep the peace in the county of Glouceſter for the future for ever, may take and receive, within the ſaid city, informations, recognizances, and all other acts, matters and things, as, being juſtices of the peace, they may any where do: and that all commiſſioners of ſewers, and commiſſioners for charitable uſes, may execute their reſpective commiſſions within the ſaid city of Glouceſter, for all matters and things whatſoever, iſſuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Glouceſter, this preſent grant of ours in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Always provided, and we will and do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, firmly enjoyn, order and command all and ſingular the mayor, recorder, town-clerk, aldermen, capital burgeſſes, and all other our officers and miniſters of our city aforeſaid, and all others their deputies; as alſo, all juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within that city, by vertue and according to the tenor of theſe our letters patents, or charters heretofore made, for the future to be nominated and elected, ſhall, before they or either of them be admitted to enter upon the execution of their reſpective offices, take as well the corporal oath commonly called the Oath of Obedience, as the corporal oath commonly called the Oath of Supremacy, upon the holy goſpel, before ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall be aſſigned and appointed to adminiſter ſuch oaths.

And we farther will and declare our royal pleaſure and intention, that no recorder or town-clerk of our city aforeſaid ſhall be admitted to the execution of his or their reſpective offices, before they or either of them be or ſhall be approved of by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Always provided, that thoſe letters patents, or any thing in them contained, ſhall not extend to be expounded or interpreted to grant the hundreds of Dudſtone and King's Barton near the city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or the villages, pariſhes, hamletts, or any other places within the ſaid hundreds, to be a parcel of the county of the city aforeſaid, as in former times have been, or to give, grant and confirm to the aforeſaid mayor and burgeſſes of that city, and their ſucceſſors, any liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, juriſdictions, powers, profits or advantages whatſoever, to be had, taken and enjoyed within the ſaid hundreds or any of them, or within any pariſhes, villages or hamletts within the ſaid hundreds or either of them. But we will and declare our royal intention, that thoſe hundreds, and all inhabitants of the ſame or either of them, and all villages, places and hamletts whatſoever within the ſaid hundreds and hamletts, and every part and parcel of them or either of them, ſhall henceforth for ever remain parcells of our ſaid county of Glouceſter to all intents and purpoſes; and that all things, juriſdictions, liberties, privileges, powers and authorities, by any of our progenitors and predeceſſors, kings or queens of England, heretofore granted to the vill or city of Glouceſter aforeſaid, or corporation of the ſame, by any name or names within the ſaid hundreds, to be had, taken and enjoyed, to be void and of none effect, as for and concerning the ſaid hundreds and either of them, and all inhabitants of the ſame, according to the form of the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Always provided that thoſe letters patents, and this ſaid charter and grant of liberties and privileges, or any thing in them contained, be not any way prejudicial to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the city aforeſaid, or their ſucceſſors. But we will, and by theſe preſents declare our royal intention, that the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, may from time to time for the future for ever hold and enjoy all ſuch rights, privileges, franchiſes, juriſdictions and immunities whatſoever, as the ſaid dean and chapter do now lawfully enjoy, and are rightfully due and belonging to the ſaid church, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Always provided, that if at any time or times it ſhall ſeem expedient to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to remove the mayor or any of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the common council, or any officer or officers within the ſaid city or county of the ſame, (except the chamberlain, ſword-bearer and ſergeants at mace) and eaſe him or them of his or their reſpective office or offices, and we, our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall ſignifie ſuch will or pleaſure of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by order to be made in the privy council of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, that then immediately, from and after notice of ſuch order given to the mayor and burgeſſes of the city aforeſaid for the time being, they the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, if it be not a mayor to be removed, and if it be, the aldermen and common council of the city aforeſaid, or the major part of them that ſhall be there preſent, ſhall proceed to the election of a new mayor, alderman, burgeſs of the common council, or other officer or officers (as aboveſaid) removed or to be removed, as if he or they had dyed in the ſaid office or offices, any thing in theſe preſents contained to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents; witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter this eighteenth day of April, in the four and twentieth year of our reign.

By writ of privy ſeal. PIGGOTT.

The earl of Berkeley is their preſent high ſteward.

The preſent recorder is the lord Somers, a peer of the realm, who hath raiſed himſelf by his extraordinary abilities and great merit, and hath had the higheſt honours in the kingdom, and is fit, by his ſingular endowments, induſtry and knowledge, to be a miniſter of ſtate.

The Names of the Mayor and Aldermen, in the Year 1708, are as follows.

Alderman Pain, ſenior,	Alderman Lye,
Alderman Brown,	Alderman Bell,
Alderman Hyett,	Alderman Payne, junior,
Ald. Rodway, Mayor,	Alderman Lane,
Alderman Nicholas Webb,	Alderman Nicholls,
Alderman Thomas Webb,	Alderman Gregory.

There are twelve companies aſſociated for the better regulation of trade, the maſters of which attend the mayor upon publick occaſions, in their gowns, with ſtreamers, and add a reputation to the city. 1. The Mercers, under which are included the Apothecaries, Grocers and Chandlers: 2. Weavers: 3. Tanners: 4. Butchers: 5. Bakers: 6. Smiths and Hammer-men, in which are Goldſmiths and Ironmongers: 7. Coopers and Joiners: 8. Shoemakers: 9. Metal-men: 10. Taylors: 11. Barbers: 12. Glovers. There was another company, of the Brewers, which is now ceaſed, there being none of that trade.

The pin-making trade is alſo very conſiderable in this city, and returns about 80l. a week.

There are great revenues belonging to the city, which are in the diſpoſal of the magiſtracy: the value of them, including the revenues which ſupport the government of the city, and the charitable uſes, is eſtimated to be worth 60,000l.

CHARITABLE GIFTS to the CITY.

SIR Thomas White gave 2000l. to twenty-four cities, whereof this city of Gloceſter is one, and every twenty-fourth year receives 100l. for the intereſt. It is directed to be lent to citizens, without intereſt, for ten years, at 25l. a man. Gloceſter has already received 700l.

Mr. Holden, of London, gave 100l. to be lent to merchants, 50l. each, for ſeven years, paying only 33s. 4d. yearly to the poor debtors in the North-gate priſon.

Mr. Ellis, of Gloceſter, gave 50l. to be lent to one man, without intereſt.

Mr. Thomas Poulton, of Tewkſbury, gave 60l. to be lent to poor tradeſmen, without intereſt, 5l. to each, for ſeven years.

Alderman Wiltſhire, of Gloceſter, gave 100l. to be lent, without intereſt, to five poor citizens, at 20l. a man, for ſeven years, paying one gallon of wine for every 20l.

Mr. Fettiplace gave 100l. to be lent after the ſame manner.

Mrs. Sarah Brown gave ſeveral houſes, worth 20l. a year, for the placing out poor boys to trades.

Mr. Holyday, alderman of London, gave 500l. to the city, with which ſix poor boys are placed every year in apprenticeſhip.

Mr. Charles Trippet, clerk, gave 200l. to the city, to be employed to ſuch uſe as ſhall moſt promote the glory of God, and the good of man; the intereſt of which is aſſigned to pay for the reading prayers twice every day in the pariſh-church of St. Michael.

			£.	s.
Payments	1691	To the royal aid, - - -	947	12
	1694	To the land tax, - - -	739	18
	1694	To the poll tax, - - -	473	03

The city is farther charged with one hundred and fifty foot ſoldiers towards the militia of the kingdom.

The following ſcheme will ſhew the proportion eſtimated between the city, and the county of the city, in reſpect to the county of the ſhire, which is drawn up very artificially on behalf of the city.

INSTRUCTIONS for the CONFERENCE with the Right Honourable the Lord CHANDOS, Lord Lieutenant, &c. and the Gentlemen of the County of GLOCESTER, touching ſome Certainty to be reſolved of for ſuch due Rate and Proportion as may be fit and right between the ſaid SHIRE and CITY, with the Limits thereof, when and ſo often as for Her Majeſty's Service they ſhall be conjoined.

THE truth of which due rate may be thus made manifeſt:

I. Firſt, by the true quantity in ground of either counties.

II. Then for the true value and worth both of the ſoil, and for the moveable wealth and riches, or either of them.

III. Thirdly, by the old and continued uſe thereof in many ages precedent.

IV. Fourthly, by the allowance and proportion of all the late lord lieutenants, and of all others who have had ever to deal in theſe two ſhires, ſince the ſeparation of the ſame.

Firſt therefore, for the quantity, we ſhew, as the late moſt perfect map ſet forth by Mr. Auguſtine Tither, 1577, of both the ſaid counties (as in one) doth to the eye make manifeſt, that the out-ſhire doth contain as his greateſt quantity and length 48 miles, in breadth 33 miles, and in true compaſs about, by the liſts and limits of the ſame, 147 miles at leaſt, containing therein 296 pariſh-churches and many chapels, 28 hundreds, and 24 market-towns.

The city, town and liberties thereof, conſiſting of the hundreds of Dudſton and Barton, and is not in true quantity the thirty-ſixth part of the out-ſhire; having in the whole, both town and county, but 15 pariſh-churches, and 7 chapels of eaſe; in 7 of which pariſhes there are in all, of houſes, ſcarce 56, and in 4 of the town pariſhes not ſo many houſholders able to live, and to give relief, by a ſixth part, as are thoſe which are to be relieved therein. And for farther proof touching the quantity, it is to be ſhewed, that in the hundred of Dudſton and Barton (being the whole county of the city) there are but 446 yard-lands; whereas the out-ſhire, following the true proportion before expreſſed, doth contain 17,012 yard-lands, rating every yard-land at 48 acres.

For the ſaid true worth of the ſaid towns, hundreds and pariſhes, contained in either of the ſaid ſhires, as well for the fertility and fruits of the ſoil, as for the riches ariſing by the cattle and moveables, &c. it is apparently to be proved, that fourteen of the ſaid twenty-eight hundreds, being in the two diviſions of the ſhire, viz. Kiftsgate and Berkeley, hath in either part of them better, or at the leaſt as good ground, acre for acre, as in the liberties aforeſaid: and for the wealth of the inhabitants in either of theſe ſhires, who knoweth not (being a hear-dweller and willing to ſee) but that two of the ſaid two and twenty towns, viz. Cirenceſter and Tewkſbury, have more gentlemen and others of living and wealth, with more inhabitants and people of all ſorts, than are in the city of Gloceſter?

And as for the hundreds of Dudſton and Barton, with all the villages therein, would God it might be compared with many of ſuch of four pariſhes as may be ſelected out of the well near three hundred pariſhes before remembered; as namely, to ſome four of theſe, Cleeve, Cheltenham, Staunton, Whittington, Treddington, Beckford, Komberton, Dumbleton, Kempſford, Hampton, Redmarton, Briſley, Paynſwick, Cam, Berkeley, Hawkſbury, Pucklechurch, Iron-Acton, Wickwar, Standiſh, Dymock, Lydney, Newland and Weſtbury: in every of which four are more able livers, and men of account, than are in the liberties of the ſaid city of Gloceſter, as by a diligent obſervation and due ſurvey may be declared.

And as for the two other diviſions of the Foreſt, and of the Seven Hundreds: firſt for the Foreſt, wherewith the city and the liberties thereof hath of late been conjoined, and ſo with them to yield a part for the charge of men and money, leaving unto others how highly and how rightly they themſelves are to be cenſured. This for undoubted truth we do affirm, that for this city and liberties thereof to be eſteemed as an equal half with them or more, as of late years hath been moſt injuriouſly impoſed upon us, it is a great error; for we do ſay and make proof that there are in the limits of the ſaid foreſt five ſeveral hundreds, every of them equally in bigneſs near our limits.

There

There are farther, we ſay, thirty-eight pariſhes, and for goodneſs of ſoil, fruit, and fertility, and eſpecially in the places before mentioned of Lydney, Dymock, Newland, and Weſtbury, &c. in value much more than all the pariſhes, towns, villages and hamlets, within the whole limits of this city, beſides the extraordinary and rich benefits in other places thereof, as iron, ſteel, glaſs, wood and coal, with ſtore of fruits and cyder, and in general all commodities which the rivers of Severn and Wye can yield and give; and is in compaſs fifty-ſix miles, and ſo conſequently bigger, and therewith alſo better, than is in the ſaid city and liberties thereof, by four fold at leaſt. And as for the limits and diviſion of the Seven Hundreds, the riches whereof hath been ſaid, is as the gold in India, we value them as his lordſhip and the reſt of the gentlemen of the ſhire hath been eſteemed, viz. to be of one equal worth with Kiftsgate or Berkeley.

And ſince it is ſo, that the wealth of the perſons in either of the ſaid ſhires muſt alſo come to the balance to be weighed, we boldly ſay, if without offence we may ſpeak it, there are ſix gentlemen under the degree of nobility in the out-ſhire, and it may be four, or perhaps but two, whoſe limits, lands and wealths, do exceed twenty-ſix of the very beſt, I had almoſt ſaid the whole of all the inhabitants of the city and limits thereof, the clergy and their poſſeſſions reſerved and excepted.

And for ſhew of the little ability of the city and hundred before mentioned to anſwer the charge upon them often impoſed, it is rightly and truly to be rated, that there are of all the pariſhes, manors and lordſhips, within the ſaid hundred of Dudſton and Barton, but four only in the hands of the gentlemen being inhabitants only of the ſaid county, viz. Elmore, Brockworth, Highnam and Hempſtead; the reſt wholly being in the poſſeſſion of the biſhops of Gloceſter and Briſtol, and the chapters of the ſame churches; and of ſundry lords and knights, and gentlemen, whoſe habitations are in other countries or places yielding no penny for ſupply or ſupport for any kind of charge for ſervice; as namely, in the hands of the lord Chandos, the lord Berkeley, the lord Cobham, ſir John Forteſcue, ſir Henry Poole, ſir Thomas Throckmorton, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Jerningham, Mr. Talbot, Mr. Doddington, Mr. Write, Mr. Compton, with ſundry others, &c.

It is before ſaid that the old valuation and eſtimation of both of the ſaid ſhires, and of the town with the the ſaid hundreds, hath expreſſed, and doth declare their then true worths, and doth at this day deliver ſome certainty for a true proportion, and the ſame by matter of record, warranted, holding therein one uncontrouled continuance by the tenths and fifteenths, which being firſt in the time of Edward the Third ſet down and duely valued, and after upon a ſecond ſurvey approved of the whole land, the twenty-eight hundreds before mentioned now in the out-ſhire were rated at 1186l. the hundred of Dudſton and Barton at 49l. and ſome few odd ſhillings more: whereupon doth neceſſarily follow the ſhire then to be thought, and ſtill to continue, twenty-three or twenty-four times better than the limits of the town and liberties; with this, which is not to be without regard, that then the better part of the whole ſhire was in the hands of religious and eccleſiaſtical perſons, which is now poſſeſſed for the moſt, or in all, by gentlemen inhabitants of the ſhire.

Now let us come unto the rates of men, and how the ſame hath been proportioned and uſed both in the city and liberties, and in the out-ſhire for theſe almoſt ſeven-ſcore years paſt, viz. from the firſt year of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, in all whoſe reign there is not found that any charge of men, ſoldiers, ſailors, or pioneers, was required from the county of this town, but by the king's own ſpecial warrant and his letter ſent to the mayor and aldermen of this town; as firſt in the ſeventh year of his reign, when they were required to furniſh and ſet forth twenty-two men, ſome ſailors, and ſome ſoldiers, to go to the ſea; whereas out of the ſhire for Britain, and againſt the duke of Burgoine, and in ſundry rebellions, very oft exceeding great numbers were raiſed and commanded to be ſent.

And from that time, until the fourth year of king Henry the Eighth, no ſoldiers were required out of the county of the ſaid town; and then twenty-two were appointed by the queen, as regent in the king's abſence, to be ſent to the ſea, the ſhire at that time ſending forth four hundred.

In the twenty-firſt year of that king's reign, he did write for ſixteen men to be ſent to Portſmouth; and in the twenty-eighth year, of the ſuppreſſion of a rebellion then intended, he did write for twenty-two men to be ſent to Ampthill.

Note, that for the journies made by his majeſty to Turwin, Launderſey, Bulloin, and for the French wars, there was no man required to be ſent out of the city in all his reign, albeit the out-ſhire at every time was charged with very great numbers.

This courſe aforeſaid did continue without gainſaying until the ſecond year of king Edward the Sixth, when the gentlemen of the ſhire did write to the lords of the council, that the county of the town muſt contribute with them: the matter was heard before the lord protector, who, after through hearing of the cauſe, by his letters written to the gentlemen of the ſhire, did require them not to trouble the county of the city for that ſervice: and reaſons were expreſſed; firſt, for that the city muſt be a ſtrength or ſtay for every ſudden ſtir or commotion, in which regard they were to be charged with the maintenance and keeping of their walls, with warlike furniture, in readineſs; then, for that they do yield yearly towards the charge of his majeſty's houſe 65l. and farther, for that the citizens do ſtand charged with a continual burthen, for maintenance of his majeſty's officers, for the ſervice of juſtice there to be miniſtered; and being a port-town, they muſt be better able for to ſee the ſervice, the ſame being the chief fortification for the kingdom, and ever to be cared for.

In the fourth and fifth years of king Philip and queen Mary, the ſhire was required to put in readineſs 2000 men; and then, by ſpecial letters ſent to the mayor, he was commanded to provide 40 men to attend his majeſty's perſon; and again, the ſame year, the ſhire was required to ſet out to be ſent to ſea 1500; and then the city was charged with 45 men to be conjoined to the ſhire, as parcel of that number; and ſo, as it ſeemeth, for 100 men out of the ſhire, not three out of the town and liberties.

In the time when the lord marquiſs of Wincheſter was lord lieutenant, and by his letters required the then lord Chandos and ſir Nicholas Arnold to aſſiſt the mayor and aldermen of the city, for a due inquiry of the whole number of men within the county of the town, and to certify, they did return only 390 able men, ſufficient for ſervice.

But to come to the laſt times, when our griefs began, the lord Edmund Chandos, in the beginning of her majeſty's reign, long before he was lord lieutenant, did certify, as in the exchequer may appear, that there was to be levied in the ſhire of Gloceſter 20,000 able men. And after, by a ſecond certificate, for better performance of what was promiſed, he wrote the city muſt be added to the ſhire; where, upon a moſt ſtraight muſter, he could not find, nor did certify, for the in-ſhire only but 700.

In the fifth year of her majeſty's reign the then lord Chandos and the gentlemen of the ſhire did make ſpecial ſuit, when the queen required that there ſhould be put in readineſs 2000 men, that the town might join with them for that ſervice. But after, in that year, when they were required to ſet out 500 men to go to the earl of Warwick to Newhaven, the county of the city was to furniſh 40 men only, after the rate of 8 men for every hundred; and this then ſeemed hard.

How great a deſire or will of the late lord Giles Chandos was to impoſe as much as poſſible he might upon the city, it is not unknown; yet at three ſeveral

ſettings-

ſettings-forth of men for divers ſervices, and his lordſhip's letters written to the lords of the council, that the city might be joined with them, it was not then, by their lordſhips, thought fit, neither could it be brought to paſs until September the thirtieth of the queen's reign; there were 60 men and 4 horſes required to be ſent into Ireland, what time the city was charged with 5 men only, and nothing towards the horſes and their furniture.

In February the thirty-ſecond year of her majeſty's reign, the ſhire being charged with 300 men, the city was charged with 25, a twelfth part, and thereby the city's grief then raiſed.

In October, the thirty-fourth year of her majeſty's reign, the lord Giles Chandos, and the gentlemen of the ſhire, did greatly complain to the lords of the council, that they had been charged with ſeveral ſervices, and the city with none; whereupon it was ordered, that they ſhould for that time contribute with them, and letters to that effect were written, but with proviſo, that from thenceforth the liberty ſhould be preſerved, and not to be uſed but as it was in former times.

To ſet down all orders and rates heretofore, it were too much; we therefore do laſtly remember the proportion agreed upon by the right honourable the lord lieutenant that now is, in the fortieth year of her majeſty's reign, and by the principal gentlemen then aſſembled for the ſetting forth of 200 men. Mr. Jones, then mayor, was pleaſed, for unity and good accord, to yield to be rated at a twelfth part.

What ſince hath been in farther charge impoſed, and for the time yielded unto, for that it pleaſed his lordſhip, both by his letters and words, to aſſure that there ſhould be with ſpeed a true and reaſonable rate agreed upon, and reſtitution made, of all that which for the time was laid upon them more than the ancient right; and leſt the preſent ſervice ſhould be hindered, the mayor for the time being did yield unto, and often did diſburſe, and out of private men's purſes borrowed ſo much money as then was due, leſt the inhabitants of the town and liberties thereof might with new and ſudden taxations conceive cauſes of over-much grief, the ſame being ſo intolerable, as they have not abaſhed to ſay, and are ready to prove, that when a yard-land hath been approportioned with us to pay 12 d. their very next neighbours on the other ſide of the hedge, and in the whole round-about of our limits, have paid but 6 d. for a yard-land, yea ſometimes 4 d. or 2 d. wherein they have offered to our view and eyes.

Standiſh next adjoining to Harſcomb and Pitchcomb, Quedgely to Tuffleigh, Aſhleworth to Hartpury, Minſterworth to Highnam, the Lye to Norton, Leckington to Badgeworth, Boddington and Staunton to Hatherley.

Hereunto laſtly it is not to be forgotten, that ſundry have moved their habitations out of the in-ſhire farther off, in reſpect of their ſubſidies and heavy burthens there; a great number of which (if occaſion be offered) you may name; and, if not here ended, then all muſt be made known to the lords of the council.

A brief Compariſon between GLOCESTERSHIRE, and the LIMITS of the TOWN of GLOCESTER, in Quantity, Quality and Worth.

THAT Gloceſterſhire is thirty-ſeven times bigger than the limits of the town, the true map doth make manifeſt.

The ſhire hath of pariſhes 296, beſides many chapels; of hundreds 28; of market-towns 22; of yard-lands 17,012, at 48 acres the yard.

In the limits of the town there are of pariſhes 15; in ſeven of which are not 56 houſes, and thoſe not able to maintain their poor, &c. Of chapels 7; one hundred of old in part divided; one market-town; yard-lands 446.

Two of their market-towns do equal Gloceſter; four of their pariſhes choſen out of 24 do ſurmount the whole of the town limits, leaving 272 pariſhes in ſurpluſage, over and above the 20 great pariſhes before expreſſed.

The worſt of 14 of their hundreds is to be equalled with all ours in fertility of ſoil, acre for acre, leaving 14 more of the ſame hundreds, beſides the duchy of Lancaſter, all and every of them exceeding rich in ſundry commodities of corn, paſture, wool, iron, fruit and wood.

The old valuation of both appearing of record in fifteenths and tenths, the ſhire is at 1206 l. and the hundred of Barton and Dudſton 49 l.

It is certain apparent that the living and wealth of four, or it may be but of two of the gentlemen of the ſhire, do ſurmount the whole of all the wealth of all the aldermen and gentlemen in the county of the city.

The ſhire hath 14 barons, 12 or more knights, beſides eſquires and gentlemen, and beſides 1800 and odd freeholders.

The city hath no nobleman at this preſent; no knights; of eſquires, ſo to be entitled, not four; of gentlemen, of any proportionable living, not ſix; freeholders, not fifty.

For number of able men the lord Chandos did certify in the time of queen Mary 22,000. The town and limits had to be certified 400, and few more.

The compoſition between the out-ſhire and the in-ſhire, 1619, for 440 l.

	£	s.	d.
Whereof Berkley hundred	110	00	00
The Seven hundreds	97	15	07
Kift's-Gate hundred	134	08	10
So the foreſt and in-ſhire	97	15	07
So it makes *in toto*	440	00	00
So the foreſt is but at	44	19	07
So the county of the city is	52	16	00
So the foreſt and in-ſhire make	97	15	07

MANY houſes and lands, lying within the city of Gloceſter, and formerly belonging to divers religious foundations, were, upon the diſſolution of monaſteries, granted by the crown to ſeveral patentees.

The ſite of the monaſtery of the Black Fryers, and 4 tenements lately belonging to Lanthony, were granted to Thomas Bell, 31 Hen. VIII.

The ſite of St. Oſwald's monaſtery, with the lands thereto belonging in the ſaid place, were granted to John Jennings, 31 Hen. VIII.

Burtley, Sudemead and Rogers, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to John Arnold, 33 Hen. VIII.

A meſſuage in the city of Gloceſter, formerly belonging to the priory of Deorhirſt, was granted to Giles Throgmorton, 34 Hen. VIII.

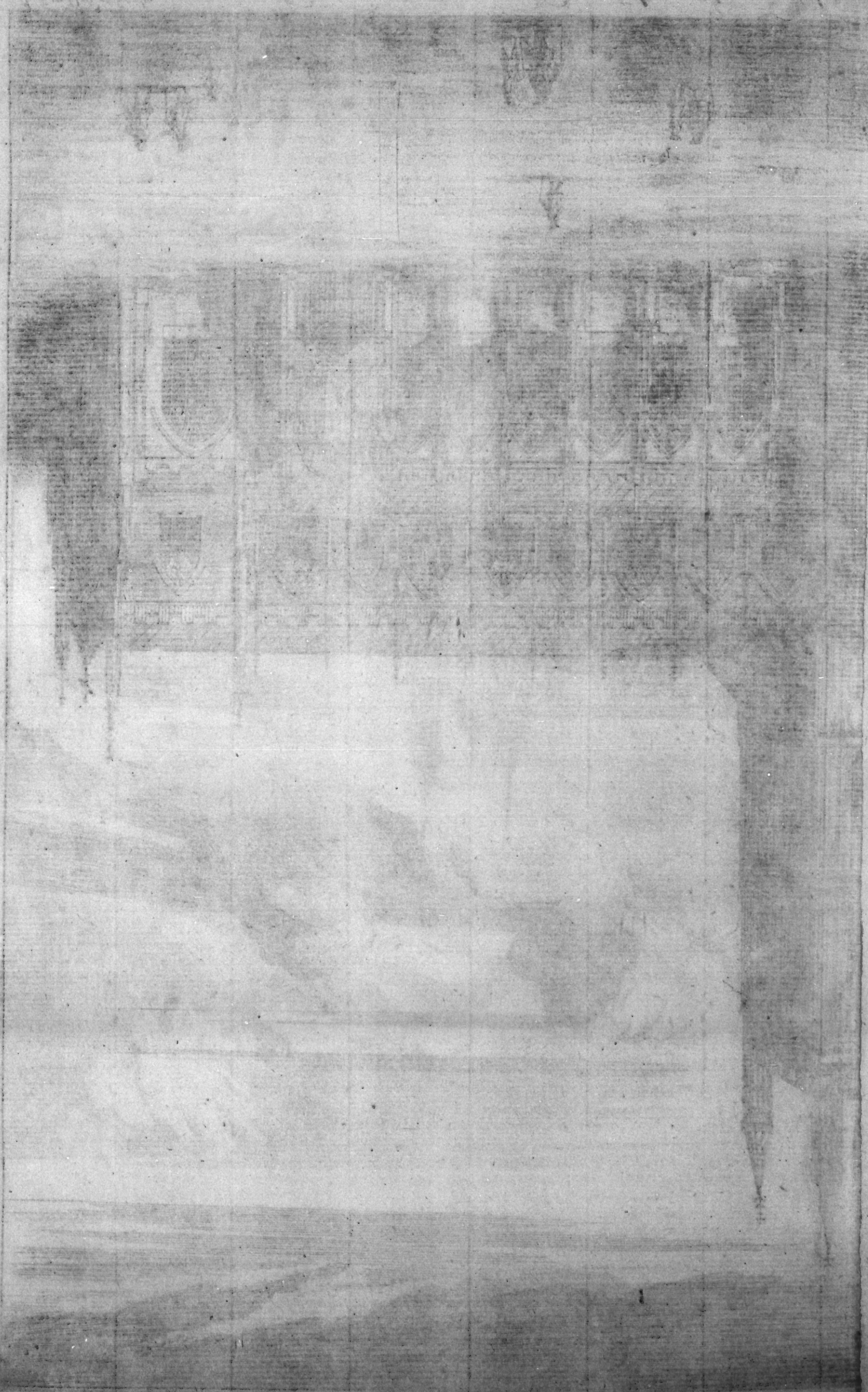
Load, a place formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, 35 Hen. VIII.

Divers lands lately belonging to Lanthony, others to Cirenceſter, others to Hailes, lying within the city of Gloceſter, were granted to Thomas Bell, 35 Hen. VIII.

The ſite of the Carmelite Friers, and the lands called Elm Row, formerly belonging to the priory of Studley in Warwickſhire, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, 35 Hen. VIII.

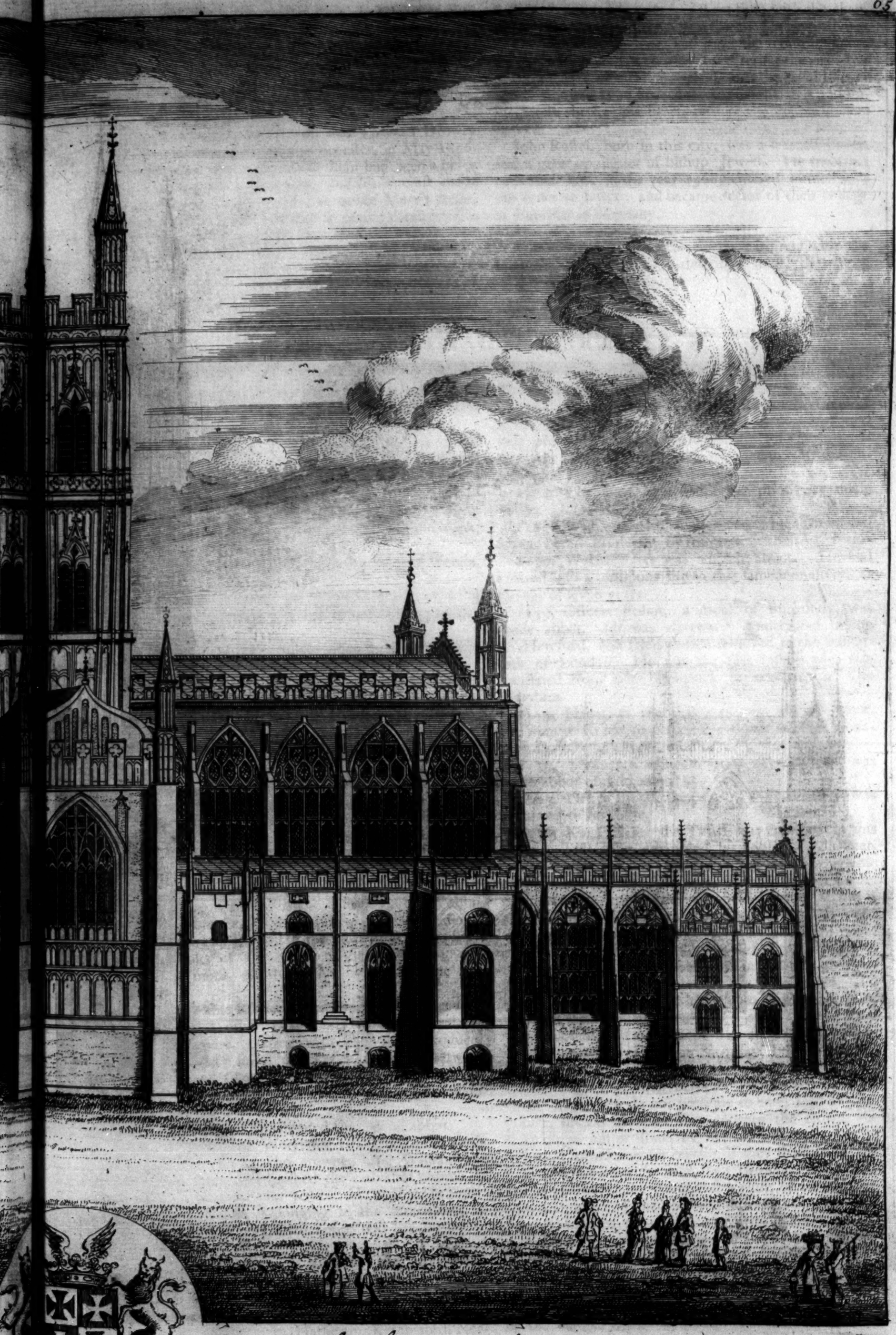
The ſite of the monaſtery of the Gray Fryers, or Fryers Minors, was granted to John Jennings, 35 Hen. VIII.

A meadow, called Fryers Meadow, which did formerly belong to the Fryers Carmelites, was granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, 7 Ed. VI.



J. Kip Del. et Sculp

The North Prospect of Gloster Cathedrall



Knightley Chetwood. D. D. Dean.

BRITISH MUSEUM

A tenement near the bridge foot, in Gloceſter city, formerly belonging to the abbey of Kingſwood, was granted to Edward Froſt and John Walker, 24 Eliz.

A tenement in New-ſtreet, in Gloceſter, which did formerly belong to the chantry of St. Mary in Newent, was granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips, 9 Jac.

Thomas Croker a bricklayer, and Thomas Drowry a blind boy, were martyred at Gloceſter, in May 1556. The chancellor who condemned them had been a fierce convert in king Edward's reign; but his intereſt made him zealous on the other ſide, in queen Mary's reign, and in a violent humour he does in perſon condemn this blind boy. The boy told him that he himſelf had taught him the folly of tranſubſtantiation, in the very ſame church where he now condemned him. The chancellor replied, he ſhould now learn more wit of him; but the boy choſe martyrdom, and ſuffered joyfully. It fared otherwiſe in a ſhort time with the chancellor; for, in the year 1558, dean Jenkins adviſed him to accompany him, and meet the commiſſioners for queen Elizabeth, who were juſt entering the city: but the conſcious chancellor replied, that he would never ſee them; and kept his word; for trouble of mind immediately broke his heart, before the commiſſioners arrived.

John Raſtel, born in this city, was a learned writer, and a great oppugner of biſhop Jewell. He travelled to Rome, and, in the year 1568, entered himſelf into the order of Jeſuits, and became rector of their college at Ingolſtat in Germany.

The cathedral, and the eleven pariſhes, with the hoſpitals, are particularly deſcribed under the names of the diſtinct pariſhes.

The CATHEDRAL of GLOCESTER.

IN the year 681, Athelred king of Mercia, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign granted charters to Oſrick and Oſwald, who were his kinſmen, to erect religious foundations.

Oſrick founded a nunnery at Gloceſter, near to the place where now the cathedral ſtands. It was dedicated to St. Peter, and he endowed it with large revenues. This Oſrick was afterwards king of Northumberland.

682, Kyneburg, daughter of king Penda, wife of Alfred king of Northumberland, and ſiſter of Oſrick, was made the firſt abbeſs.

714, Eadburg, the wife of Wolphere king of Mercia, was made the ſecond abbeſs.

735, Evah, the wife of Wolphere ſon of king Penda, was the third and laſt abbeſs. She preſided thirty-three years.

There was a vacancy in this monaſtery above fifty years, occaſioned by the bloody wars with the Danes.

821, Bernulph king of Mercia new-built this monaſtery; and inſtead of nuns, he ſubſtitutes an order of ſecular preachers, who were married, and continued about two hundred years.

915, Ethelfleda, the daughter of king Alfred, died at Tamworth, and was brought to be buried in this monaſtery. She was wife of Ethelred, a powerful earl of Mercia. He was a great benefactor to this church, and procured the bones of St. Oſwald king of Northumberland to be tranſlated to Gloceſter.

970, About this time Dunſtan archbiſhop of Canterbury uſed all means to eject the married clergy, and to introduce the order of monks.

1022, King Canute, at the inſtigation of Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter, and archbiſhop of York, removes the ſecular preachers out of the monaſtery, and places therein monks of the order of St. Benedict; and Edrick, a monk of this place, was made the firſt abbot.

1048, Wolfine le Rue, a nobleman and portreeve of Gloceſter, and other inhabitants who favoured the ſecular preachers, quarrel with the new-introduced monks, and ſlew ſeven of them on the road between Churcham and Gloceſter. He grants the manors of Churcham and Highnam to the monaſtery to make atonement.

1058, Wolſtan is conſecrated the ſecond abbot.

Alfred, biſhop of Worceſter 1047, and afterwards archbiſhop of York, who crowned king William the Conqueror, built and finiſhed the cathedral church of Gloceſter, about the year 1061. He retained in mortgage divers manors belonging to the monaſtery, to reimburſe himſelf. He died 1069, and lies buried in the cathedral at York.

1072, Serlo, chaplain to king William, was made abbot. He procured very great donations, and obtained the following manors for the uſe of the abbey; Barnwood, Brockrup, Bockholt, Clifford, Dunſtborn, Nimpsfield, Coln-Rogers, Hatherup, Kempsford, Norleach, Maiſemoor, Queenington, Tuftly.

1084, King William the Conqueror kept his Chriſtmas in this monaſtery.

1104, Abbot Serlo died, and left an hundred monks in the monaſtery, though at his firſt entrance he found only two monks and eight ſcholars. This Serlo recovered the lands that had been mortgaged to Aldred archbiſhop of York.

1104, The ſame year Peter the prior was made abbot.

1113, William Goadman ſucceeds. He ſurrendered a year before his death, by reaſon of ſickneſs.

1130, Walter Laci was choſen abbot. He had entered into a religious life in this ſame monaſtery, at the age of ſeven years.

1139, Gilbert Foliot, a monk of Burgundy, was made abbot. He was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of Hereford, and from thence removed to the biſhoprick of London. He was the firſt biſhop who was tranſlated from one biſhoprick to another, in this kingdom.

1149, Hameline the ſub-prior was elected abbot. He went to Rome to defend the rights of the monaſtery againſt the church of York.

1179, Thomas Carbonell, prior of Hereford, was made abbot of Gloceſter.

1205, Henry Blond, the prior of the monaſtery, was advanced to be abbot.

1216, King Henry the Third was crowned in this abbey. This king aſſembled his nobles at Gloceſter, in the eighteenth year of his reign; and at the ſame time a convocation met by authority of the king's writ: for never any convention was held without it, as is affirmed by Beda; and they may ſit only in parliament time, and may not intermeddle with ſecular affairs: and frequently the king did appoint commiſſioners to ſit with them, as is now obſerved in the kirk of Scotland, to prevent their invading his prerogative. To that end the king directed his writ to this convocation, which is thus tranſlated from the Latin: "The king "commandeth all the biſhops who are to meet in con- "vocation in Gloceſter on Saturday, being the mor- "row after the feaſt of St. Catherine, that, as they "have regard to their baronies which they hold of "the king, they do not preſume to enter into any de- "bate, or any affairs which concern the crown, the "king's perſon or ſtate, or the ſtate of the council; "letting them know for certain, if they ſhall do ſo, the "king will forthwith ſeize their baronies." It therefore appears that the king had a right of ſummoning convocations, and that he was always acknowledged ſupreme head of the church within theſe dominions.

And this was purſuant to the conſtitution of the Roman empire, which might well be a pattern to other princes; for the Roman emperors did conſtantly aſſume the title of *Pontifex Maximus*, which is the ſame as Supreme Head of the Church. The ſubmiſſion-act of the clergy, made 25 Hen. VIII. was but declaratory of the common law; and the king's ſupremacy has

been ſince acknowledged, in as full and plain words, in the convocation in the thirteenth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth; and alſo in the convocation in the firſt year of king James the Firſt, and likewiſe in the convocation under archbiſhop Laud, 1640.

1224, Thomas de Breden, prior of the monaſtery, was made abbot.

1228, Henry Foliot, prior of Bromfield, was elected abbot of Gloceſter.

1244, Walter de St. John's, the prior, was made abbot, who ſoon died.

1244, The ſame year John de Felda, who was the precentor, was promoted to be abbot.

1263, Reginald de Ham, chaplain to the former abbot, was elected abbot. He found the monaſtery 1500 marks in debt at his entrance.

1279, About this time the monaſteries were found too powerful for the crown; wherefore the ſtatute of Mortmain was this year enacted, being 7 Ed. I.

1283, John Giffard, lord of Brimpsfield, founded Gloceſter-hall in Oxford for 13 monks to be improved in learning, who were to be choſen out of this monaſtery. Very few monks before this time were inceptors in divinity.

1284, John Gag, prior of Hereford, was elected abbot. He, by his frugal management, brought the abbey out of debt, and increaſed their ſtock of ſheep to the number of 10,000.

1296, The pope forbids all eccleſiaſtical perſons to pay any tax to king Edward the Firſt, who thereupon puts the clergy out of his protection; and they could have no redreſs in any of the king's courts; which ſoon brought them to compound with the king.

King Edward the Firſt built the college gate, which ſtill retains the name of King Edward's Gate.

1306, John Thokey, the ſub-prior, was elected abbot: he took care that king Edward the Second ſhould be honourably buried in this monaſtery. The memory of this unfortunate king was, in few years, in ſo great eſteem with the people, that the town of Gloceſter could not contain the numbers who came, in devotion, to ſee his reliques; and the ſouth part of the church was built out of the offerings paid to his ſhrine. Abbot Thokey, being weak of age, ſurrendered his government.

1329, John Wigmore the prior was made abbot. He built the Grange at Highnam.

1339, Adam de Staunton was elected abbot. He built the Vineyard-houſe at Over, with many other ſtately buildings; yet left 1000 marks in the treaſury.

1351, Thomas Horton the ſacriſt was promoted to be abbot, He built a north aile of the church, and a great hall, in which a parliament was afterwards kept.

1367, John Boyfield the precentor was elected abbot. He and his monks were unjuſtly accuſed of incontinency, by the biſhop of Worceſter, who by that means got a bull from the pope, for him and his ſucceſſors to viſit this monaſtery.

1378, King Richard the Second, and his whole court, were lodged in this monaſtery, during a ſeſſion of parliament.

1381, Walter Trowceſtre, the chamberlain of the monaſtery, was choſen abbot. He procured from the pope a grant of the mitre, and began the building of the neat cloyſters, whoſe curious cieling, and ornamental workmanſhip, are no where ſurpaſſed: all the windows along the ſouth cloyſter are contrived for writing-places for the uſe of the monaſtery; and at the weſt end of the north cloyſter there are many neat waſhing-places, near the refectory, for the conveniency of the monks before and after their repaſts.

1411, Hugh de Moreton was made abbot.

1419, John Morwent ſucceeds, who built the beautiful frontiſpiece, at the weſt end, from the ground.

1437, Reginald Boulars, or Butler, was elected abbot. He was afterwards made biſhop of Hereford.

1450, Thomas Seabrook was made abbot. He began the building of the ſtately tower, which is ſo juſtly admired for its curious architecture: he appointed Robert Tully, a monk of this church, to take care of the finiſhing of it, who was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of St. David's. This appears by two verſes writ in the choir, over the arch of the tower:

Hoc quod digeſtum ſpecularis opuſque politum,
Tullii hæc ex onere Seabroke *Abbate jubente.*

There is an extraordinary ſet of bells in this tower: the greateſt bell weighs 6000 pounds weight.

1457, Richard Hanly was choſen abbot. He laid the foundation of the virgin Mary's chapel, which is a very beautiful building. Ralph Willington did afterwards endow this chapel with lands, to maintain two prieſts to officiate therein.

1472, William Farley, a monk of this monaſtery, was preferred to be abbot. He finiſhed the virgin Mary's chapel. The whiſpering-place is very remarkable: it is a long alley from one ſide of the choir to the other, built circular, that it might not darken the great eaſt window of the choir: when a perſon whiſpers at one end of the alley, his voice is heard diſtinctly at the other end, though the paſſage be open in the middle, having large ſpaces for doors and windows on the eaſt ſide. It may be imputed to the cloſe cement of the wall, which makes it as one entire ſtone, and ſo conveys the voice, as a long piece of timber does convey the leaſt ſtroke to the other end. Others aſſign it to the repercuſſion of the voice from accidental angles.

1489, John Malvern, another monk of this place, was elected abbot.

1500, Thomas Branch ſucceeds.

1510, John Newton, a doctor in divinity, was choſen abbot.

1514, William Mavern, ſuperviſor of the works, was advanced to be abbot.

Abbot Parker was the laſt abbot: in his time the abbey was reſigned to king Henry the Eighth, by the prior, and not by the abbot. The whole number of abbots was thirty-three.

The yearly revenue of the monaſtery, at the diſſolution, according to Burton's account, was 1550l. 4s. 5d. according to ſir Wm. Dugdale's valuation, 1946l. 8s. 9d.

Though it was a mitred abbey, and had great privileges, yet it remained under the viſitation of the biſhop of Worceſter until the diſſolution.

There were ſix cells depending on this monaſtery.

1. Ewias in Herefordſhire, founded in the year 1100, by Harold lord of Ewias, and was dedicated to St. Michael and St. Nicholas.

2. St. Guthlacks near Hereford, founded 1101, by Hugh de Laci.

3. Kilpeck in Herefordſhire, founded 1134, by Henry de Kilpeck, and was dedicated to St. David.

4. Wenny in Glamorganſhire, founded 1141, by ſir John de Loundres lord of Ogmore caſtle.

5. Stanley St. Leonard's in Gloceſterſhire, founded 1146, by Roger de Berkley, and dedicated to St. Leonard, and valued, at the diſſolution, at 126l. 8d. yearly.

6. Bromfield, in Shropſhire, founded 1155.

A brief Account of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of GLOCESTER, taken out of the Manuſcripts in the Cuſtody of the Dean and Chapter of GLOCESTER.

By Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, *Mon. Angl.* Tom. 1, P. 993.

TRADITION informs us, that a biſhop and preachers were appointed at Gloceſter, in the year of our Salvation 189, by Lucius the firſt Chriſtian king of the Britons; that Eldad was biſhop of that place in the year 489, and that Dubritius was biſhop thereof in the year 522. It is ſaid moreover, that Gloceſter was anciently an archiepiſcopal ſee; that Lucius, by the advice of Fugatius and Damianus, whom pope Eleutherius ſent into this kingdom, did place three archbiſhops in England, at London, York and Gloceſter, in the room of the three heatheniſh archprieſts who before did reſide in thoſe cities; but in ſome time afterwards the archiepiſcopal ſee was removed from Gloceſter to Menevia, for the ſake of David, a perſon of ſingular and eminent piety, who for that reaſon was ſtiled the Holy: he was biſhop of Menevia, and couſin german to the invincible Arthur prince of Britain. There is no certainty of this, becauſe all the annals were burnt in the cruel war with the pagans, and all Chriſtianity was rooted out when the heathens had over-run and totally ſubdued this nation.

It is plain however, that in the year 679, which was the laſt year of the ſuffering of the Chriſtian ſaints, that Wolphere the ſon of Penda, in the time of the heptarchy being king of Mercia, whom the Mercians had concealed like another Moſes, and had preſerved him from the bloody and horrible perſecution, did very much enlarge and adorn the city of Gloceſter; and, as William of Malmſbury does affirm, he laid the foundation of Gloceſter monaſtery.

After his death Ethelred, who ſucceeded him in the kingdom, did promote the building of that monaſtery; and to the end that the monaſtery of Gloceſter might be completed, he in the firſt year of his reign did appoint Oſric to be governor of the Wicces, on purpoſe that he might take care thereof. Ethelred at the ſame time gave unto Oſric the circuit of ground on which the monaſtery was built. He alſo gave the town of Gloceſter, and many other lands in the county of Gloceſter, with a very great ſum of money, upon theſe conditions: firſt, that Oſric ſhould finiſh and complete the monaſtery already begun: ſecondly, that he ſhould place therein certain perſons who ſhould daily intend the worſhip of God, and preſcribe them rules for a canonical life: and laſtly, that he ſhould conſtitute his ſiſter Kyneburg to be the firſt abbeſs; and that he ſhould ſettle and confirm all thoſe poſſeſſions on the moſt holy Kyneburg. This is certainly true, as may appear by the original donation, framed in the name of Ethelred, now to be ſeen; and by the original confirmation of Burgred, who was afterwards king of the Mercians. The ſame manuſcript does likewiſe declare, that in a famous ſynod, wherein Theodore Deusdedit archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Sexwolph biſhop of the Mercians, were aſſembled, it was made appear before them, that Oſric had faithfully performed and executed all that king Ethelred had commanded him.

This monaſtery, in the town of Gloceſter, was founded with the licence and generous bounty of Ethelred king of Mercia. It was built and finiſhed by Oſric king of Northumberland; and it was dedicated and conſecrated to the honour of St. Peter the apoſtle, by Theodore archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by Baſill biſhop of Worceſter.

Kyneburg the daughter of king Penda, and wife of Aldred king of Northumberland, and ſiſter of Oſric, who took care to finiſh this monaſtery, a woman of great ſanctity, was conſtituted the firſt abbeſs: ſhe undertook the government in the ſeventh year of the reign of Ethelred king of Mercia, and continued abbeſs twenty years.

Soon after Kyneburg had been made abbeſs, her brother Oſric, who at that time was king of Northumberland, ſettles all thoſe lands upon her which Ethelred had granted to him upon that condition, together with the royalty of the town of Gloceſter, with many other lands which he himſelf had purchaſed in Gloceſterſhire. He depoſited the deed of ſettlement on the high altar of St. Peter, and ſolemnly and faithfully delivered it to the abbeſs.

King Oſric died, and was buried in the church which he had built with ſo much care; whoſe tomb is ſeen on the north ſide of the choir: and Kyneburg, after ſhe had procured great gifts and donations, likewiſe died, in the twenty-ninth year of her preſidency, and was buried near her brother Oſric.

Queen Edburg, the wife of Wolphere king of Mercia, after the death of her huſband, laying aſide all earthly honours, and contemning the pleaſures of this world, was conſecrated abbeſs of the monaſtery of Gloceſter, by Edwin biſhop of Worceſter, and ſucceeded next to Kyneburg. She preſided twenty-five years, and dying, was buried near her ſiſter Kyneburg, by Wilfrid biſhop of Worceſter.

Eva was the third abbeſs: ſhe had been formerly queen and wife of Ethelred king of Mercia, and took upon her the government of the monaſtery of Gloceſter, and was conſecrated by Wilfrid biſhop of Worceſter. The revenues of that church were much augmented in her time: ſhe procured the former donations to be confirmed in divers ſynods, and died in the thirtieth year of her preſidency, in the reign of Offa king of Mercia, and lies buried in the ſame monaſtery near her two ſiſters her predeceſſors.

After the death of Eva no perſon would undertake the government of the monaſtery. It remained diſſolved for the ſpace of fifty years, until the reign of Bernulph king of Mercia. This king finding the monaſtery of Gloceſter ruined and deſtroyed, and being inclined in his royal heart to promote good, he new-builds the monaſtery in another form, and places therein ſecular canons, who were clerks and preachers, and were generally married men, and differed little from the laity either in diet or habit. He preſcribed them ſome orders and rules of living, ſuch as he thought proper, and reſtored to them all the lands which did formerly belong to the nuns; and farther gave them fifteen hides of land lying in the pariſh of Standiſh.

From the reign of Bernulph king of Mercia, until the reign of Canute king of England, the monaſtery flouriſhed in peace and happineſs under thoſe ſecular canons, which was about 199 years. Canute, in the fifth year of his reign, at the inſtigation of Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter, ejected the preaching clerks out of the church of Gloceſter, and eſtabliſhed in their places regular monks of the order of St. Benedict. In the year 1021, Edrick, who had been one of the clerks ſecular of this monaſtery, was now made the firſt abbot. Canute had made a pilgrimage to Rome at the ſuperſtitious perſuaſions of Athelnoth archbiſhop of Canterbury; which was the occaſion of this change in the monaſtery.

Although king Canute, the clergy and many great men, were very much bent to eſtabliſh monks, and were over and above zealouſly addicted to bring it to paſs, inſomuch that they ejected and expelled the ſecular preachers out of moſt of the cathedral churches; yet, when theſe Benedictine monks were firſt introduced into the monaſtery of Gloceſter, and placed there

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in the fifth year of the reign of king Canute, the magiſtrates and populacy did ſo deteſt and abhor this new impoſture of religion, that they were reſolved on revenge; and accordingly Wolphin le Rue, chief magiſtrate of the town, with his adherents, fell upon the monks on the road between Churcham and Gloceſter, and ſlew ſeven of them. This Wolphin was a nobleman, and very rich, and was adjudged by the pope of Rome to maintain for ever ſeven monks in that monaſtery at his own charges, in compenſation for this heinous fact.

Theſe Benedictine monks were notwithſtanding eſtabliſhed, though they were men without any ſaving knowledge or ſober conſcience, and blinded with utter darkneſs; and being inſenſible of all Chriſtian duty, they were hardened againſt all virtue and godlineſs; and therefore God, who is jealous of his own honour, permitted the devouring flames to conſume all the buildings of the monaſtery, and to level it to the ground.

Afterwards, in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, Aldred biſhop of Worceſter, began a-new the foundation of the monaſtery, at ſome diſtance from the place where it ſtood before, and nearer to the ſkirts of the town. This new building was finiſhed in the month of October, in the ſeventh year of the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, and was conſecrated in great pomp, not to the glory of God, but to the honour of St. Peter: and the monks were reſtored; but their number was much diminiſhed, by reaſon that Aldred was ſoon after tranſlated to the archbiſhoprick of York; and he retained the revenues of ſeveral manors belonging to the monaſtery, which had been mortgaged to him for the charges of the repairing and re-edifying the church.

Edward the Confeſſor reſided ſome time at Gloceſter, and held a famous council in a building belonging to the monaſtery, now called the Long Work-Houſe, at the time when the Danes were expelled the kingdom.

William the Conqueror kept his Chriſtmas in great ſplendor, in the twentieth and laſt year of his reign, and did repair and enlarge the monaſtery, which was then in a ruinous condition. He made his chaplain Serlo abbot thereof: this abbot found but two monks and eight youths at his entrance, but increaſed them to an hundred. The Conqueror gave the manor of Barnwood, near Gloceſter, to the monks of this convent, and granted them many liberties and privileges, and other donations; and Serlo the abbot, by the favour and inſtance of the Conqueror, procured all the manors and lands mortgaged to Aldred, archbiſhop of York, to be reſtored to this monaſtery.

Aldred died, and lies buried in the ſouth ſide of the choir, as if he had been lodged in a manger. This ancient monument is yet to be ſeen. Robert the eldeſt ſon of William the Conqueror, and Richard, his youngeſt ſon, were both buried in this monaſtery: Richard died in the year 1080; Robert in the year 1134, who having been ſpoiled of his lands and liberty by Henry the Firſt, a cruel and tyrannical brother, and ſhut up in a cloſe priſon at Cardiffe, after twenty-ſix years impriſonment, being broke with grief and age, he reſigned a miſerable life for a long-expected death; and his body being brought to this monaſtery, to which, in his life time, he had been a magnificent benefactor, it was buried in the middle of the choir, where it is to be ſeen at this day.

The firſt parliament after the Conqueſt was held in an ancient building within this monaſtery, by Henry the Firſt; and king Edward the Firſt, who built the noble gate of this monaſtery, which bears his name, did likewiſe hold a parliament in this place.

This monaſtery underwent great calamities, not only before the Conqueſt, in the wars between the Saxons and Britons, and in the wars between the kings of Mercia and the Weſt-Saxon kings, and the bloody wars and diſſenſions between Canute and Edmund Ironſide; but it alſo ſuffered much after the Conqueſt, when ſuperſtition and monkery did prevail almoſt in all places, and popery had ſubtilly exalted itſelf in triumph: it was then twice deſtroyed by fire, as if immediately ſent from heaven, once in the year 1214, and again in the year 1223. And in the reign of king Henry the Third it received great damage, and no leſs in the reign of king Edward the Firſt; but thoſe loſſes in thoſe tempeſtuous days were ſoon repaired by the devotion and munificence of the following ages, when blind zeal conſtrued rich and magnificent church endowments to be meritorious, and works of ſupererogation, and had exceeded to that degree, that it was thought neceſſary to paſs the act of Mortmain in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, to reſtrain that ſilly prodigal humour, ſo detrimental to the ſtate.

Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, Warwick and Arundel, one of the twelve peers who were impoſed on the monarchy in the reign of king Henry the Third, and did repel, with virtue and force, violence and vice, which had corrupted the government, doth with his beloved wife lie buried behind the choir on the ſouth ſide of the church; and his monument, compiled of ſolid ſtone, ſhews the antiquity thereof.

King Edward the Second, when he had taken upon himſelf the government, did ſoon contract the rage of his wife, the beautiful daughter of the king of France, and the violent hatred of his great noblemen, by his too much favouring Peter Gaveſton, an unworthy perſon, and the two Spencers, very evil counſellors, on whoſe behalf he had committed many actions unworthy of a king, grievous to his ſubjects, and intolerable to his nobility. He was taken priſoner by the army which the queen his wife, prince Edward his ſon, and his nobles had raiſed againſt him, and thruſt into priſon, and at laſt, by the contrivance of Roger Mortimer, (for whom, as it is ſaid, the queen had too great kindneſs) he was barbarouſly murdered in Berkeley caſtle by two wretched villains, who did run a red-hot iron up his fundament into his bowels. He was buried with ſmall ceremony on the left ſide of the choir; his monument is now ſhewn. Richard the Second held a parliament in this monaſtery in the former place.

The monaſtery of Gloceſter continued in the ſame form of government, but much improved in rents and buildings, until the reign of king Henry the Eighth. In the times of Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth, the tower, which is very beautiful, and adorned with large ſquare pinacles, was begun by abbot Seabrooke; but he died before it was finiſhed, and lies buried in an handſome ancient monument behind the right ſide of the choir. Abbot Seabrooke had intruſted the care of building this tower to Robert Tully, a monk of this monaſtery, and afterwards biſhop of St. David's, who finiſhed the ſame. The lofty cloiſters, and the choir, with the ſpacious chapel dedicated to the virgin Mary, mother of God, whoſe foundation was laid by Richard Haulace abbot, were about this time joined to the body of the church: the former tower ſtood in the grove, now called the Orchard, near an ancient building named the Infirmary, and could not be ſeen at any diſtance, only by its ſpire. The draught of that old tower, and of the ancient buildings, as they were in the time of the nuns, are curiouſly painted on the glaſs windows on the eaſt ſide of the great cloiſter, which are large, high, and every way beautiful.

Many gentlemen truly noble, of the county of Gloceſter, deſcended of ancient families, ſuch as are the Cliffords, Whittingtons, Throckmortons, Pauncefoots, and many others, have their coats of arms in two rows, one in the eaſt window of the virgin Mary's chapel, the other in a north chapel on the left ſide of the choir. Theſe had been generous benefactors in beautifying or enlarging the buildings of this monaſtery.

The Butlers, deſcended from the knightly family of the Butlers, who built the ſtately caſtle at Sudely, lie buried in a private chapel behind the right ſide of the choir.

Two abbots of this monaſtery took care to enlarge the weſt part of the body of the church in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. Parker, the laſt abbot, adorned and beautified the ſouth gate of the church, called King Edward's Gate, and did the like to the gate of the biſhop's palace. His monument is in a chapel on the left hand of the choir.

Of

Of GLOCESTER MONASTERY. By Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE.

IN the year of our Lord 680, and in the fifth year of king Æthelred, Oſrick, governor of Gloceſterſhire, by the grant of the ſaid king, founded a church in Gloceſter to the honour of St. Peter the apoſtle, and made his ſiſter Kyneburg abbeſs of the monaſtery. Ædburg, his kinſwoman, ſucceeded her, and Eaſe was made abbeſs next after her, who preſided 30 years, and obtained the donation of many lands; 20 hides at Windeſvil, 120 hides without the city. Afterwards Aldred, the governor of Gloceſterſhire, gave his eſtate at Colne, which conſiſted of 60 meſſuages. Buregred gave 10 hides at Fairford, 15 hides at Wiarcanſtane, 15 hides at Chedworth on the Hills, 3 meſſuages at Nimpsfield. All theſe lands were given to the monaſtery by Aldred the governor.—Annals of Winchcomb, in the Cotton library.

Ædelmund in like manner gave in Gelding 30 hides at Over, and 35 hides at Lech.

Æthelfled, the daughter of king Ælfred, died five years before her brother, and was buried in the monaſtery of St. Peter at Gloceſter, which ſhe and her huſband Æthelred, earl of Mercia, had founded with great care and charge, and had procured the bones of Oſwald, king of Northumberland, to be tranſlated thither from Bardeney. This monaſtery was in the next age deſtroyed by the Danes; but Aldred, archbiſhop of York, did afterwards rebuild it, which is now the chief monaſtery in that city.

There is in the city of Gloceſter a monaſtery dedicated to St. Peter: the foundation of it was begun by Alfred, archbiſhop of York, as I have ſaid before, more than once. Abbot Serlo found no more than three monks in this monaſtery; he procured a ſmall addition from king William the Conqueror. But how much this monaſtery did afterwards increaſe, by the bleſſing of God, and the great induſtry of this abbot, can ſcarce be expreſſed in words.—William of Malmſbury.

In the ſame city of Gloceſter, in the reign of king Ælfred, his daughter Elfled and her huſband Æthelred built a monaſtery there, and ſpared no coſt in its building or in its maintenance; and they cauſed the reliques of king Oſwald to be removed from Bardeney, and to be brought thither, that all Mercia might pay a reſpect to this monaſtery. It flouriſhed much until the invaſion of the Danes, and there was always an intimate correſpondence between this monaſtery and the monaſtery of Malmſbury, as appears by the archives of each church. But the canons of the church, by the cruel ravage of war, were forced to quit their habitations, and were kindly received by Alfred archbiſhop of York, who then was biſhop of Worceſter, and was under an obligation to take care of them, as being within his dioceſe. Turſtan likewiſe the archbiſhop took a ſpecial care of them, in cleaning and beautifying the tomb of St. Oſwald, and by enlarging their church. In digging the old foundations on the ſouth ſide to erect new, they found the graves of Æthelred and his wife Ethelfled; and the view of their bodies did confirm the ancient reverence which had been obſerved towards them.

In the year 1058, Aldred, biſhop of Worceſter, did with great pomp dedicate to the honour of St. Peter, the prince of the apoſtles, the church in the city of Gloceſter, which he had rebuilt from the ground.—R. Hoveden.

Here follows concerning the firſt FOUNDATION of the MONASTERY at GLOCESTER, by OSRIC the Governor thereof, with Licence granted by King ÆTHELRED.

IN the year of our Lord 681, Æthelred, king of the Mercians, the fourth from Penda, who was the firſt king thereof, did in the twenty-fifth year of his reign readily grant to two officers in the province of the Wixes, Oſrich and Oſwald, who were two brothers of noble extract, that Oſrich ſhould have 300 tributary tenants in Gloceſterſhire, and that Oſwald ſhould in like manner have 300 meſſuages in Perſhore.

Oſrich, by licence from king Æthelred, out of his own poſſeſſions, did build in the city of Gloceſter a ſtately monaſtery, in honour of St. Peter the apoſtle, which was confirmed by Theodore archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by Boſel the firſt biſhop of Worceſter, and placed therein his ſiſter Keneburg, as abbeſs. After her, Eadburg his kinſwoman was the next abbeſs, who had been queen to Wulfred king of the Mercians; and after her, Gaſſe was abbeſs, who governed the monaſtery 33 years with great reputation, and ſtrict obſervations of eccleſiaſtical rules: ſhe acquired many eſtates, 20 hides in Alre, 20 hides in Pindeſwell for a ſheep ſlate.

Adelred, governor of the Wixes, gave his inheritance to the church; that is, he gave 60 tenements in Colne St. Ælwin. Burgred, king of the Mercians, gave 10 hides in Fairford, and 15 hides in Wyarkeſton, and 15 hides in Chedworth on the hills. Adelred did alſo give 120 hides without the city of Gloceſter, at the place now called the Barton, and 3 meſſuages in Nimpsfield. Edelmund the governor gave 30 meſſuages, and 38 in Over, and 35 in Norleach. Nodehard, the earl and captain of the king's guards, gave 4 meſſuages in Evencandeffeld.

All theſe gifts and lands of inheritance were confirmed in many ſynods and councils. Ethelred, the aforementioned king of Mercia, in the thirtieth year of his reign, renouncing all temporal affairs, ſurrendered his kingdom to Kynred his brother's ſon, and was ſhaved a monk in the monaſtery of Bardeney. He was at firſt only a monk, and was afterwards advanced to be abbot. He died 716, and entered into eternal joys.

In the year 708, Kynred, the king of Mercia, and Offa, the king of the Eaſt Saxons, reſigned their kingdoms, and went to Rome in the time of pope Conſtantine, and there became monks, and continued ſo to their deaths, and then paſſed into a heavenly kingdom. Theſe kings did much good to the monks of St. Peter at Gloceſter.

Of CENRED, King of MERCIA.

IN the year 708, Kenred, king of Northumberland, died. Oſrich ſucceeded him; he had lately built the monaſtery at Gloceſter, and died the 9th of May, in the twelfth year of his reign, and lies buried in the church of St. Peter, before the altar of St. Petronelle, in the north ſide of the monaſtery, in the year of our Lord 729.

Of the Abbeſs KYNEBURG.

KYNEBURG, the ſiſter of king Oſrich, was conſecrated abbeſs of the monaſtery at Gloceſter, by Boſill the firſt biſhop of Worceſter: ſhe governed the monaſtery 29 years with a ſtrict diſcipline, and preſerved it in good reputation, and procured many gifts to it. At laſt, after ſhe had preſided 29 years, ſhe

died, and lies buried before the altar of St. Petronelle, in the monaſtery, where her brother Oſrich was afterwards buried. She died 19 years before her brother.

Edburg ſucceeded her; ſhe was the wife and queen of Wulfere, king of the Mercians; and, after the death of her huſband, ſhe forſook this world, and contracted herſelf to a holy life in the monaſtery of St. Peter, and was conſecrated abbeſs by St. Egwin, the third biſhop of Worceſter, from biſhop Boſill, and governed the monaſtery in a ſober and religious manner; and, after ſhe had ruled 25 years, ſhe was buried in the ſame monaſtery, near her predeceſſor and ſiſter Kyneburg, by Wilfrid biſhop of Worceſter.

Eva ſucceeds her in the year 725: ſhe was the wife and queen of Wulfere, the ſon of king Penda, and was conſecrated abbeſs of Gloceſter by Wilfrid biſhop of Worceſter. She governed the monaſtery in chaſtity and ſtrict diſcipline 33 years, and obtained many gifts for their ſubſiſtence, which were confirmed in divers ſynods. She at laſt died in the twelfth year of king Offa, and was buried near her two ſiſters and predeceſſors in the year 767. After her deceaſe, there were no more abbeſſes, or any diſcipline in that monaſtery, by reaſon of the great wars between the kings, which continued until the coming in of king Egbrit, which happened in the year 800. This king Egbrit united all the kingdoms under one government, and the fierce and unruly people did now fear war and diſturbances more than quiet and a general peace. But all decency in religion had forſook the monaſtery upon the ſiſters diſperſing themſelves, who were forced to fly to avoid violence and war. The monaſtery afterwards fell under ſecular power, but continued in great diſtraction until the time that Wolſtan was biſhop of Worceſter, which was in the year 1002.

An Account of the SECULAR PRIESTS who governed the Church of St. PETER in GLOCESTER, from the Departing of the Nuns until the Monks were introduced.

IN the year 1022, Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter, and afterwards archbiſhop of York, with the leave of king Canute the leader of the Danes, who did advance holy church, and granted and renewed its ancient liberties, as Peter of Poictou affirms, did reform thoſe prieſts who did at that time govern the church of St. Peter, and did conſtitute therein regular monks, that they might the better preſerve the church under the protection of God, and the apoſtles Peter and Paul, according to the rules of the bleſſed Benedict. He did conſecrate Edric to be the firſt abbot and guardian of that monaſtery, who ruled 37 years, and did much impair the revenues of the monaſtery, for he ſold away the manors of Badgworth and Hatherly. This abbot died in the thirty-ſeventh year of his preferment: he had left this place, and was buried elſewhere. Wolſtan, a monk of Worceſter, ſucceeds him in the year 1058.

A DECLARATION under the Hand-writing of Abbot EDRIC.

I Edric abbot of Ealdanhame do make known, and declare by this writing under my hand, that I being compelled in my great neceſſity, did grant to a certain Starmacotto the lands in Hatherly and Badgworth belonging to the church, to hold for his life; which I did in conſideration of money lent by him, amounting to 15 l. with which I did redeem all the other farms belonging to the monaſtery, from that great exaction throughout England, called Lord Gelt. Witneſſes hereunto are Wolſtan archbiſhop of York, Leſſey biſhop of Worceſter, Aglaff Earl, and the whole ſociety of the ancient monaſtery, and Anna the abbeſs, and all the brethren of the monaſtery of St. Oſwald; and Wihiſide the chief magiſtrate, and all the citizens of Gloceſter, and many more both Engliſhmen and Danes: wherefore, if he who holds the lands ſhall any ways be incumbred in the ſame, let him make amends out of his own; but let the land be diſcharged, and return again to the monaſtery after his death. Theſe things happened about the year 1022, when Canute was king.

Aldred biſhop of Worceſter did conſecrate Wulſtan a monk of Worceſter to be abbot of Gloceſter in the year 1058, and by licence from king Edward the Confeſſor did inſtitute him into that place. Aldred built the church quite new from the foundation, and did dedicate it with great pomp to the honour of St. Peter the prince of the apoſtles. He reſerved from the publick ſtock, to his own uſe, the manors of Lech, Odinton, Standiſh, and Berton; but he did this for the ſake of hoſpitality, and not towards the charges of building. Aldred was afterwards conſecrated archbiſhop of York, and did then appropriate theſe manors to the church of York.

Wulſtan went to Jeruſalem, and died beyond ſea in the year 1072, in the fourteenth year after he was made abbot, and in the ſeventeenth year of the reign of Edward the ſon of Egelred. Theſe things were acted the fourteenth of October, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. Biſhop Aldred after this went beyond ſea, and travelled through Hungary to Jeruſalem, which no Engliſh archbiſhop or biſhop was ever known to do before.

In the year 862, Burgred, by the favour and providence of Almighty God, king of Mercia, confirms all the grants which had been made to the church of St. Peter by the kings his predeceſſors, Ethelred, Ethelbald, Offa, and Kenulph; and by the conſent, advice and approbation of all his nobles, he made this church free, and diſcharged from all temporal ſervices and duties: he did the ſame to all the monaſteries and places which did depend and owed obedience to this church, upon this condition only, that prayers and interceſſions ſhould be conſtantly made in the church day and night, without book, for him and his lawful heirs. Theſe things were acted and performed in the year 862, with the licence and confirmation of Burgred king of the Mercians, and of archbiſhop Cheolnoth at Walſeburnham.

Of SERLO, the firſt Abbot of the Monaſtery of St. PETER in GLOCESTER after the Conqueſt.

IN the year 1072, after the death of Wulſtan abbot of Gloceſter, whom archbiſhop Alred had preferred to that church, the reverend father abbot Serlo ſucceeded him in the ſame year, on the twenty-ninth day of Auguſt. He found only two monks of full age in the monaſtery, and about eight youths. This father had been a canon of the church of Abricatenſis under the biſhop Michael: he was afterwards a monk in the church of St. Michael of Montetumba. In the fifth year after his profeſſion of a religious life, at the deſire and leave of king William the Conqueror, and at the requeſt of the reverend Oſmund then chancellor to the king, and afterwards biſhop of Saliſbury, Serlo undertook the government of this church; and by the conſent of king William, he was conſecrated abbot of Gloceſter by St. Wolſtan biſhop of Worceſter.

He

He procured many goods and revenues to be given to the church, and recovered the manors of Frorceſter and Coln St. Alwin's, which had been alienated in the time of his predeceſſor; and had prevailed with the archbiſhop of York, by the mediation of king William the Conqueror, to reſtore ſeveral manors which had formerly belonged to the monaſtery: ſome other manors were left incumbered, until the time of abbot Hameline. This ſame father did likewiſe procure for this church, from the pope, a thouſand days relaxation of penance.

In the year 1077, Odo took upon him the religious habit under the government of the venerable abbot Serlo. Odo had before born the office of ſteward of the houſe, by whoſe means and induſtry the church of Gloceſter had been much improved in their lands and poſſeſſions.

In the year 1089, the foundation of the church of Gloceſter was begun on the feſtival of the apoſtles Peter and Paul. The reverend Robert biſhop of Hereford laid the firſt ſtone, in the preſence of abbot Serlo.

Of the BARTON and other Manors being reſtored to the Church of St. PETER.

IN the year 1095, on Palm-Sunday, the moſt reverend Thomas archbiſhop of York did reſtore to the church of Gloceſter the manors of Leck, Odynton, Standiſh and Barton, very much blaming himſelf, and ſtriking his breaſt, and falling on his knees, becauſe he had detained them ſo long. This was done in the preſence of abbot Serlo, in the chapter-houſe of the monks, many others being preſent and rejoicing at it. His predeceſſor archbiſhop Aldred, about 39 years ſince, had taken away theſe manors from the monaſtery, under colour for keeping hoſpitality in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor.

Of the DEDICATION of the Church of St. PETER in GLOCESTER, in the Time of Abbot SERLO.

IN the year 1100, on the fifteenth of July, being Sunday, the church which abbot Serlo, of venerable memory, had built from the ground at Gloceſter, was dedicated with great honour by Sampſon biſhop of Worceſter, Gundulph biſhop of Rocheſter, and Henry biſhop of Bangor.

In the year 1101, Henry, ſurnamed the Clerk, king of England, did grant the manor of Mayſmore to the monaſtery of Gloceſter, with the woods and plains, with all other appurtenances, in as full manner as he himſelf held it.

In the year 1102, the church of St. Peter in Gloceſter, with the city, was conſumed by fire, after abbot Serlo, of venerable memory, had with great pains and labour acquired much money and many lands in Ledeney, Lynkeholt, Dunteſborne, a water-mill in Stonehouſe, Glaſebury, Sotteſhore, Nympesfield, Cleyngrey, Lyttelton, Aſperton, Clyfford, the church of St. Peter in Hereford, Seldene in Devonſhire, and many more which are ſpecified in a calendar of their donations, in an alphabetical method.

In the year 1104, abbot Serlo having in all his affairs employed Odo the ſteward, for his aſſiſtant and coadjutor, about the ſixty-eighth year of his age, and the thirty-third year of his preſiding in the abbey, on the third day of March, and the fifth Sunday after Aſh-Wedneſday, towards the evening of that day departed this life, leaving behind him an hundred monks in the monaſtery, to whom Peter ſucceeded, who before was the prior.

Theſe are the DONATIONS of all the GOODS, Temporal and Spiritual, belonging to the Monaſtery of St. PETER at GLOCESTER.

ALRE.

ETHELBALD, king of the Mercians, gave to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter, and to the nuns there, twenty hides of land in a village called Alre.

ASPERTONE.

Robert Curtoiſe gave to God, and St. Peter, and to the monks of that place, one hide of land in Herefordſhire, called Aſpertone, in the tenth year of the reign of king William Rufus, in the twenty-fifth year of the preſidency of abbot Serlo.

ALWESTONE.

Walter the ſheriff gave to God, and St. Peter at Gloceſter, and to the monks of that place, the church of St. Helene of Alweſtone, with one yard-land in the ſame pariſh, in the ſeventh year of king Henry the Firſt, the abbey being at that time vacant by the death of Serlo.

ABLODE and PAYGRAVE.

King Henry the Firſt gave to God, and St. Peter at Gloceſter, and to the monks of the ſame place, Ablode and the grove of Barton called Paygrave, in exchange for the place where now the tower of Gloceſter ſtandeth, where was heretofore an orchard belonging to the monks. The ſame king Henry, in the ninth year of his reign, when Peter was abbot, gave ſix ridges of land behind Ablode's Court. Alſo Radulph de Wylinton, and Olympias his wife, gave ſix ridges of land behind Ablode's Court, when Thomas Bredone was abbot, in the twelfth year of the reign of king Henry the ſecond after the Conqueſt.

AMNY.

In the year 1126. I Wynebald of Balon, one of the greater barons of king Henry the firſt after the Conqueſt, and Roger my ſon, have granted to St. Peter of Gloceſter half an hide in Amny, which Thomas an Engliſhman did hold, quit and diſcharged from every thing which belongs to the king, except the king's Danegelt. And we likewiſe, I and my ſon Roger, have granted the ſaid land to God and St. Peter, and to the brothers of Gloceſter, free and diſcharged from any thing relating to us, except the king's Danegelt. And I Wynebald am a witneſs, that this was done before the monks of Tewkſbury had the manor of Aurenell.

BROCKRUP.

Adeliza, the wife of Roger de Brei, gave Brockrup, with the church thereof, to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, in the time of abbot Serlo.

BROCKRUP.

Roger the firſt, and Hugh his heir, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter eight acres of land near to Brockthrop Court, whilſt Hameline was abbot.

BROCKRUP.

Gilbert de Myners confirms the grant of thoſe lands which Roger the firſt gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, in Brockthrop, and in la Rugge, when Hameline was abbot.

BOCKHOLT.

In the year 1121, Helyas Giffard, and Ala his wife, and their ſon Elias, granted to the monks of Gloceſter, by deed which they laid upon the altar, their land in Bockholt, the woods and the plains eſtimated at half an hide and half a yard-land, free from all ſervices to the king, and diſcharged of all other cuſtoms, except Danegelt to the king. This was executed whilſt William was abbot.

BOCK-

BOCKHOLT.

In the year 1096, Helyas Giffard gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, a parcel of wood-ground, with three cottages; which grant was confirmed by king William the Second, in the time of abbot Serlo.

BARTON-ABBATS.

Aldred, governor of Gloceſterſhire, gave to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter, and to the nuns there, an hundred hides of land, which are now called Barton-Abbats. This was done when Eva was abbeſs.

BRANKAMFELD.

Earl Bodehard, the king's lieutenant, gave to God, and to St. Peter of Gloceſter, and to the nuns there, four meſſuages in Brankamfeld, in the time when Kyneburg was abbeſs.

BACHE.

Bernard of New-market gave to God, and to St. Peter of Gloceſter, one hide of land called the Bache, lying in the pariſh of Coverne. This was given in the time when Serlo was abbot.

BERY.

William gave Bery; in lieu of which, his brother Gotelin gave to the monks Selden in Devonſhire whilſt Serlo was abbot.

BEVERSTONE.

Anſelme de Gorney gave to God, and to St. Peter of Gloceſter, five quarters of acres of land in Beverſtone, with the advowſon of the church of that place, in the time of John Gamage being abbot.

KING'S-BERTON.

In the ninteenth year of king Edward the third after the Conqueſt, this king gave and granted to the monks of Gloceſter the manor of King's-Berton, with the fiſhery in the ſtanding pools within Minſterworth, and half the fiſhery in Duny, at a rent in fee-farm, in exchange for the church of Wyrardſbury, in the time of Ada of Staunton being abbot.

BROCKWORTH.

In the year 1260, John Deffeld abbot purchaſed of Lawrence de Chandos knight, fifty-five acres of arable land in Brockworth, and forty acres of incloſure; and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained three hundred acres.

BERNEWOOD.

William the Conqueror, king of England, gave to the monks of Gloceſter the manor of Bernewood, with all its appurtenances, in the time of Serlo being abbot.

BROMFELD.

In the year 1155, the canons of Bromfeld gave their church and themſelves to St. Peter of Gloceſter, and became monks there, by the hand of Gilbert biſhop of Hereford. Confirmed by Theobald archbiſhop of York, in the time when Hameline was abbot.

BOYTONE.

Helias Boy Giffard, for the ſoul's health of Berta his wife, and his anceſtors, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter, the church of St. Mary de Boyton, and the church of St. George de Orcheſton, with the chapel of St. Andrew of Winterborn; with the lands, tythes, meadows, paſtures, ways, paths, and whatſoever appertaineth to the ſaid churches, ſaving the tenure of the church of Finctenay. This was given in the time of abbot Hameline.

Walter Giffard, ſon of Helias, granted and confirmed the church of Boyton to the monks of Gloceſter, with all its appurtenances, with half an hide of land, in the ſame vill, and the tythes of the whole vill, with a building for eight oxen, one beaſt, and a hundred and twenty-two ſheep; and all the tythes of the vill, both of the demeane lands, and of the tenant lands, of all things that good Chriſtians ought to pay tythes. This was in the time when Hameline was abbot.

BOYTONE.

Helias Giffard laid claim to the church of Boytone. Abbot Thomas Carbonell for peace ſake granted him the church of Orcheſton, with the chapel of Winterborn, reſerving the church of Barton. The lord Goſeline, biſhop of Saliſbury, granted and confirmed to the convent of St. Peter of Gloceſter the gift made by Helias Giffard and Walter his ſon. John biſhop of Saliſbury confirmed and ordered, by virtue of his epiſcopal authority, that the church of Barton ſhould pay 40 s. a year to the monks of Gloceſter to keep hoſpitality.

BROMPTONE.

William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter the manor of Bromptone, with a fiſhery in Wye, with the land lying by the bank of Wye, whilſt Serlo was abbot.

BOKELAND.

Kynred, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Bokeland, when Edburg was abbeſs.

BURNEHAM.

Robert confirmed the gift of his father Harald, and moreover gave the church of Burneham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be ſettled there; which was agreed to, but never performed. He farther gave unto them the tythes of all his manors, of all things which Chriſtians ought to pay tythes. Theobald the archbiſhop confirmed it; John, biſhop of Saliſbury, did likewiſe confirm it.

CHURCHAM and HIGHNAM.

A certain nobleman, by name Wulfin le Rue, at the time when the monks firſt inhabited Gloceſter, unhappily killed ſix preſbyters between Churcham and Gloceſter, who, being confounded at that horrible crime, went to the pope to beg abſolution: his repentance was accepted, and he was abſolved, upon condition to maintain ſix prieſts, who ſhould ſing prayers for him. He returned home chearfully, and gave Chircham and Hynham, with the meadows, plains, woods and paſtures, extending to the river Severn, unto the church of St. Peter, upon this condition, that ſeven monks, inſtead of the ſeven prieſts, ſhould be for ever maintained, to pray to God on his behalf. This was when Edric was abbot.

CLIFFORD.

In the year 1099, Roger de Bulley, knight, gave Clifford to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter; which was confirmed by king William when Serlo was abbot.

CELESWORTH.

William the Second, king of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter two brekes of wood within his fee of Celeſworth, with a grove, and ſome ſmall meads adjoining to them, in free alms. Witneſs William the chancellor at Newnham, in the time of abbot Serlo.

CELESWORTH.

King William the Second granted to Serlo the abbot, and to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter, two brekes of wood in his fee of Celeſworth, with the grove, and the ſmall meads adjoining to it, in free alms.

CELESWORTH.

King Henry his brother confirms to the monks Odo and Hugh, and to the whole convent of Gloceſter, two new ploughed grounds, and the wood which grows in the midſt of them, with the adjoining little meads, lying in his manor of Celeſworth, in free alms, in fee, and as free and quit from all charges, as his brother William had given the ſame.

CRANHAM.

Helias Giffard, ſon of Helias the elder, and Ala his wife, when he became monk, gave Cranham to St.

St. Peter, and to the monks of Gloceſter ſerving God, in the time when Hameline was abbot.

COLNE-ROGERS.

In the year 1105, Roger of Gloceſter, knight, was grievouſly wounded at Waleyſon, and gave Colne on the hills to the monks of Gloceſter, for the good of his ſoul. It was called Culne-Rogers, and the grant was confirmed by king Henry when the abbey was vacant by the death of abbot Serlo.

CERNEY.

Walter, the ſheriff of Gloceſter, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter the church of Cerney, with the tythes thereof; which was confirmed by king Henry when Peter was abbot.

CHESTERTON.

Robert de Oiley, ſon of Nigel de Oiley, gave tythes of Ceſtretone to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter, when Serlo was abbot.

COMBE.

Bernard de Baſkervile, when he took upon him the habit of a monk, gave himſelf, and one hide of land in Cumbe, to the church of St. Peter at Gloceſter. Walter and Robert de Baſkervile did confirm the ſame in the time of abbot Hameline.

COBERLY.

The manor of Cuburley was given to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter when Edith was abbeſs. It was anciently called Turpyndeſvelle.

CASTLE-GODRIC.

William the Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, gave to the monks of Gloceſter, in pure alms, one water-mill, with the toll, cuſtom, and grinding, of the whole vill of Caſtle-Godric, except the grinding of the caſtle itſelf, with the cuſtom of all the vill of Hunſton, and with all the appurtenances belonging to the ſaid mill. This was given when Henry Folet was abbot.

COLN-ALWYNS.

In the year 1217, Silveſter, biſhop of Worceſter, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter the church of Culne St. Ælwin to their own uſe, for the increaſe of hoſpitality, when Henry Blond was abbot. Athelred, governor of Gloceſterſhire, gave his lands to the ſame church; that is, he gave ſixty meſſuages of his land lying in Culne St. Ælwins.

DUNTESBURNE.

In the year 1085, Walter, the founder of St. Peter of Hereford, died on the 27th day of March: his body was honourably interred in the chapter-houſe of Gloceſter. His wife Ermeline did then give to the church the village of Dunteſburn, conſiſting of five hides, for the redemption of the ſoul of her huſband: Serlo was then abbot.

DUNTESBORN.

In the year 1100, Gilbert de Eſkecot, with his wife, and ſon Robert, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter his lands which he had in Dunteſborn, for the good of the ſoul of Walter de Lacy, and of his own ſoul, when Serlo was abbot.

DUNI.

Roger, earl of Hereford, gave half of the fiſhery of Duny to God, and the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter. King Henry the Second confirmed the grant, in the time when Hameline was abbot.

DUNI.

Roger de Staunton gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter one yard-land called Duni, and a huſbandman with his land. Cecilia Talbot confirmed this with her own grant, in the time of abbot Hameline.

The TYTHE of VENISON.

King Henry gave and confirmed to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter the tythe of all veniſon which ſhould be taken in the foreſt of Gloceſterſhire. King Stephen confirmed it in the time of abbot Peter.

EASTLECH.

Eſtlech was given to St. Peter.

EDMUNDESTON.

In the year 1095, Odo, the ſon of Gamaliel, gave to St. Peter of Gloceſter Plinctru in Devonſhire, for which Nicholas de la Parle gave Elmundeſton in Warwickſhire. King William the Second confirmed it in the time of abbot Serlo.

EWENNY.

In the year 1141, Maurice of London, the ſon of William of London, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter the church of St. Michael of Ewenny, and the church of St. Bridgid, with the chapel of Ugmore of Lanſey, and the church of St. Michael of Colveſton, with the lands, meadows, and all other things belonging to the ſame, free and quit, in pure alms, on condition that there ſhall be a convent of monks in that place. He moreover gave the church of Oſtrenewe in Goer, and the church of Penbray, and the church of St. Iſmael, with the lands and tythes belonging to the ſame; which was confirmed by Theobald archbiſhop of Canterbury, when Gilbert was abbot.

EWIAS.

In the year 1100, Herald, lord of Ewias, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter the church of St. Michael, with the chapel of St. Nicholas of the Caſtle, and the chapel of St. James of Ewias, and the chapel of St. Kaene, with the chapel of Caneros, in pure and perpetual alms, on condition that there ſhall be always a convent at Ewias ſerving God. He farther granted the tythes of all corn, of veniſon and honey, and of all things whereof good Chriſtians ought to pay tythes. He alſo granted the church of Foy, with one plough's tillage, and the tythes of the fiſheries in Foy. He gave a water-mill, and the church of Hidred, with all its appurtenances, and the church of Alyngetone, and the church of Burnham. Moreover he gave the tythes of his demeans throughout all his lands, to their own uſe, and the tythes of all his mills, and of Eelles. Theobald the archbiſhop confirmed this grant, which was in the time when Hameline was abbot.

EWIAS.

Robert did confirm the gift of his father Herald, and moreover did give the church of Burnham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be ſettled in that place: this was agreed, but not performed. He farther gave the tythes of all his manors as fully as any Chriſtians ought to pay them. Theobald archbiſhop of Canterbury did confirm this grant when Hameline was abbot.

In the year 1126, Winebald of Balon, with the conſent of Roger his ſon, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter a water-mill in Framelode, and half an hide of land in Amney, which Thoni an Engliſhman held free and quit from all charges except Danegelt to the king. He alſo gave Rodford, as appears by our evidences and writings. Both king William the Second and king Henry did confirm this grant in the time of Serlo the abbot.

FRONCESTRE.

Raban the Engliſhman, Revenſwert, and a famous brother of king Beornulph, gave Froncеſter to God, and the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, in the time when the canons ſecular poſſeſſed the monaſtery.

FRONCESTRE.

In the year 1225, William de Bloys, biſhop of Hereford, at the deſire of John de Columna, cardinal

of the church of Rome, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter the church of Fronceſter, with the chapel of Nimpsfield, provided that a ſufficient vicar be there aſſigned. This was in the time of abbot Breden.

FAIRFORD.

Burgred, king of the Wixes, gave to God, and to St. Peter of Gloceſter, and to the nuns of that place, two hides of land in Fayreford, when Eva was abbeſs.

FORDE.

Robert, conſul of Gloceſter, gave to God, and to St. Peter of Gloceſter, a water-mill in Forde, when William was abbot.

FRYTHMORE.

Walter Giffard gave to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter, his ſhare which he had in Frythmore. In the time when Thomas Carbonell was abbot, there was a treaty between the monks and the ſaid Walter Giffard, in which it was agreed, that two parts in one of all the land in Wyingwiche ſhould remain to the monaſtery, and that the third part and the advowſon of the church, and the manſion-houſe, ſhould belong to the ſaid Walter.

GLASEBURY.

In the year 1088, when Serlo was abbot, Bernard of New-market gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, Glaſebury with all its appurtenances, free and clear, and all the tythes of his demeans which he had in Brekeneyham, viz. of all corn, cattle, cheeſe, veniſon and honey: he alſo gave the church of Great Covere, with all the tythes of that pariſh, and the lands belonging to that church, and one hide called Bache: king William the Second conſented to it, and confirmed it in the ſecond year of his reign. This year, by means of the wars between the great men in England, the city of Gloceſter, and the church of St. Peter, were deſtroyed.

GLASEBURY.

Abbot Gilbert changed the manor of Glaſebury with the lord Walter de Cliffard for the manor of Eſtleche, whereby Walter had Glaſebury, excepting the advowſon of the church, (which was reſerved to the monks of Gloceſter) and the monks of Gloceſter had Eſtleche, with its appurtenances, in the beſt manner as ever the ſaid Walter did enjoy the ſame. This was confirmed by earl Roger in the year 1144: it was in the ſame year confirmed by king Stephen.

GUYTING.

In the year 1009, Gunurd de Loges gave to the monks of Gloceſter, for the good of the ſoul of her huſband Juric, two hides of land in Guiting; which was confirmed both by king William the Second, and by king Henry, in the time of abbot Serlo.

GARE.

Alexander de Cormell gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter one water-mill in Gare, with all its appurtenances. King Henry the Second confirmed it, when Thomas Carbonel was abbot.

GLOCESTER.

In the year 1109, Robert de Baſkeville, after his return from Jeruſalem, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter one hide of land, without the walls of the city, where now is the orchard belonging to the monks. King Henry confirmed it when Peter was abbot.

GLOCESTER.

In the year 1125, Adeliza, the ſhreifeſſe, mother of Walter of Gloceſter, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter his houſes and rents which he had in Gloceſter, to wit, fourteen tenements, as they are mentioned in his grant, made when William was abbot.

HEREFORD.

In the year 1101, Hugh de Lacy gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter the church of St. Peter of Hereford, which his father had built from the ground, with the prebends, and whatſoever belonged to that church. Serlo was abbot at this time.

HEREFORD.

King William the Firſt granted and confirmed to the church of St. Peter of Hereford, ſo many of the lands which Walter de Lacy had given to that church which he himſelf had built, as related to four ploughs tillage, and ten vills with ten villaines, one villaine belonging to Stoke in Herefordſhire, one in Staunton in Shropſhire, one in Stoke in the ſame county, one in Webley in Herefordſhire, one in Brick Marisfrome in the ſame county; and five villaines and five villages in Gloceſterſhire, one in Guyting, one in Quennington, one in Stratone, one in Wyk in Dunteſborn, and one in Ham. Walter de Lacy gave two parts of the tythes of theſe ten vills to the ſaid church of Hereford. Hugh his ſon confirmed this grant: king Henry the Firſt did alſo confirm it. Walter de Lacy did likewiſe grant the church of St. Owen in Hereford, to which one tything and an houſe did belong, and gave the whole manſion-houſe. He commanded that all theſe lands ſhould be made free for ever from all cuſtoms. This was performed when Serlo was abbot.

HARTPURY.

Offa, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Hardpery to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, when Eve was abbeſs.

HINTON.

In the year 981, Elfred, ſiſter of king Ethelred, gave Hynetone to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, to pray for her ſoul. She was then barren, and in a low condition; and when five men were required for the king's wars out of this ſmall eſtate, they could not be had: then did the prieſts, who preſided in the church, go to her, and entreat her to ſpeak to the king on their behalf, which ſhe did on the nativity of our Lord: when the king was at a feaſt, ſhe fell down on her knees, and obtained that thoſe lands ſhould for ever after be quit and free from all charges.

HINTON.

In the year 1156, it was adjudged in the county-court of Gloceſterſhire, that the manor of Hynetone being, time out of mind, free from all charges, therefore it ought to be free from and quit from fines for murder. This was done when Hameline was abbot.

HOPEMALEYSEL.

In the year 1102, William de Pomery gave to the monks at Gloceſter the village called Bery in Devonſhire, for which his brother Goſline gave Seldene, for which we now have Hopemaleyſel; king Henry the Firſt agreeing to it, and confirming it, when Serlo was abbot.

HAMPTON.

William Revel gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter one hide of land in Hamptone, with the conſent of Bernard of New-market. King Henry the Firſt confirmed it when Peter was abbot.

HIDE.

Helewiſe, the widow of William de Ebroys, gave to God, and the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, a piece of land called Hide, lying in Herefordſhire, which Walter de Lacy gave to her on marriage. King Henry the Firſt confirmed the grant when William was abbot.

HAMPTON.

Hugh Talemach, when he took upon him the monk's habit at Gloceſter, he gave one moyety of the town of Hampton, with the church thereof. His ſon Peter did confirm

confirm it: king Henry the Second did alſo confirm it when Hameline was abbot.

HARSFIELD.

Roger earl of Hereford, when he became monk of Gloceſter, gave to the church 100 ferdingals of land in Herefordſhire; for which his brother Walter conſtable of Hereford gave ſix yard-lands in the time of Hameline, free and diſcharged from all earthly ſervice: he alſo gave two yard-lands againſt Briſtol highway, near the Park.

HEYCOT.

Robert de Beckesford gave to the monks of Gloceſter certain tythes in Heycote, in the time of abbot Peter.

HORCOT.

Patrick of Chaworth gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter a water-mill in Horcote, in the time of abbot William.

HEYTHROPE.

Ernulph de Heſding gave the church of Heythrope, Linkolt, and a water-mill, with the lands belonging to the prieſt and the church of Kempsford, with the lands belonging to the prieſt; and alſo all other lands, paſture grounds and privileges, which the monks in Gloceſter have in that place. Patrick of Chaworth and Maud his wife did teſtify and confirm, by their deed, all donations made by their children. Pagan the ſon of Patrick, of his own gift did grant that he, and his heirs after him, ſhall with his own workmen, and at his own charges, mow and make the tythes of his demeans at Kempsford. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this, and of his own gift gave to the monks of Gloceſter four marks yearly out of the church of Kempsford, when Serlo was abbot.

HARTPURY.

King Henry the Firſt gave to the monks of Gloceſter, the new-ploughed grounds in Hardpyrie, in the twenty-third year of his reign, when William was abbot.

JANESWORTH.

Robert de Bertone, earl, gave 20s. yearly out of his rent in Gloceſterſhire to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, to wit, 10s. out of Janeſworth, and 10s. out of Chedworth, in the time when Walter de Lacy was abbot.

Radulph de Southle gave Janeworth to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, free and quit of all ſervices. King Henry confirmed it when Gilbert was abbot: King Stephen did alſo confirm it.

JANEWORTH.

Reginald Thucks gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, and to the monks ſerving God, in pure and perpetual alms, his village of Janeworth, free and quit from all ſervices and cuſtoms which did any ways belong to him or his heirs, to be enjoyed by them in perpetual right of inheritance. King Stephen confirmed this when Walter de Lacy was abbot.

KEMPSFORD.

Patrick of Chaworth, the ſon of Patrick, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, in pure alms, one water-mill called Horcote in the village of Kynemareſforde, with the lands adjoining and belonging to the ſaid mill, and the tythes of the meadows of the ſaid village; king Henry the Firſt confirming it in the time when William was abbot.

Patrick de Chaworth gave to the monks of Gloceſter three mills in Kynemeresforde, which king William the Second did confirm in the time of abbot Serlo.

KEMPSFORD.

John biſhop of Worceſter did decree, and of his own free will did confirm, unto abbot Breedone, and to the convent of St. Peter of Gloceſter, two ſheaves of tythes of the church of Kynemeresforde, with the lands and the other appurtenances which they did hitherto enjoy, to hold for ever to their own proper uſes. The ſame biſhop John did grant to the monks four marks of ſilver yearly, iſſuing out of four yard-lands in Kynemeresforde, to be received by the vicar.

KYLPEC.

In the year 1134, Hugh, the ſon of William Norman, gave to God and to St. Peter, and to the monks of Gloceſter, the church of St. David of Kylpec, with the chapel of the bleſſed Mary of the Caſtle, and all theſe churches and chapels, and the lands which did belong to them, and all tythes of all his lands, of corn, hay, flax, wool, cheeſe, colts, calves, lambs, pigs, and of all other things of which Chriſtians ought to pay tythes. He granted alſo that the pigs of the prior might go intermixed with his, and eat the malt; moreover he granted the joint benefit of his woods for the uſe of the monaſtery. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbot.

KETERINGHAM.

Radulph, the ſon of Walter, gave to the monks the tythes of Keteringham, and thirty acres of land. William de Curam gave the tythes of his demeans in the ſame village, in the time when Serlo was abbot.

DENE.

In the year 1080, Walter de Lacy gave to St. Peter of Gloceſter his lands in Dene; to which king William the Firſt gave his conſent, and did confirm the ſame. It was done at Berkeley, firſt making an offering to the Lord and to St. Peter. Walter his ſon was then an infant, and Serlo was abbot.

DENE.

The charter of Gilbert biſhop of Hereford concerning the church-yard of Dene, in the time when Hameline was abbot.

DENE.

Roger de Staunton gave to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter, the water-courſe of Dene and of Clench, to be brought to the mill-pound in the ſeventh year of king Richard, and in the time when Thomas Breedone was abbot.

HYNELEDENE.

In the year 1239, Richard de Wigmore gave the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter his land in Hyneledene, and one hide, with the groves, paſtures, meadows, and all appurtenances which Jeoffry de le Dene did enjoy. This was done when Henry Folet was abbot.

LYNKEHOLT.

Ernulph de Heſding gave Lynkeholt to God and St. Peter on the day of the purification of the virgin Mary, in the year 1081, at Saliſbury. King William the Firſt gave his conſent, and confirmed it in the time when Serlo was abbot.

LECH.

In the year 1094, on Palm Sunday, Thomas archbiſhop of York reſtored to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, Lech, Odington, Standiſh and Barton, much blaming himſelf, and beating his breaſt, that he had detained them ſo long. This was done when Serlo was abbot.

LITLETON.

In the year 1096, Hugh of the Port was made monk at Wincheſter: he then gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, Litleton in Hampſhire, which was confirmed by king William the Second. Henry the ſon of Hugh of the Port confirmed his father's gift: Adam of the Port did likewiſe confirm it in the time of abbot Serlo.

LANCARVAN.

Robert the ſon of Hamon gave the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter,

ter, and gave Penham with fifteen hides of land. King William the Firſt confirmed it when Serlo was abbot.

St. MARTIN's in LONDON.

Radulph Peverell gave the church of St. Martin to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter. Peverell alſo gave all the lands which belonged to the prieſt. King William the Second confirmed it when Serlo was abbot.

MAYSEMORE.

King Henry the Firſt, in the year 1101, gave to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter, the manor of Mayſemore, with all the woods and plains thereunto belonging, as fully as ever he held the ſame, with all things appertaining to the ſaid land. The king confirmed this when Serlo was abbot.

NIMPSFIELD.

In the year 1087, Roger of Berkeley, the elder, when he delivered in a deſcription of all England into the king's court of Exchequer, he did at the ſame time give a deſcription of Nimpsfield.

NIMPSFIELD.

In the year 1093, Euſtace de Berkeley reſtored Nimdesfield to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter, when Serlo was abbot.

NIMPSFIELD.

King William the Firſt gave lands in Nimdesfield to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, and to abbot Wulſtan, to hold in as full and free manner as ever it had been formerly, and as in the reign of king Edward his kinſman, with the privilege of hearing judicial cauſes in all places; and forbad all invaſions on their rights.

NIMPSFIELD.

Articles of agreement with Nicholas the ſon of Robert, concerning the chapel of Nimdesfield, to which Nicholas has affixed his ſeal.

NEWBERG.

King William the Second, being grievouſly ſick at Gloceſter, gave to God, and to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, the church of St. Gundeley of Newberg, with fifteen hides.

NORTHWICH.

King William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, the church of St. Peter of Northwich, which ſtands in the market-place there. Thomas the archbiſhop did confirm the ſame to their own uſes, and deſired William biſhop of Norwich to confirm it likewiſe. This was done when Serlo was abbot. Walo of St. Peter gave the church of St. Peter, which ſtands in the market-place at Norwich, and himſelf, to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, in the time of abbot Serlo.

NORTONE.

In the year 1126, Robert ſon of Walter, and Aveline his wife, gave to God, and St. Peter of Gloceſter, the church of Norton, with the lands, tythes, and all other things belonging to the ſaid church, as fully as Emeline the mother of Aveline ſome years ſince had given the ſame, to be free, peaceable and quiet from all charges. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this grant in the time of abbot William.

NORTON.

William Briton, in the time when William was abbot, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, the church of Norton, with the five yard-lands. King Henry the Firſt confirmed it.

NORLECHE.

In the year 1220, King Henry, the ſon of king John, granted to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter the market of Northlech, with ſuit of court. This was granted on the feſtival of the apoſtles Peter and Paul when Henry Blont was abbot.

OVER.

In the year 804, Ethelrick, ſon of king Ethelmund, with the conſent of a ſynod, upon an invitation to the ſynod, granted thirty meſſuages in Over to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, and confirmed the grant of his father in the time when the canons ſecular reſided there.

OLENEY.

Ranulph, earl of Cheſter, gave to God, and to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter, 40s. yearly rent to a water-mill in Oleney, which deſcended to him by right of inheritance. He alſo confirmed a former grant of a mill in Toddewell, which Aliſe his ſiſter had given for the good of the ſoul of her huſband Richard the ſon of Gilbert, when Hamaline was abbot.

OSELWORTH.

Roger de Berkeley gave the church of Oſelworth to the priory of Stanley; and the church of Cowelege, and the church of Erlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uleye, with the tythes and lands, and whatſoever did belong to it.

St. PATERNE in WALES.

In the year 1111, Gilbert, the ſon of Richard, one of the chief noblemen of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter the land and church of Paterne in Wales, and all its appurtenances, as it is bounded by the ſea and two rivers; and half of the great fiſhery which he had made, and the tythes of all things belonging to the demeans of the caſtle of Penwedith.

PETSCHAWE.

In the year 1117, Wyſbert, of the king's houſhold, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, for the good of the ſoul of his wife Hawiſe, his lands in Petſwell, and laid the grant on the altar; and in the ſame chapter, Wybert reſtored the land which the abbot Serlo had conveyed to him near to the king's houſe where the Barton is. This was done when William was abbot.

PENYCOMBE.

Agnes the widow of Turſtin of Flanders, and his ſon Euſtace a knight, lord of Witteney, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter one hide of land in Penycombe and Sudenehale, free and quit from all charges, when Reginald was abbot.

PAYGRAVE.

Robert the conſul of Gloceſter did confirm the gift of Richard the ſon of Nigelle of land in Paygrave, and four farendells of land in the orchard of the almoner; and he gave the water-mill of Ford, and all its tythes in Wotton, and ſix acres of land, by deed, when William was abbot.

The PARK.

King Edward, the third after the Conqueſt, granted licence to the monks of Gloceſter to make a park in Chircham and Uppledene, in the time of John Wigmore abbot.

The FISHING near ELYS.

Wido of Flanders gave all his tythes, and the churches of all his lands, and the tythes of the fiſhing, and a place to land the fiſh, and to build an houſe for the fiſherman, for the conveniency of the fiſhing, near to his caſtle of Elys. He alſo gave the land called Mount St. Mary, and the Wood called Gengod.

FREE PASSAGE.

John earl of Moreton confirms to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, and to the church of the apoſtles Peter and Paul, and St. Guthlac of Hereford, and to the monks there ſerving God, that they, their men and ſer-

ſervants, ſhall be for ever free and quit from all toll, paſſage, loaden horſes, carriages, driving ſwine money and bridge money, throughout all his lands, to wit, Briſtol, Keyrdiffe, Newburg, and all other his lands, for all manner of their own proper goods which they ſhall either ſell or buy.

JANEWORTHE.

Earl Robert of Betun gave 20s. yearly out of his rents in Glocesterſhire to the church of St. Peter of Glocester, whereof 10s. out of Janeworth, and 10s. out of Chedworth.

JANEWORTH.

Radulph de Zouch gave to the church of St. Peter of Glocester, Janeworth free and quit from all ſervice. King Henry confirmed it, and alſo king Stephen.

QUENINGTON.

Hugh de Lacy gave to the church of St. Peter of Glocester, the church of Quenington and the church of Wyke, at the ſame time when he gave ten vills and ten villains. Thomas biſhop of Worceſter confirmed the grant in the time of abbot Serlo.

RODESFORD.

King William the Second gave Rodesford to the church of St. Peter of Glocester when Serlo was abbot.

RUGGE.

In the year 1112, Thomas of St. Joanne gave to the church of St. Peter of Glocester his lands in Rugge, which lie in Standiſh, in pure and perpetual alms, free and quit from gold, money, and all other ſervices and things which belong to the king. King Henry the Firſt confirmed this grant when Peter was abbot.

RUDDLE.

Radulph Bluet gave Rodele to God, and St. Peter of Glocester, in pure and perpetual alms; which was confirmed by king William the Second in the time of abbot Serlo.

King Henry the Firſt gave to God, and St. Peter of Glocester, his manor of Rodele, with a wood and a fiſhery, to find a light at the high altar, which ſhould be continually burning for the good of the ſoul of Robert Curtoiſe his brother, who was buried there in the time of abbot William.

STANDISH.

Beornulph, king of the Mercians, in the year 821, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glocester fifteen hides of land in Standiſh under Ezimbury: he was ſlain in battle by king Egbert, in the year 823, when the canons ſecular reſided there.

SHOTESHORE.

Roger de Berkeley, the elder, on the feſtival of St. Sebaſtian, was made a monk under the lord abbot Serlo: he reſtored Shoteſhore to God, and St. Peter of Glocester, free and diſcharged, as he had unjuſtly withheld it. King William the Second confirmed it. This was done in the year 1091, 4 Wil. II.

SELDENE.

Henry de Pomeray gave Seldene to the church of St. Peter of Glocester, reſerving to himſelf two ſhillings as an acknowledgement. His heirs did confirm this grant, and did releaſe the two ſhillings.

STANLEY.

In the year 1146, Roger de Berkeley gave to God, and to the convent of St. Peter of Glocester, the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with all its appurtenances, with the conſent of Sabrithus the prior, and of the brethren of that place, by the hands of lord Cymon biſhop of Worceſter. The ſame Roger gave the church of Ozleworth to the priory of Stanley, and the church of Cowly, and the church of Arlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uley, with the tithes, lands, and all things belonging to the ſame. This was done when Gilbert was abbot.

STANLEY.

Robert de Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, gave to the church of Stanley a mill in Cowly, and a meſſuage with lands belonging to the mill. The ſame Roger de Berkeley, in the year 1156, gave the church of Camme, with the appurtenances, to the church of St. Leonard Stanley. King Henry the Third confirmed it; it was alſo confirmed by John biſhop of Worceſter. The ſame Roger did give to the ſaid priory a grove called Fiſacre in the time of abbot Hameline.

SEXLINGHAM.

John, ſon of Richard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glocester the tythes of Sexlingham. Euſtace, the ſon of John, gave 20s. yearly rent out of the ſame vill, in the time of abbot Serlo.

SLIMBRIDGE.

In the year 1224, there was a ſuit between Thomas of Berkeley and the lord abbot of Breedon, and the convent of Glocester, concerning the church of Slimburgge: it was ended by this means; Thomas Berkeley gave the place of Lorlynge, with all its appurtenances, to the church of Stanley from him and his heirs; and the lord abbot Thomas releaſed to him the church of Slimbrugge.

TREYGOSSE.

Robert, earl of Glocester, gave Treygoſſe to the church of St. Peter of Glocester. The ſame Robert earl of Glocester, the king's ſon, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Glocester, Treygos and Penhore, with other appurtenances. He did moreover make them and their men, and alſo the priory of Ewenny, free from paying toll throughout his lands. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbot.

TUFFELY.

Oſberne, biſhop of Exeter, gave Tuffely to the church of St. Peter of Glocester, when Serlo was abbot. King Henry the Second confirmed it by his charter, and that the grove of Tuffely ſhould be free, and that no body ſhould commit waſte there.

TEYNTON.

Hugh, ſon of Norman, gave to the priory of Kylpec the church of Teyntone and the chapel of Sylva, with a yard-land, when Walter de Laci was abbot. Maud of Teyntone gave to God, and St. Peter of Glocester, the church of Teyntone, to find lights in the church; and Radulph Avenel did confirm it with an hermitage in that ſame place, and one villain with his family. Gilbert Foliot, biſhop of Hereford, did confirm it in the time of abbot Hameline.

EXEMPTION from TOLLS.

The charter of William, earl of Glocester, whereby he did exempt the church of St. Peter of Glocester, and their men, from payment of tolls in the vill of Briſtol, and another charter of his, whereby they are exempted from payment of tolls in Briſtol, Kardiff, Newburg, and all other his lands. He moreover exempted the church of St. Guthlac of Hereford from payment of any tolls throughout all his lands in Wales.

WILLING WYKE.

In the year 1167, when Hameline was abbot, Helias Giffard the younger, and Berta his mother, gave to God and St. Peter eight libratas of lands in Willingwyke; and the abbot reſtored to them Cranham, which his father gave to them when he was made monk. Helias their ſon confirmed the ſame. Berta, the wife of Helias Giffard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glocester certain lands in Willingwyke, on which he had built at his own charges. This was done when Hameline was abbot.

WYNTERBURNE.

In the year 1112, Robert Gernoun gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, the church of Wynterbourne, and the church of Laverſtoke, and half the water-mill, and half the land which did belong to it. King Henry the Firſt confirmed it when Peter was abbot.

The CHARTER of STEPHEN, King of ENGLAND, reciting and confirming the ſeveral Donations to the Church of St. PETER of GLOCESTER.

IN the year 1138 from the incarnation of our Lord Jeſu Chriſt, I Stephen, king of England, in the third year of my reign, at the requeſt of Walter de Laci, abbot of Gloceſter, and of ſeveral of my nobles, do grant and confirm unto the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter all thoſe lands, churches and tithes, and other donations which the barons of England have heretofore given to the ſaid church, and which my predeceſſors, kings of England, have confirmed by their charters, that is to ſay, Berton, Standiſh, Lech, Oddington, and the mannor of Maiſemore, with the wood, and the adjoyning lands given by king Henry the Firſt, and Brokrup given by Atheline of Hibreio, and Colne St. Andrew, and two commons, and one church, with one hide of land, and a water-mill given by Roger of Gloſter; and the church of St. Peter of Hereford, with the prebends lands, tithes, and all other things belonging to the ſame, which were the gift of Hugh de Laci; and the land changed for the monks orchard, on which the tower was built, which was executed by the ſheriff; and the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan, with the land called Treigos, given to them by Robert Fitzhamon; and the land in Hampſhire, called Littleton, given by Hugh of the Port; and Lincheholt, of the gift of Ernulph de Heſdine; and Ledene, reſtored to them by Walter de Laci; and Plumtreu in Devonſhire, given by Odo the ſon of Gamiline, which abbot Serlo did change with Nicholas de Pool for land called Alnodeſton and Clehangre, the gift of Roger of Berkeley; and one hide at Aſpreton in Herefordſhire, given by William de Ebroicis; and the land in Erchenefelt, called Veſtewde, given by Walter of Gloſter; and a ſmall parcel of land at Guitings, given by Luric de Loges; and a water-mill at Framalode, which Winebald of Baderon reſtored to the church; and Clifford, the gift of Roger de Buſlei; and Rudfort, the gift of king Henry the Firſt; and Rudle, the gift of Radolph Bloet; and the church of Hatherop, with the tithes of the vill, and the prieſts land, and a water-mill in the ſame place, with the land belonging to it; and the church of Kempsford, with the tithes and the prieſts lands; and the church of Norton, with five yard-lands, and the tithes, and whatever is adjoyning to it, which were given by Ernulph de Heſding and Emmeline his wife; and the tithes of Cheſterton, given by Nigel Doily; and a part of a wood, with three cottages, given by Elias Giffart; and one yard-land in Kempsford, given by Patrick de Chauworth, free from all charges except thoſe due to the king; and one houſe in the moor of Black Ditch, free as the former; and the houſes of Edric, the king's lieutenant, in the ſame moor, and the land belonging to them, and the tithes of meadows in the ſame village; and one water-mill, with the land belonging to it; and the tithes of two other water-mills in the ſame place; and one hide of land in Ammeny, of the fee and grant of Patrick; and one half hide in the ſame vill, which Tovi held in alms of king Henry the Firſt; and Glaſebery at Brecchenne, with the lands and woods, and all other things belonging to the ſame; and all the tithes of all his demeans in Breccenne, of corn, cattle, cheeſe, veniſon, honey; moreover the church of Cover, with all the tithes of that pariſh, and the land belonging to that church; and one hide called Berche, given by Bernard of New-market; and the church of Gunlui, with the land and tithes belonging to the ſame, given by king William the Firſt; and the mill given by Roger Giffart; and the church of Cerney, with the tithes of the ſame; and the church of St. Helene, with one yard-land given by Walter the ſheriff; and two new-ploughed grounds with the ſmall meadows adjoyning to them; and a ſmall wood lying in the king's fee of Celeſwood, and were given by king William the Firſt; and the land in Rugge, which Thomas de St. John reſtored to the church; and Dunteſburne, the gift of Emmeline the wife of Walter de Lacy; and one water-mill, with a ſmall yard-land adjoyning to it, free and quit as given by William de Owe; and the land at Soteſhore, which was reſtored by Roger de Berchelai; and the water-mill which runs by the abby, given to them by the kings my anceſtors; and the church of St. Peter, which ſtands in the market-place at Norwich, and was the gift of king William the Firſt; and all the ploughed lands of Bully at Homme, and the tithes of William of Bully, which were given by the ſaid William; and all the tithes of all my veniſon, which ſhall be taken in the county of Gloſter, and was granted to them by king Henry the Firſt. And whereſoever they ſhall buy or ſell any thing for the benefit of the monaſtery, they ſhall be exempted from toll and payments of paſſage, and may go through any place without any moleſtation, as it was granted to them by king Henry the Firſt: and whereſoever they ſhall take any ſturgeon in any of their fiſheries, they may retain it entirely to their own uſe. This was granted to them by king William the Firſt; and all their lands ſhall be free from carriage, ſummonage and conduct, as they were granted to them by king Henry the Firſt. And the church of St. Martin, ſtanding near the Thames at London, and all the land which the prieſt of that church did hold, free and diſcharged from all cuſtoms and impoſts, which was the gift of Ranulph Peverell; and the church of St. Guthlac in Hereford, with all its appurtenances, given to them by our venerable brother Robert biſhop of Hereford; and the church of Weſtbury, and the church of Laverſtoke, of the gift of Robert Gernan, with the conſent of Alexander biſhop of Lincoln; and the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with whatſoever belongs to it; and the chapel of St. John Baptiſt, in the wood called Baſing, with all its appurtenances; the church of Norton, with all its appurtenances; the church of St. John Baptiſt of Gloſter, with all its appurtenances; and the church of St. Patrine, with the chapels and lands thereunto belonging, which were given by Richard the ſon of Giſlebert; and the church of Teynton, with the chapel of the wood, and a yard-land; and the chancel of Chilpect, and the lands and tithes, and whatſoever belongs to the ſame; and the church of St. Michael of Ewias, with all belonging to it; and moreover the tithes of all the mannors of Robert Ewias, and the church of St. Michael of Uggemore, and St. Bridget the Virgin, with all their appurtenances; and all the lands within the mannor of Eſtleche, which they had in exchange for the mannor of Glaſbury, with Walter de Cliffort; and alſo the church of Quenington, with a yard-land, and the tithes of the vill, and all other things belonging to it; and the pariſh of the caſtle of Gloſter, without being a member of any other church; and all places, as well within the walls of the city as without, as they held the ſame in the time of Wolſton biſhop of Worceſter, or in the time of Sampſon his ſucceſſor; and one hide of land in Combe, which was the gift of Hugard de Baſcheville.

Simon, the biſhop of the church of Worceſter, ſends all obedience and duty to his father and lord, Theobald, by the grace of God archbiſhop of Canterbury, and primate of all England. Foraſmuch as all donations have their full power and efficacy, when confirmed by

by apoſtolical authority; therefore, at the requeſt of our beloved brother, the abbot of Gloſter, and his brethren, we have inſpected the charters of the church of St. Peter at Gloſter, and do hereby teſtifie the truth of them, and certifie the ſame to your grace, that you may be pleaſed to confirm them by your authority, and that you may without difficulty order them to be atteſted in your apoſtolical preſence. May it therefore be known to your grace, that all theſe things contained in the charter of king Stephen were actually granted to the church of St. Peter of Gloſter, by donation from himſelf, or of the kings his predeceſſors, or of ſome great noblemen, and were confirmed by their ſeveral charters and ſeals. Farewel.

The DEAN and CHAPTER of GLOCESTER.

KING Henry the Eighth, in the place of the abbot and monks, erected a dean and ſix prebendaries, and endowed them in manner following.

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and ſupreme head of the church of England upon earth, to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have given and granted, and by theſe preſents do give and grant, to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Glouceſter, by us now newly erected and founded, all thoſe our mannors of Tuffley, Ablode and Sainthurſte, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattiſdon and Wotton, in our county of the city of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances:

As alſo, all thoſe our mannors of Churcham, Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington, Colne-Alwyn, Eſtlach-Martyn otherwiſe called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in our county of Glouceſter, with all and ſingular their rights, members and appurtenances:

And our mannors of Willingiſwike, and Monke-Hide otherwiſe called Hide of the Monks, in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances:

And our mannors of Tregoſſe and Pennon, in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan in Wales, with all their rights, members and appurtenances:

And alſo, our mannors of Linkynholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our county of Southampton, with all their rights, members and appurtenances: Which ſaid mannors, and all other the premiſſes with their appurtenances, did belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, now lately diſſolved, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We do alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all and ſingular meſſuages, houſes, edifices, barns, dove-houſes, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rents charges, rents ſecke, and rents reſerved, upon any demiſes or grants, annuities, annual rents, farms, fee-farm rents, and the farms of all our tenants and farmers, mills, waters, piſcaries, fiſhing, moors, marſhes, fiſh-ponds, knights fees, wards, marriages, eſcheats, reliefs, herriots, villaines with their conſequences, markets, fairs, tolls, paſſages, parks, warrens, commons, furze, waſts, heath, mines of coal, penſions, portions, tithes, oblations, obventions, courts leet, views of frank-pledge, and all that to view of frank-pledge belongs, and all that hereafter may, can, or ought thereto to belong; aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine and beer, waifes, eſtrays, liberties, and all and ſingular other hereditaments, commodities, emoluments, and our profits whatſoever, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, ſituate, lying or being, within the vills, fields, pariſhes or hamletts, of Tufley, Ablode and Saunthurſte, Barnewood and Croneham, Matiſden and Wotton, in our county of the city of Glouceſter; and Churcheham, Rudforde, Culne-Rogers, with Ablyngton, Colnealwyn, Eſtletche-Martin, otherwiſe called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and in Ullyngyſwike and Monkehide, otherwiſe Hyde of the Monks, in our ſaid county of Hereford; and alſo in Tregoſſe and Pennon in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; as alſo in Lynkinholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our ſaid county of Southampton; and elſewhere whereſoever in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter, city of Glouceſter, Hereford, Morgan and Glamorgan, and Southampton, or in either of them, or elſewhere whereſoever in our kingdom of England, to the ſaid mannors or any one of them in any manner whatſoever belonging or appertaining, or as members or parcel of the ſaid mannors, or of any one of them, heretofore being had, known, or reputed, or with the ſaid mannors, or with any of them, or as parcel of any of them, being leaſed, occupyed or demiſed.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that our tenement, or inn, called the White-Hart in Holborn, near our city of London in our county of Middleſex, with all its buildings, gardens and appurtenances, together with a certain annual rent of 8s. which was wont to be paid for the ſaid tenement to the late monaſtery of Carthuſians, near our ſaid city of London, now diſſolved; and all that our meadow called Menehem in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation thirty-nine acres of meadow; and all that our meadow called Archdeacons Meade in the ſame county, containing by eſtimation eighteen acres of meadow; and alſo the firſt herbage of the ſaid meadows. We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that moyety or half part of all that our wood called Wohygge, lying in the pariſh of St. Mary de Loade in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; which ſaid wood contains in the whole by eſtimation five hundred acres of wood; and all that moyety or half part of our whole wood called le Perche, lying and being in the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary de Loode in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; which ſaid wood contains in the whole by eſtimation ſixteen acres of wood. We alſo give, and by theſe preſents grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that our wood called Barnewood Grove in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation ten acres of wood; and all that our wood called Buckholte in the ſame county, containing by eſtimation two hundred acres of wood; and alſo all that our wood called Byrdewood, lying and being in the pariſh of Churcheham in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, containing by eſtimation one hundred acres of wood; and all that our wood called Weſtwoodes, lying and being in Lynkynholte in our ſaid county of Southampton, containing by eſtimation ſixty acres of wood; and all that our wood and underwood called Littleton-Copice, lying in Littleton in our ſaid county of Southampton, containing in the whole by eſtimation forty-eight acres of wood; and alſo all that annual or fee-farm rent of 4l. iſſuing, and yearly to be received, out of our mannor of Wallop in our ſaid county of Southampton. Which ſaid tenement, meadows, woods, and yearly rents aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, did lately belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of aqueducts and water-courſes whatſoever which did belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery, in as ample manner and form as the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery, or any one or any of their predeceſſors in the right of their late monaſtery, at any time before the diſſolution of

of the ſaid late monaſtery, had, held or enjoyed, or might or ought, for any reaſon, or in any manner whatſoever, to have, hold, or enjoy the ſame.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all thoſe meſſuages, houſes, edifices, ſhops, cellars, ſollars, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, tofts, cottages, penſions, portions, tithes, oblations, courts leets, view of frank-pledge, and all things to view of frank-pledge belonging; markets, fairs, toll, and all and ſingular our profits, commodities and hereditaments whatſoever, ſituate, lying or being, within our city of Glouceſter, or within the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, which did of late belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that rectory, church and chapel, of Barnewood in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that our rectory and church of Brokethroppe in the ſaid county; and all that our rectory and parochial church of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, near the gate of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter, in the ſaid county; and alſo, all that our rectory and church or chapel of Gracelane in the ſame county; and alſo thoſe our rectories and churches of Churcheham and Colnealwyn in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and all that our rectory and church of Lancarnan in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; and all that our rectory and church of Chippingnorton in our county of Oxon; which ſaid rectories, and churches or chapels, did lately belong and appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

And we alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, our rectories and churches of Fayreforde and Eſtletche in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo our rectory and church of Sherſton and Aldrington in our county of Wilts; and our rectory and church of Great-Marlow in our county of Bucks; and alſo our rectories and churches of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſam, Senmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats, and to the other ſaid rectories annexed, in our ſaid county of Morgan and Glamorgan; which ſaid rectories and churches, with the chapels aforeſaid, did lately belong and appertain to the late monaſtery of Tewkſbury in our county of Glouceſter now diſſolved, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, all and ſingular the mannors, lordſhips, meſſuages, barns, edifices, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, glebes, granges, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, underwoods, knights fees, eſcheats, reliefs, wards, marriages, heriots, commons, furze, waſtes, heath, tithes, oblations, obventions, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other our profits, poſſeſſions, and hereditaments whatſoever, ſituate, lying or being, in the vills, fields, pariſhes or hamlets, of Barnewood, Brokethroppe of the Bleſſed Mary near the gate of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter in Glouceſter, Gracelane, Churcheham, Colnealwyn, Lancarnan, Chippingnorton, Fayreford, Eſtletche, Sherſton, Aldrington, Great Marlowe, Lantwit, Lamblethyan, Lantriſſan, Senmarke and Cardiffe aforeſaid, or in either of them, or elſewhere whereſoever in our kingdom of England, to the ſaid rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or to any one of them, in any manner belonging or appertaining, or which being at any time heretofore was had, known or reputed to be as part or parcel of the ſaid rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or of any one of them.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes in Barton Abbats within the pariſh of St. Mary de Loade in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the mannor of Senebrug in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Upleaden and Hyneleaden in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Ablode and Sainthurſt in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Wotton in the ſame county; and all that portion of tithes of Ewrendyefield and Kings-Furlonge in the ſame county; and alſo, all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory of Hilmerton in our county of Wilts; and all that portion of tithes of Innyſworthe in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and alſo all that portion of tithes iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory of Okeborne in our county of Bucks; which ſaid portions of tithes, with their appurtenances, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, did of late belong and appertain, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes within the rectory of Fayreford, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter, late belonging and appertaining to the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery. We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all that penſion or annual rent of 20 s. iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. John Baptiſt in our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and all that penſion or yearly rent of 10 s. iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Mattiſden in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and all that penſion or yearly rent of 13 s. and 4 d. iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Nicholas within our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and alſo all that penſion or annual rent of 10 s. to be paid yearly by the guardians of the royal college of Brazennoſe in Oxon; and all that penſion or annual rent of 53 s. and 4 d. iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Altannynge in our county of Wilts; and all that penſion or annual rent of 20 s. iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Lydyard Tregoz in the ſame county; and all that penſion or yearly rent of 4 l. iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Peter de Mancroft within our city of Norwich in our county of Norfolk; and all that penſion or yearly rent of 40 s. iſſuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Martin in Vintry in our ſaid city of London; which ſaid penſions or yearly rents aforeſaid, with their appurtenances, did belong and appertain, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter.

We alſo give, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, collations, preſentations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, to our rectory and church of Mattiſdon in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of our rectories and churches of Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington and Tayneton, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and alſo, of our rectory and church of Lynkynholte in our ſaid county of Southampton, to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery. We give alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant, to the ſaid dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, preſentations, collations, free diſpoſitions and rights of patronage, to the vicaridge church of Brokethroppe in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and to the vicaridge church of the Holy Trinity, within our ſaid city of Glouceſter; and alſo to the vicaridge churches of Churcheham, with the chapels of Lyncham and Colne-Alwyn, in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter lately belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and alſo to the vicaridge church of Fayreford in our ſaid county of Glouceſter; and to the vicaridge church of Sherſton and Aldrington in our ſaid county of Wilts; and to the vicaridge church of Great Marlow, in our county of Bucks; and of all

and

and ſingular the vicaridge churches of Lantwitt, Lamblethian, Lantriſſam, Penmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan, to the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, late belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery: and alſo the advowſons, nominations, donations, and rights of patronage, of every of the vicaridges aforeſaid; and alſo all and all manner of advowſons, nominations, donations, preſentations, collations, free diſpoſitions, and rights of patronage, of all and ſingular rectories or vicaridges of the churches, chapels or chanteries, to the ſaid mannors, or to any one of them, in any manner belonging or appertaining, or in our ſaid city of Glouceſter, or in the ſuburbs of the ſaid city, being, which did of late belong or appertain to the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or were parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predeceſſors, or the laſt late abbot and convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predeceſſors, in the right of thoſe monaſteries, or of either of them, before the diſſolution of them the late ſeveral monaſteries, or of either of them, or before the ſame late monaſteries came, or either of them did come, to our hands; or that they, or any one of them, the ſaid mannors, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, or any parcel of them, had held and enjoyed the ſame, or might or ought to have, hold, and enjoy the ſame, and as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as all and ſingular thoſe things, by reaſon or pretence of the diſſolution of the ſaid ſeveral monaſteries, or of any one of them, or by reaſon or pretence of any charter, gift, grant or confirmation, by the aforeſaid late abbots of the ſaid late monaſteries, or of any one of them, under their conventual ſeal to us thereof made, or in any other manner, they came or ought to come, or now are or ought to be, in our hands.

To have, hold, and enjoy, all and ſingular the aforeſaid mannors, lordſhips, meſſuages, houſes, buildings, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, ſervices, courts leete, liberties, rectories, chapels, advowſons, churches, rights of patronage, tithes, penſions, portions, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes above expreſſed and ſpecifyed, with all and ſingular their rights, members, and appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, for ever to be held of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms.

And alſo yielding to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at our court of augmentations for the revenues of our crown yearly, from this time for ever, 90 l. 14 s. od$\frac{1}{2}$. of lawful money of England, at the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, in full recompence and ſatisfaction of all ſervices, ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, annual rents or tenths, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by reaſon of the premiſſes, by the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, or by any, or any one of them, or by any, or by any one of their ſucceſſors, or by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, which to the ſaid deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or to any benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion whatſoever, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, now nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or hereafter to be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, by vertue or reaſon, or force, of a certain act of parliament in the twenty-ſixth year of our reign made for firſt-fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt-fruits, revenues and profits, of the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, of one year or for one year, or for firſt-fruits of the revenues or profits of the deanery, prebendaries, or of any other benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion of the ſaid cathedral church, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever, of or for the ſaid mannors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel thereof iſſuing, and to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be made, paid or rendred, or being parcel of the profits of the mannors, and other the premiſſes aforeſaid, or of any parcel thereof, being, or aſſigned, or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited, to the ſaid dean and prebendaries, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons, and to their ſucceſſors, or to the ſucceſſors of any one of them now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned, to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, for annual rent or penſion, or in the name of annual rent or tenth parts, or of perpetual penſions, extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the ſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of the deanery of the ſaid cathedral church aforeſaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any benefices or offices whatſoever in the ſaid church, or of any prebend, benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, or of any one of them; or to the annual rendring of a penſion, or to the tenth part of the yearly value of the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel thereof iſſuing or to be paid, or parcel of the profits of the ſaid mannors, and other the premiſſes, or being any parcel thereof, being and aſſigned or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited, to the ſaid dean and prebendaries, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, and their ſucceſſors, or to the ſucceſſor of any one of them, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned, by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, now or at any time hereafter in any manner to be paid, made or rendered.

Know ye moreover, that we out of our ſpecial grace, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do by theſe preſents pardon, remit and releaſe, to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, and to all and ſingular perſon and perſons whatſoever, and to every one of them, who now are or is, or hereafter ſhall be, dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebendary in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, all and ſingular ſum and ſums of money whatſoever, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by the ſaid dean and chapter or their ſucceſſors, or by any dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or by any prebendary in the ſaid church, or by any perſon or perſons whatſoever, that now are or is, or hereafter ſhall be, promoted to any benefice, office or dignity, in the church aforeſaid, as well for firſt-fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt-fruits, revenues and profits, of the ſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of any of them, or of any parcel of them or any of them, or of one year's value of the deanery of the church aforeſaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any other benefice, office or dignity whatſoever, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, to whom, to which, or to what, he is promoted, aſſigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter to whom, to which, or to what, he or they ſhall be promoted, aſſigned, appointed or collated, for any annual rendring of the tenth part, or of any penſion, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever out of the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premiſſes, or out of any parcel of them iſſuing or to be paid; or parcel of the profits of the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes, or of any parcel of them being and aſſigned or limited, or to be aſſigned or limited, to the ſaid dean and prebendaries, or to any one of them, or to any other perſon or perſons, and the ſucceſſor and ſucceſſors of them and every of them, to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, now promoted or aſſigned, or hereafter to be promoted or aſſigned; or in the name of any annual rent, tenth part or penſion, extending to the yearly value of a tenth part, or to the tenth part

of all and ſingular the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, and other the premiſſes or any of them, or of any parcel of them; or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, dignity, or of any other promotion whatſoever in the ſaid church; or to the tenth part of any yearly value, rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum whatſoever before ſpecifyed, or of any value of them, or by vertue or reaſon of the act of parliament made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to be paid, rendered or made, the aforeſaid ſum of 90l. 14s. od. ½ by us (before mentioned) reſerved, only excepted, and to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, yearly reſerved.

And beſides, out of our farther grace, we for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do pardon, remit, and releaſe, to our well-beloved chaplain William Jenyns clerk, batchelor in divinity, now dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid; to our well-beloved chaplain Richard Browne clerk, batchelor in the civil and canon laws, the firſt and preſent preſbyter prebendary; to Henry Willis clerk, batchelor in divinity, ſecond preſbyter prebendary; to John Rodley clerk, batchelor in divinity, the third preſbyter prebendary; to James Vaughan clerk, maſter of arts, the fourth preſbyter prebendary; to Edward Bennette clerk, the fifth preſbyter prebendary; and to John Huntley clerk, late prior of the abbey of Tandriche in our county of Surrey, the ſixth preſbyter prebendary, now prebendary in the cathedral church aforeſaid; and to every one of them, all and ſingular ſums of money by the aforeſaid William, Richard, Henry, John, James, Edward and John, or by any one of them, to us for firſt-fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of firſt-fruits and profits, or in the name of firſt-fruits of the deanery aforeſaid, or prebendaries in the ſaid church, or any one of them, or of any annual rent, penſion or portion, or of any other ſum of money whatſoever, to them, for their ſeveral portions in the cathedral church aforeſaid, limited or aſſigned, or to be limited or aſſigned, or for annual rendring of the tenth part, or in the name of a penſion extending to the tenth part of the value of the deanery aforeſaid, or prebendaries aforeſaid, or of any of them, or of any rent, penſion or portion, or of any of them, to them, or to any one of them, for his part or portion, limited or aſſigned, or to be limited or aſſigned, in the ſame church, to be paid, rendered or made.

And we, of our more abundant grace, do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors kings of this kingdom of England, by theſe preſents give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, all and ſingular ſums and ſum of money by the aforeſaid dean and chapter or their ſucceſſors, or any, or any one of their ſucceſſors whoſoever, which may any way whatever, either by the dean of the ſaid cathedral church, or the prebendaries, or any other perſons in the ſaid church, or by any of them, or by any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, who at any time hereafter ſhall be, or ſhall be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, to the deanry aforeſaid, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or to any benefice, office, dignity, or promotion, in the ſaid church, or ſub-dean of the ſaid church, or prebendary in the ſame church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors kings of this kingdom of England, by virtue or reaſon of any act of parliament made in the aforeſaid ſix and twentieth year of our reign, for the uſes of any of the premiſſes to be paid, rendered or made, the aforeſaid ſum of 90l. 14s. od. ½ by us as aforeſaid reſerved, only excepted.

To have and enjoy all and ſingular the ſaid ſums and every ſum of money aforeſaid, except only as before excepted, to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors for ever, of our ſpecial gift, without any account or any other thing therefore to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, to be rendred, paid or done.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents do for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant to the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, and to every perſon and perſons that now is, or hereafter ſhall be, dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebendary in the ſaid church, or nominated, appointed, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors, will not have, aſk, claim, challenge any firſt-fruits, revenues or profits, or any ſum of money whatſoever for firſt-fruits, revenues or profits, of the aforeſaid mannors, and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or any parcel of them, or for firſt-fruits of any annual rents, penſions or annuities, or of any other ſum before ſpecifyed, or in the name of firſt-fruits of them, or any one of them, or of any parcel of any one of them, or any penſion or annual rent, extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the ſaid mannors, and other the premiſſes, or any of them, or of any parcel thereof, or to the tenth part of any annual rent, penſion or annuity, or of any other ſum whatſoever before ſpecifyed; or any ſum whatſoever, or any other thing whatſoever, by vertue or reaſon of the aforeſaid act of parliament, made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, by the ſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any perſon whatſoever that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be, dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebendary in the ſame church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, therefore to be rendred, paid or made, beſides the ſaid ſum of 90l. 14s. od ½, as is above premiſed, by us above yearly reſerved.

But that as well the ſaid dean, prebendaries and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, as all and every ſingular perſon and perſons, who now are or is, or hereafter ſhall be, dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebendary in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſame church, he and they ſhall be exempted and acquitted by theſe preſents againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, from all and ſingular, and every ſum and ſums of money to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, by vertue or reaſon of the ſaid act of parliament, made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, for the deanery of the ſaid church, or for any prebendary, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion, in the ſaid church, and every thing concerning the ſaid deanery, prebendaries, benefices, offices, dignities and promotions, or any of them to be rendered or paid, any clauſe, matter, ſentence, thing, article, ordinance, proviſo, gift, grant, or any cauſe whatſoever in the ſaid ſtatute contained or ſpecifyed to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents do grant to the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors to enter into all the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, rents, ſervices, and all other the premiſſes, and into every parcel thereof, and thoſe to enjoy, to have and to hold, to them and their ſucceſſors, for ever, by the tenor, force, form and effect of theſe our letters patents; and that it ſhall be lawful for all and every perſon and perſons whoſoever, who now is or are, or hereafter ſhall be, dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebendary in the ſaid church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, and for all and every one of them, to enter, take and have actual and real poſſeſſion of that to which he hath been nominated, appointed, and promoted, in the cathedral church aforeſaid; and to have, take and receive the iſſues, revenues and profits thereof to his own proper uſe, without any other ſatisfaction or payment, to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, for any firſt-fruits, revenues or profits, of that to which he is or ſhall be nominated, appointed or promoted, in the cathedral church aforeſaid, and without any licence, concord, ſuit, compoſition or proſecution, of any livery to be made from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or our officers, in any of our courts for that cauſe; beſides the aforeſaid annual ſum of 90l. 14s. od. ½ to us, our heirs and ſucccceſſors, for tenths and firſt-fruits of all and ſingular the mannors, lands and tenements, before granted, reſerved as aforeſaid.

And beſides we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, kings of this kingdom of England, by theſe preſents

preſents do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and to all and to every perſon and perſons that now are or is, or hereafter ſhall be, dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebendary in the ſame church, or promoted, nominated, or aſſigned, to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, that it ſhall and may be lawful that they and every one of them may enter, take, and have actual and real poſſeſſion of ſuch aforeſaid deanry, prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, to which he hath been nominated, appointed or promoted, in the ſaid cathedral church; and alſo that he and they may have, take and receive, the iſſues, revenues and profits, rents and emoluments, of ſuch deanry, prebendary, benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any one of them, in the ſaid cathedral church, without any ſatisfaction or payment to the uſe of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, for any firſt-fruits, revenues and profits, of the premiſſes or any of them, or for any firſt-fruits of the deanry, prebendary, or other benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid cathedral church, to which they or any one of them now are or is, or at any time hereafter ſhall or may be, nominated, appointed or promoted, and without any compoſition or agreement therefore to be made.

So that we, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any other, for us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or in our name, or in the name of our heirs or ſucceſſors, ſhall not for that cauſe diſquiet, impeach, diſturb nor moleſt or vex the aforeſaid dean and chapter, or their ſucceſſors, or any perſon or perſons whatſoever to the deanry in the ſaid cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the ſaid church, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the ſaid church, nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or to be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, of, for or concerning, any intruſion or other offence or forfeiture whatſoever, in any of the premiſſes.

But that as well the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and all and ſingular perſons whatſoever, who to the deanry of the ſaid cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the ſame church, or to any benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion whatſoever in the ſaid church, now nominated, aſſigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter ſhall be nominated, aſſigned or appointed, and every of them, ſhall be altogether exonerated, acquitted, pardoned and releaſed, againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and every one of us, from any fine, for all and ſingular ſuch entries, intruſions, offences, penalties and forfeitures, and other things whatſoever limited or ſpecifyed in any ſtatute or act of parliament made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, concerning the payment of firſt-fruits, and the payment of annual rents and penſions extending to the yearly value of any benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any of them, any ſtatute, ordinance, proviſo or act, made in the ſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Moreover willing, and by theſe preſents firmly injoyning and commanding all and ſingular archbiſhops and biſhops within this our kingdom of England, and the chancellor of our court of our tenths and firſt-fruits, as alſo all and ſingular the officers and miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and every one of them, that they, or any one of them, in any manner whatſoever ſhall not impeach, diſturb, vex, diſquiet or moleſt, the dean and chapter aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, or the ſucceſſor of any one of them, or any perſon whatſoever that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be, dean of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or prebendary in the ſame church, or nominated, appointed or promoted, to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, of, for or concerning the payment of any ſum or thing whatſoever, for firſt-fruits, revenues or profits, or in the name of firſt-fruits of the premiſſes, or of any of them, or of the deanry of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, or dignity in the ſaid cathedral church, or of, for or concerning the payment of any ſum or thing whatſoever, for or in the name of an annual rent or penſion, extending to the tenth part of the value, or yearly value of the premiſſes, or any of them, or of the deanry of the cathedral church aforeſaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, or by reaſon or pretence of any ſtatute made in the aforeſaid twenty-ſixth year of our reign.

But that all and ſingular the aforeſaid archbiſhops, biſhops, chancellors, officers and miniſters, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, upon the only ſhewing of theſe our letters patents, ſhall permit and cauſe the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, and every other perſon aforeſaid, to be quiet and in peace of, for and concerning, the premiſſes.

And farther, we out of our more abundant grace do give and grant to the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, that they the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have, hold and enjoy, and that they may and have full power to have, hold and enjoy, within the mannors and lordſhips aforeſaid, and all and ſingular other the premiſſes, and within every part and parcel of them, as many, ſuch, as great, the ſame, and like courts leet, view of frank-pledge, and all that to view of frank-pledge belongs; aſſize and aſſay of bread, wine, beer, wayfes, eſtrays, free-warrens, and all that to free-warren belongs; fayres, markets, liberties, franchiſes and juriſdictions whatſoever, as, and which the aforeſaid late abbot and the late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter, or any one of them, or any of their predeceſſors, or the aforeſaid late abbot, or late convent of the ſaid late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, or any one of them, or any, or any one of their predeceſſors had, held or enjoyed, or might or ought to have had, held and enjoyed, in the mannors, lands, tenements, rectories and other the premiſſes, or in any parcel thereof; and that ſo fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as all and ſingular thoſe premiſſes, by reaſon or pretence of the diſſolution, ſurrender, or grant, of the ſaid ſeveral monaſteries, or any or either of them, or otherwiſe howſoever, came or ought to come to our hands, or at this time are or ought to be in our hands.

And farther, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by theſe preſents do grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors ſhall from henceforth for ever have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſe convert; and alſo, that they may and have full power and authority to have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uſes to convert, all and ſingular the aforeſaid rectories and chapels that lately were in any manner appropriate; and all, and all manner of lands, tenements and tithes, commodities, profits and emoluments whatſoever, to the ſaid rectories and chapels, or to any one of them, in any manner belonging or appertaining to the ſaid dean and chapter, and to their ſucceſſors before granted, with all and ſingular their appurtenances: and that the ſaid rectories and chapels, with their appurtenances, ſhall for ever hereafter be appropriate to the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors in as ample manner and form as the ſaid late ſeveral abbots, or either of them, or any, or any one of their predeceſſors, in the right of their late ſeveral monaſteries, or in their own right, or in the right of either of them, had, held and enjoyed, or might or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, all or any, or any one of the ſaid rectories or chapels with their appurtenances, in any kind or manner whatſoever, any act, ſtatute, ordinance, law, cuſtom, prohibition or reſtriction before this time had, made, enacted, uſed or provided, or any other matter, thing or cauſe whatſoever to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding or hindering; and this without any preſentation, admiſſion or induction, of any incumbent or incumbents to the ſaid rectories and chapels, or any of them granted as aforeſaid to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors by theſe preſents.

And alſo we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, that we, our heirs and ſucceſſors,

ceſſors, ſhall and will from time to time, and for ever, diſcharge, acquit and keep indemnifyed, as well the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, as the mannors, lands, tenements and all and ſingular other the premiſſes with their appurtenances, againſt all and every perſon and perſons whomſoever, and their heirs and aſſignes, of and from all, and all manner of penſions, portions, rents, fees, corrodies, annuities, charges and ſums of money whatſoever, of or for the mannors and other the premiſſes, or of or for any parcel thereof already charged or to be charged; beſides the aforeſaid ſum of 90l. 18s. 0d. ½ to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors above by theſe preſents reſerved; and beſides a certain rent of 10s. yearly to be paid to Anthony Kingſton knight, in right of the late monaſtery of Flaxley; and of 18d. yearly to be paid to the rector of the church of St. Mary de Cript in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of 2s. and 11d. yearly to be paid to the ſteward of our ſaid city of Glouceſter for the time being; and of 15s. yearly to be paid to the maſter and brethren of the hoſpital of St. Margaret of Duddeſton in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter; and of 57s. 1d. yearly to be paid to the ſheriff of the ſaid county of our city of Glouceſter, for longable rent; and of 10l. yearly to be paid to the bailiff and collector of the rents and farms within our ſaid city of Glouceſter for the time being, for his fee; and of 20s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Tuffley aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 40s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Ablode and Sayntehurſt, with Dyrehurſt and Walton aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 6s. and 8d. to be paid yearly to the farmer there for his livery; and of 40s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Barnewood and Cronham aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 6s. and 8d. yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being, for his fee; and of 5s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Mattiſden aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 20s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Wotton aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 2s. yearly to be paid to the archdeacon of Glouceſter for procurations and ſynodals, and yearly iſſuing out of the chapel of Barnewood aforeſaid, and of a certain annual penſion of 10l. 13s. and 4d. yearly to be paid to the vicar of the parochial church of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary, near the gate of the late monaſtery of St. Peter of Glouceſter; and of 13s. yearly to be paid to the biſhop and archdeacon of Glouceſter, for procurations and ſynodals there; and of 10s. yearly to be paid to the collector of divers penſions and portions yearly iſſuing out of ſome of the rectories, vicaridges, hoſpitals and churches in our ſaid county of the city of Glouceſter for the time being; and of 26s. 8d. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Churcheham aforeſaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of 20s. yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being, for his fee; and of 10s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Culne-Rogers with Ablington aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 26s. and 8d. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Colneaylwyns aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 6s. and 8d. yearly to be paid to the farmer there by covenant indented; and of 20s. to be paid yearly to the bailiff of Eſlatche-Martyn aforeſaid, otherwiſe called Burethroppe with Cotes for the time being, for his fee; and of 5s. yearly to be paid to the collector of the rents of Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 13s. and 4d. yearly to be paid to the dean of the church of Churcheham aforeſaid for the time being, for his ſalary or ſtipend; and of 6s. and 8d. yearly to be paid to the farmer of the ſcite of the rectory of Colneaylwyn aforeſaid, for his regard by covenant indented; and of 10s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Ullyngyſwyke aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 13s. and 4d. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Monkehide, Aſperton and Tonſton aforeſaid, with the hamletts of Stoke, Edythe, Yarkhill and Taddington aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 6s. and 8d. yearly to be paid to the ſteward there for the time being, for his fee; and of 10s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Lynkingholt aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 10s. yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Littleton aforeſaid for the time being, for his fee; and of 4s. yearly to be paid to the collector of the penſions and portions iſſuing out of the rectories of Alcanſyngs, Lydyard-Tregoz and Hilmerton in our ſaid county of Wilts for the time being, for his fee; and of 6s. and 8d. yearly to be paid to the collector of a certain penſion iſſuing out of the aforeſaid church or rectory of St. Peter de Mancrofte within our ſaid city of Norwich for the time being, for his fee; and of 17s. 9d. 1f. yearly to be paid to the biſhop of Glouceſter for his viſitation, iſſuing yearly out of the rectory of Fayreford.

Beſides alſo, of 20s. yearly to be paid to the farmers of the rectories of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriſſen, Penmarke and Cardiffe aforeſaid, with the chapel of St. Donats for the time being, for carriage of the money and rent aforeſaid.

And out of our more ample grace, we farther give and grant to the aforeſaid dean and chapter all iſſues, revenues and profits, of all and ſingular the aforeſaid mannors, lands, tenements, rectories, penſions, portions, tithes, and of all and ſingular the premiſſes above expreſſed and ſpecifyed, ariſing or growing from the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel laſt paſt, until this time.

We will moreover, and by theſe preſents firmly injoining, do command, as well our chancellor and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown for the time being, as all receivers, auditors, and other our miniſters whatſoever, that they and every one of them, upon only ſhewing of theſe our letters patents, without any writ or warrant from us, or our ſucceſſors, in any manner to be ſought, obtained or proſecuted, do accept, make and cauſe to be made, a full, whole and due diſcharge, allowance, defalcation and manifeſt deduction, to the ſaid dean and chapter and their ſucceſſors, of all and all manner of annuities, rents and ſums of money whatſoever, out of the premiſſes as aforeſaid iſſuing or to be paid, or thereon charged or chargeable, beſides thoſe rents, fees, and ſums of money, which are above nominated, and expreſly excepted. And theſe our letters patents ſhall be to our ſaid chancellor, and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown for the time being, as well as to the aforeſaid auditors, receivers, and other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, a ſufficient warrant and diſcharge in this thing. And beſides, out of our more ample grace, we will and grant for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, that theſe our letters patents, and every word, ſentence and clauſe, in them contained and ſpecifyed, ſhall be interpreted, expounded, taken, underſtood, adjudged and determined, as well before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as in all and every of our courts whatſoever, and in the courts of our heirs and ſucceſſors, as well ſpiritual as temporal; and in all other places, and before whatſoever judges, juſtices, and other perſon and perſons whatſoever, to the greateſt commodity and profit of the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, and of every perſon that now is, or at any time hereafter ſhall be, dean of the ſaid cathedral church, or prebendary in the ſame church, or nominated, aſſigned, appointed, or promoted, to any benefice, office or dignity in the ſaid church, and moſt ſtrictly againſt us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and this, although the names and ſirnames, or name and ſirname of them, or any one of them, who hereafter ſhall be dean of the church aforeſaid, or prebendary or prebendaries in the ſaid church, or named, aſſigned, appointed or promoted, to any benefice, office or dignity, in the ſaid church, or certainty of the value of the deanry of the ſaid church, or of the prebendaries in the ſaid church, or of the other benefices, offices, dignities or promotions in the ſaid church, or any one of them, are not in theſe our letters patents ſpecially and certainly expreſſed, declared or ſpecifyed, or any omiſſion, defect,

defect, negligence, repugnancy or contrariety in these presents, or any of them, or for that express mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premisses, or no mention is made in these presents of any other gifts or grants by us before this time made to the said dean and chapter; any statute or act of parliament, enacted or made in the aforesaid twenty-sixth year of our reign, or any statute, act, ordinance or restriction to the contrary of the premisses, or any of them, before this time enacted, made or ordained, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever, in any kind notwithstanding.

We will also, and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid dean and chapter, that they have these our letters patents, under our great seal of England, in due manner to be made and sealed without fine or fee great or small, to us in our hanaper, or elsewhere to our use, in any manner to be rendered, paid or made; notwithstanding in these presents there is no express mention made of the true yearly value, or of any value, or of the certainty of the premisses, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predecessors, to the said dean and chapter before this time made, or any statute, act, ordinance, proviso or restriction to the contrary thereof made, enacted, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

In testimony of which we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the fourth day of September in the thirty-third year of our reign.

By writ of privy seal, and authority of parliament, of the same date.

SOUTHAMPTON.
SOUTHWELL.

Inrolled before William Barnes, auditor.

STATUTES and ORDERS, for the better Rule and Government of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of GLOCESTER, were appointed and prescribed by the Command of King HENRY the Eighth, in the thirty-sixth Year of his Reign.

THE drawing and compiling of these statutes was referred by the king to three eminent divines: to Dr. Heath, then bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese Glocestershire was, until it was erected into a distinct bishoprick; he was afterwards archbishop of York and lord chancellor of England: to Dr. Day, then bishop of Chichester: and to archdeacon Cox, who was afterwards preceptor and almoner to king Edward the Sixth, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and dean of Christ-church, from whence he was removed to the deanry of Westminster; he was a great maintainer of the English liturgy and rites at Franckfort, against Knox and the Puritans, when he was exiled in the reign of queen Mary, and was preferred by queen Elizabeth to the bishoprick of Ely. The statutes are here set down at large.

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and supreme head upon earth of the church of England and Ireland: to all sons of holy mother the church, to whom this present writing shall come, greeting.

Whereas it has seemed good unto us, and to our nobles, and to our whole senate stiled the Parliament, being influenced, as we trust, by God himself, to suppress and abolish the monasteries dispersed throughout the kingdom for their many and great enormities, and for divers other good causes and reasons, to transfer them to better uses: we therefore judging it more conformable to the divine will, and more christian-like, that the pure worship of God and the holy gospel of Christ should be diligently and sincerely preached in those places, where ignorance and superstition had before prevailed; and that the youth of our kingdoms should be instructed in good literature, for the greater increase of the Christian faith and piety; and that the poor be charitably relieved, have erected and constituted in the place of those monasteries divers churches, whereof some we will to be called Cathedral churches, and others Collegiate churches: for the better rule and government whereof, we have caused the following laws and statutes to be prescribed, which the deans and canons of both orders, and other officers, children, and the poor, who are of and belong to the said churches, ought to submit unto and obey, and be ruled and governed by the same, as if decreed and ordained by ourselves; which if they shall observe, will produce, as we trust in God, a great increase of true piety in this kingdom; and then we shall not be deceived or disappointed in our expectation and good wishes, who have erected those churches for the honour of almighty God, and the increase of the Christian faith, and have adorned the same with divers orders and degrees of officers.

CHAP. I.

The whole Number of those who are to be maintained in the Cathedral Church of Glocester.

IN the first place we decree and ordain, that there be for ever in the said church one dean, six canons, six minor canons, whereof one shall be a sacrist, another shall be deacon, another sub-deacon; six lay-clerks, one master of the choristers, eight choristers, two masters to instruct children in the grammar, whereof one shall be the head-master, the other the under-master; four poor people to be maintained at the charges of the said church; two under-sacrists, two door-keepers who shall also be virgers, one butler, one cook, one under-cook.

All who, according to this fixed number, shall in their several ranks and orders serve in this church, and punctually obey our statutes and orders.

CHAP. II.

Of the Qualification of the Dean.

WE decree and ordain, that the dean shall be in priests orders, of a good life and reputation, and not only learned and skilful in sciences, but have also been honoured with a degree of learning; that is, he shall be either a doctor in divinity, or batchelor in divinity, or doctor of law. But whensoever the office of dean shall hereafter become void by death, resignation, deprivation or cession, or by any other means, we will that such person shall be dean, and be so accepted, and shall enjoy the office of dean in all respects, whom we or our successors shall nominate, elect and prefer, under our letters patents, to be sealed under the great seal of us or our successors, and shall think fit to present to the bishop of Glocester. Which said dean so nominated, elected and presented, and having been instituted by the bishop, the canons for the time being shall accept and admit for dean of the cathedral church of Glocester.

And the dean, upon such his admission, before he shall take upon him any government in the church, or concern himself in any affairs thereunto belonging, shall take an oath in this form.

The Dean's Oath.

"I N. who am elected and inſtituted dean of this "cathedral church, do call God to witneſs, and do "ſwear upon the holy evangeliſts, that I will, to the "beſt of my power, well and truly rule and govern "this church, according to the ſtatutes and ordinances "of the ſame, ſo far as they agree with God's word, "and the laws of this realm; and that I will well and "juſtly preſerve and keep, and cauſe to be preſerved "and kept by others, all the goods, lands and tene-"ments, the rents and poſſeſſions, rights and liberties "and privileges, and all other things moveable and "immoveable, ſaving the bare uſe of them; and all "other profits belonging to the ſaid church. Theſe, "and all other the ordinances of king Henry the "Eighth, our founder, as far as they concern myſelf, "I will diligently procure to be obſerved. So help me "God, and the holy evangeliſts.

We moreover, will, that the dean and canons, and other officers of our church, before admiſſion, do take the oath of ſucceſſion and ſupremacy, according to the ſtatutes of the realm in this caſe provided.

CHAP. III.

Of the Office of Dean.

WHEREAS it behoves a dean to be vigilant (like the eye in the body, which takes care of the reſt of its members); we will and ordain that the dean, for the time being, ſhall with all diligence govern, and at all times, and upon all occaſions admoniſh, reprehend, reprove and perſuade the canons, and all other miniſters of the church, as one that watcheth for the good of his flock committed to his charge. Let him particularly take care that divine ſervices be performed with all decency, that ſermons be preached upon days appointed, that the children be profitably inſtructed, that alms to the poor be diſtributed, and that all perſons do faithfully diſcharge thoſe duties wherein they are intruſted.

Moreover it is requiſite, that the dean, as often as he is reſident, do keep a ſober and competent family, and relieve the poor with alms; and herein we charge him upon his conſcience, that he honeſtly and frugally demeans himſelf. If the dean proves a ſcandalous covetous man, the biſhop ſhall correct him, and the dean ſhall reprehend the canons if they ſhall prove ſo. He ſhall alſo correct and puniſh all others, who ſhall be wicked and defective in their duties, according to the ſtatutes.

Moreover the dean ſhall diligently and faithfully diſtribute, diſpoſe, keep and preſerve the treaſure, jewels, and ornaments of the church, the golden and ſilver veſſels, the veſtments, utenſils, the charters, muniments, court-rolls, writings, and all other goods and ſubſtances whatſoever, belonging to the church aforeſaid, without any diminution or damage done to them, and without any farther uſe of them than our ſtatutes and ordinances do reaſonably allow and direct.

And he ſhall take care that the ſaid goods be diſtributed, diſpoſed, kept and preſerved by others to whoſe care they belong, that he may leave all things entire to his ſucceſſor.

Finally, we will and ordain, that in all cauſes of a more than ordinary concern (as in granting of leaſes, and ſetting of lands, and ſuch like) the dean's conſent be obtained, if he be reſident; but, if abſent, his conſent ſhall be however firſt aſked, if he be within the limits of our kingdom of England.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Viſitation of the Lands.

FARTHER we will, that the dean or his receiver, or one of them, which receiver ſhall be elected and deputed by the dean or the ſub-dean and chapter, [By the Chapter, every where in theſe ſtatutes, underſtand the one half part, at leaſt, of the whole number of the canons.] ſhall once every year (beginning after Eaſter) viſit, and throughly inſpect, all and ſingular the mannors, lands, tenements, houſes, edifices, groves, woods and under-woods belonging to our ſaid church.

To which the dean, or his receiver, ſhall be joyned, throughout all the viſitation, a ſteward or clerk of the lands, who ſhall faithfully ſerve him, keep his courts, and give him good counſel. In which viſitation, whatſoever is to be new built or repaired ſhall be accordingly built and repaired, that there may not be found in any of them any ruins, devaſtations, deſtructions, abatement of rents, or other diminution of the farms, through want of a due care and inſpection.

We alſo will, that the true ſtate of the mannors and edifices be carefully regiſtred, and what reparations are wanting. Beſide, let all be regiſtred which the dean or canon did agree unto, what he did bargain, direct, or order to be done. The dean or canon ſhall, within the ſpace of eight days after his return to his cathedral, lay all theſe things before the other canons then preſent, and give up his account in writing. We have thought good to allow 4s. only for each day to the dean thus viſiting, and employed about the needful affairs of the college, and only 2s. a day to the receiver who ſhall be ſo employed.

CHAP. V.

The Letting of Lands and Tenements to Farm.

FARTHERMORE we decree, that neither the dean, nor any one of the canons, ſhall ſell to any perſon any groves or trees, or ſet to any one any lands or tenements for a ſet term of years, or let them to farm, without the counſel and conſent of the chapter. It is alſo our will, that no land be let to farm above one and twenty years; and not from time to time, as from three years to three years, or from ſeven years to ſeven years; or upon the obligation of renewing any term of time when it ſhall be expired.

However we conſent that houſes or edifices in cities and villages may be ſet for the ſpace of fifty, or at moſt of ſixty years. We alſo will, that in the indentures of farms the farmers be obliged to pay the ſums of their rents in our cathedral, to our receiver, or to his deputy. But we utterly forbid the alienation or mortgaging of any mannor, land, revenue, tenements, or other immoveable thing; for our deſire is, that our church ſhould be enriched, not impoveriſhed.

Let not the dean, nor any one of the canons, commence, proſecute, let fall, or put an end to, any cauſe or ſuit in law, for the defence, recovery or preſervation of any of the rights of our ſaid church without the conſent of the chapter.

Let the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, diſpoſe of the benefices, rectories, vicaridges, and other eccleſiaſtical preferments belonging to the preſentation of our church with the conſent of the chapter.

CHAP. VI.

Concerning the Surrendring of Goods to the Dean.

THAT the goods of the church aforeſaid may be the more ſafely and ſecurely preſerved, we do ordain and appoint, that as ſoon as the dean hath taken his oath, all they to whom the keeping of any things were committed, either in the time of the preceding dean, or in the vacancy, that is, all they who now have, or before had, any goods in their care and keeping, by indentures or otherwiſe, ſhall before the chapter ſingly give up a true and perfect account of all things by them done or committed, to their care and cuſtody, and ſhall ſurrender, or cauſe to be ſurrendred to the dean, all goods, jewels, all ornaments and other goods whatſoever, to the aforeſaid church belonging; and whatſoever things they before held by their indentures they ſhall, by new indentures to be made between the

dean

dean and them, again receive them from the dean's hands. Of all which things the dean himſelf ſhall forthwith make a new and general inventory, and ſubſcribe to it; which inventory, after it ſhall by the chapter be read, approved and ſubſcribed, let the treaſure, the jewels, ornaments, and other things before named, which are not neceſſary for daily uſe, and which ought not to lie in the keeping of the officers, by their indentures, be laid up in places appointed for this purpoſe, according to our ſtatutes.

CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Reſidence of the Dean.

SINCE nothing is more beneficial than the watchful eye of the governour, that all things may be rightly managed, we will and ordain that the dean ſhall always reſide in his own church, except ſome lawful impediment does prevent him. We declare a lawful impediment to be the domeſtick ſervice of the king or queen, which they call Ordinary; the ſervice of them who ſupply the places of dean, chaplain, almoner, or a tutor of the prince in the king's court. To theſe add, the king's extraordinary ſervice enjoyned and required, infirmity of body, care of the buſineſs of the church, violent detention, or laſtly, the going to the parliament, or the convocation upon the account of the church, and the continuance there.

If through any of theſe impediments it ſhall chance that he be abſent from our church, we will however that, in reſpect of his receiving the fruits and profits of the church, he ſhall be eſteemed as preſent; provided that upon his return he prove before the chapter the cauſe of his abſence.

But, if he ſhall happen to be abſent for other cauſes, we will that he be looked upon as abſent, according to the time; and let him not expect the profits which they who are duly reſident ought to receive. Moreover we grant leave to the dean to be abſent from his church one hundred days, at one or ſeveral times in a year, to mind his parochial concerns, and other benefices, if he hath any, and to diſpatch his own other private buſineſſes; for which times of his abſence, he ſhall receive his emoluments the ſame as if he had been conſtantly reſident.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Obedience to be yielded to the Dean.

SINCE St. Paul teacheth us that obedience is to be payed to ſuch as bear rule over us, we will and command, that the canons as well as the petty canons and all other miniſters of the church, and each of them, do own the dean to be their head and governour: that they reverence him, and in all lawful and honeſt things and commandments which concern our ſtatutes, or do appertain to good government and the ſtate of our church, that they obey, ſubmit to, aid and aſſiſt, the dean himſelf or his deputy, or in their abſence the ſenior canon according to admiſſion.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning the Qualities, Election and Admiſſion of the Canons.

WE ordain, and it is our will, that as often as it ſhall happen that any canon of our church aforeſaid ſhall depart, leave, or be expelled from our church, either by death, reſignation, deprivation, ceſſion, or any other way, that then he ſhall be owned and accepted as a canon, whom we or our ſucceſſors ſhall think fit to nominate and chuſe, and by our letters patents under our great ſeal, and the ſeal of our ſucceſſors, to preſent to our biſhop of Gloceſter. We will notwithſtanding, that no one be admitted to be a canon who is not in prieſts orders, of good name, not only learned and ſkilful in the ſcriptures, but dignified with ſome title of learning, either a profeſſor of divinity or a batchelor of divinity, a doctor of law or a maſter of arts, or at leaſt a batchelor of law.

And we farther will, that no one be admitted a dean or canon of this church, who is a dean or canon of any other cathedral church, or college of our late foundation, or of our college of Windſor, or of St. Stephen at Weſtminſter. Nevertheleſs, we grant leave to our own, and to our queen's domeſtick chaplains, whom they call Ordinary; as alſo, to the dean of our chapel, our almoner, and to the tutor of the prince our ſon, that although they already have a dean or prebend's place in one of the aforeſaid churches or colleges, they may however be admitted to another in this church, provided that in our aforeſaid churches they may not have more than two canons places. Moreover we will, that the dean or his ſub-dean ſhall, in the preſence of the canons, receive and admit a canon thus nominated and preſented after the biſhop hath given him inſtitution.

CHAP. X.

Of a Canon's Oath.

WHOEVER ſhall be thus admitted as a canon, ſhall ſwear, in the preſence of the dean or his deputy, together with the other canons, in this form.

"I N. who am nominated, elected and inſtituted a "canon of this church of the Holy and Undivided Trinity "in Gloceſter, laying my hand upon the ſacred Goſpel, "do ſwear, that to my ability I will keep and cauſe to "be kept all the lands, tenements, revenues, poſſeſ-"ſions, rights, liberties, privileges and all other things "belonging to this church; and will my ſelf moſt "faithfully keep, and as much as in me lies, will cauſe "to be kept by others, all and ſingular the ſtatutes "and ordinances of king Henry the Eighth our foun-"der, ſo far forth as they are agreeable to the word of "God, and the laws of this realm: nor will I wittingly "obſtruct any thing that may be done for the benefit "and reputation of this church, but will procure and "augment its profit: and if I ſhall be called, choſen "and deſigned to bear any office in this church afore-"ſaid, I will not refuſe to undertake it, and diligently "to act therein, according to my ability. All and "each of theſe things I will perform. So God help "me, and this holy Goſpel."

CHAP. XI.

Of the Reſidence of the Canons.

FORASMUCH as it is not expedient that the members ſhould be very remote from the head, it is our will that, as the dean, ſo the canons alſo ſhall keep themſelves at home, and be always reſident in our church, except ſome lawful impediment does prevent.

We declare the domeſtick ſervice of the king or queen (which they call Ordinary) the ſervice of thoſe who in the king's court ſerve as deans, chaplains, almoners or inſtructers of the prince in grammar; any employment enjoyned by the king; ſickneſs, the care of the concerns of our church; any violent detention; and laſtly, going and attending in the parliament or convocation; all theſe we call lawful impediments.

If therefore he is abſent from our church for any of thoſe impediments, it is our will that he be accounted as reſident, in reſpect of his receiving any fruits and benefits from the ſaid church; ſo that, when he is returned, he makes good the alledged cauſe of his abſence before the dean or the ſub-dean, the canons alſo being then preſent.

Beſides, we give leave to every one of the canons to be abſent from our church in every year eighty days, at one or at ſeveral times, to viſit their cures or other benefices, if they have any, and to mind their own private concerns. For the time of which abſence they ſhall receive the ſame ſalary as a reſident doth.

Farthermore,

Farthermore, we ordain, and it is our will, that as often as any dean or canon travels within fifteen miles of our church to preach, if he be abſent one whole day, he ſhall however receive the profits of that day, the ſame as if he had been at home: and if he goes to preach, more than fifteen miles, and leſs than twenty-four miles from our church, he ſhall receive the ſame emoluments which they have who remain at home, though he be abſent two full days.

And withal we decree, and it is our will, that the third part at leaſt of the whole number of canons be always reſident in our church: and except the third part do continue at home, we command that all they who ſhall be abſent without a lawful impediment, ſhall loſe their dividends, and alſo the money due to the corps of any prebend, ſo long as the third part of the canons, as has been ſaid, ſhall not be reſident.

CHAP. XII.

Of Sermons to be preached in our Church.

BECAUSE the word of God is a lanthorn unto our feet, we ordain and will that the dean and our canons, and withal we beſeech them by the mercies of God, be diligent, in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon, in ſowing the word of God, as in other, ſo more eſpecially in our cathedral church.

And we will that every canon ſhall every year make four ſermons at leaſt to the people in the church aforeſaid, in Engliſh, either by himſelf or by others, and that upon the Lord's days; once between the nativity of Chriſt and the feaſt of the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin Mary; once between the feaſt of the bleſſed virgin Mary and the nativity of John; once between the nativity of St. John and the feaſt of Michael; and once between the feaſt of Michael and the nativity of Chriſt; ſo that almoſt no one Lord's day in the whole year ſhall be without a ſermon. But we will that the dean, either by himſelf or by his proxy, ſhall preach every year, in our Engliſh tongue, at Eaſter, upon Corpus-Chriſti day, and at Chriſtmas.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Canons Table.

WE ordain and will, that all the reſident canons ſhall live apart with their ſeveral families, and ſhall ſo diſpoſe of the revenues which they ſhall receive by our liberality to good purpoſes, that they may not ſeem to have ſought ſhifts and excuſes for their covetouſneſs, or to have been guilty of too much prodigality. But if any one be notoriouſly guilty of one of theſe vices, let him be rebuked by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean; or, if occaſion be, let him be puniſhed by a fine as ſhall be thought reaſonable.

Moreover, if there be any canon who hath not 40 l. of a conſtant yearly rent, beſides the ſalary of our church, all his payments being deducted, we will not that he be conſtrained to maintain his family apart, but ordain that he go to the table of the dean, or ſome canon or minor canon within the circuit of our church.

But if there be more canons in this circumſtance, they may maintain a common table of their own. All who, thus living together at a common table, ſhall be eſteemed but as one reſident, and ſhall receive out of the common dividends, but ſo much as one of them who maintain their families apart. But we utterly forbid all others who have no common table amongſt themſelves, but go to another's table, to be partakers of the dividends ariſing from the abſence of the dean and other canons.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Salary of the Dean and Canons.

WE know that hoſpitality is very acceptable to God, which that the dean and canons may obſerve, we ordain and appoint that the dean ſhall every year receive for the corps of his deanry, by the hands of the treaſurer, 27l. of lawful money of England; and that every canon ſhall yearly receive for the corps of his prebend, by the hands of the treaſurer, 7l. 17s. and 8d. of lawful money of England.

We farther decree and will, that the dean, for every day in which he ſhall be either in all the mattins, or at maſs, or in the even-ſervices, apparelled with his proper attirements, and alſo for thoſe days he ſhall be abſent by the tolleration of our ſtatutes, ſhall receive from our church 4s. of lawful money of England. And in like manner we ordain, that every canon, for every day in which he ſhall wear his proper ornaments, either in all the mattins, or at maſs, or in the veſpers, or in which he is abſent by the permiſſion of our ſtatutes, ſhall receive from our church 8d. of lawful money of England.

We alſo will and ordain, that all the four moſt uſual quarters of the year, that is, at the feaſt of Michael, the nativity of Chriſt, the annunciation of the bleſſed virgin Mary, and the feaſt of John Baptiſt, all and every ſalary be paid, as well to the dean and canons as to all other officers and miniſters; and alſo all thoſe moneys which ought to be paid for their common table each month; and alſo all that money which every year doth ariſe out of the abſence of the dean and canons, and which is to be divided amongſt the reſidents.

Which money is thus to be collected:

The precentor, for the time being, ſhall faithfully note thoſe days in which the dean and canons are abſent. From the dean ſhall be detained, for every day of his abſence, 4s; and from each canon, for every day of his abſence, ſhall be taken 8d; and let the treaſurer detain it.

Let this ſum, thus ariſing out of the abſence of the dean and canons, be divided at the end of the year, in the feaſt of St. Michael, by a proportionable diſtribution between the reſident dean and the reſident canons. Now thoſe we call Reſidents, who for one and twenty days together are at divine ſervice, according to the orders of our ſtatutes, and do maintain their families apart. And it is our pleaſure that the dean receive twice as much as a canon; that is, if a reſident canon receives for his portion 8d. out of the dividends, the dean ſhall receive 16d.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Election of Officers.

THE dean and prebendaries ought to remember that they are united together as one body. And we will and command that they, being mindful of it, ſhall in common conſult together in love and charity; yet ſo that the power of reprehending be left wholly to the dean, or in his abſence to the ſub-dean, who may gently and mildly admoniſh even the reſident canons, and may check and prudently reprove every one in their ſeveral places.

Therefore let the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, every year (the canons being convened upon the laſt day of November) chuſe and eſtabliſh the following officers, with the common conſent of the chapter, out of the canons; that is, the ſub-dean, the receiver and treaſurer. And we will, that ſuch as ſhall refuſe the office aſſigned them, without ſuch an excuſe as ſhall be approved of by the electors, ſhall be for ever expelled from our church.

And we will that all the canons, except ſuch as are excuſed by our fore-named lawful impediments, do meet and be preſent in our foreſaid church at this election of officers; otherwiſe, as many as ſhall be then abſent, ſhall be utterly deprived of that whole ſum of money which they ſhould have received that year for the corps of their prebends.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Office of the Sub-Dean.

WE do decree and will, that the ſub-dean for the time being, whilſt the dean is abſent, or the deanry vacant, ſhall preſide and have charge over the canons, and all the miniſters and officers of our church, and keep them in order; that whatſoever things ought to be done by the dean being reſident, belonging to the affairs or government of the church, whilſt he is abſent, or his office vacant, the ſub-dean ſhall well and truly perform and execute: and whilſt the dean is preſent, he ſhall be next to him, and reſpected above the reſt, as well in the choir as elſewhere: and therefore, in all affairs of our church, he ought to be more diligent and circumſpect, that he may ſeem to be one and the ſame head with the dean. Moreover, we will that the dean's place being void, the ſub-dean ſhall have the full and entire power of ruling and governing in our church in all things, and in like manner as is given and granted in our ſtatutes to the dean himſelf, until a new dean ſhall be elected and ſubſtituted; and he in preſence of thoſe who elected him to this office, laying his hand upon the Bible, ſhall ſwear that he will faithfully perform all theſe things.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Office of a Receiver.

WE ordain that whoſoever is admitted into the office of a receiver, ſhall collect and receive all moneys and rents of lands and tenements, and all debts belonging to our church; and as ſoon as conveniently he can, he ſhall deliver them to the treaſurer for the time being.

It ſhall be the charge of the receiver alſo to take care of all the goods of the ſaid church, eſpecially thoſe abroad, and timely to look to the ruins and neceſſary reparations of the diſtant.

To him alſo it ſhall belong to undertake and perform all ſuch things as are before preſcribed to him, under the title of the Office of Dean, that is, the viſitation of lands and tenements; and then laying his hand upon the holy evangeliſts, in the preſence of his electors, he ſhall bind himſelf by an oath, that he will faithfully and diligently perform all theſe things.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Treaſurer's Office.

WE appoint and ordain, that the treaſurer for the time being, ſhall duly pay as well thoſe ſalaries which every month are to be paid to the miniſters and others belonging to the choir, for their dyet and commons, as thoſe which are to be paid quarterly; and thoſe alſo which are to be paid at the end of the year for dividends. To him alſo it belongs, to take care that the buildings of the church be kept in good reparation; and with the advice of the dean, or in his abſence of the ſub-dean, to mend and repair the houſes of all the miniſters of our church, except thoſe of the dean and canons, as often as need ſhall require; and to provide whatſoever doth neceſſarily belong to the repairing and adorning of the church and choir.

He ſhall alſo provide materials and timber for building. He ſhall alſo look to the buildings of the dean and canons; which if they do not repair after notice given, the treaſurer, out of their ſalaries, ſhall ſee that they be repaired.

Moreover, that the houſes of the canons may be the better and more diligently kept in repair; we ordain that a canon newly choſen may ſucceed in the houſe of one that's dead, or that hath reſigned, or upon any account hath withdrawn; and that he have and enjoy it, with the gardens, ſtable, and other conveniencies thereunto belonging. In fine, let him take care of the veſtry, and let him diligently do his utmoſt to preſerve the ſacred veſtments, the holy veſſels and garments, and all muniments.

All which he ſhall ſwear that he will obſerve, laying his hands upon the holy evangeliſts, in the preſence of them who did elect him.

CHAP. XIX.

Of the Quality, Election, and Admiſſion of the Minor-Canons.

BECAUSE we have decreed that God ſhall be praiſed in this our church in hymns and pſalms, and prayers for ever, we have ordained, and do appoint that thoſe ſix prieſts whom we call Minor-canons, as alſo the ſix laick-clerks, and alſo the deacon and ſub-deacon, (who ſhall read the goſpel and the epiſtle), all whom we have conſtituted daily to celebrate the praiſe of God in our church, be, as much as may be, learned, of a good name, and honeſt converſation; and laſtly, that they be men of judgment in ſinging, which ſhall be approved of by the judgment of thoſe who do well underſtand the art of muſick, in the ſame church. And they ſhall be choſen, when their places are vacant, by the dean, or in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter; and at their admiſſion they ſhall take the following oath.

CHAP. XX.

The Oath of the Miniſters.

"I N. being choſen a minor-canon, in the church of "the Holy and Undivided Trinity in Gloceſter, do "ſwear, that ſo long as I ſhall continue in this church, "I will inviolably obſerve, to the utmoſt of my abi- "lity, as much as in me lyeth, all the orders and ſta- "tutes made by the moſt potent king Henry the "Eighth, founder of this church; and will pay due "obedience and reverence to the dean and canons; "and laſtly, that I will carefully promote the good "and honour of this church. So help me God, and "the Holy Goſpels."

Which oath we will that all miniſters ſhall take at their admiſſion.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Reſidence of the Miniſters.

WE will and ordain that the reſidence of the minor-canons, and all other clerks doing ſervice in our church, be perpetual; for it ſhall be lawful to no one to be abſent from our church a whole day, or a whole night, without leave being firſt obtained, either from the dean, or in his abſence from the ſub-dean. And whoſoever ſhall do otherwiſe, he ſhall be puniſhed by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean, at their diſcretion.

And if any of the miniſters of the choir ſhall undecently ſtay away from our church for three months, the dean or the ſub-dean being not fore-acquainted with it; we will that he be deprived of his ſalary for three months. And whoſoever of the minor-canons ſhall be abſent from the greater maſs, or from mattins, ſhall loſe a penny; and whoſoever ſhall be abſent from the veſpers, or the complin, ſhall forfeit a halfpenny; and whoſoever ſhall be abſent after the firſt or third, or ſixth or ninth hour, ſhall be ſconced a farthing; whoſoever is not in the choir before the firſt pſalm is finiſhed, or before Kyrie Eleeſon, in the maſs, ſhall forfeit a farthing; whoſoever ſhall refuſe to do as the precentor requires him ſhall forfeit two pence.

But the puniſhment of the clerks ſhall be determined by the pleaſure of the dean, or of the major part of the canons who are preſent, to whoſe ſentence the clerks ſhall ſubmit.

Let the money that is forfeited by thoſe who are abſent, be equally divided amongſt thoſe who were not abſent, at the end of every quarter. And according to the number of the days in which any one was pre-

ſent, he ſhall receive more of the dividends; he that was preſent fewer days ſhall receive the leſs.

However, that the minor-canons, and preſbyters of our church, may be encouraged the more diligently to attend their charge, we do permit that they do enjoy one eccleſiaſtical benefice jointly with their office in the church; provided that the ſaid benefice be not above twenty-four miles diſtant from the city of Gloceſter. And whilſt they continue in the ſervice of our cathedral, we give them licence, and do diſpence with their abſence from ſuch benefice; any act or ſtatute of this realm to the contrary notwithſtanding.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Precentor and his Office.

WE decree and ordain, that by the dean, or, he being abſent, by the ſub-dean and the chapter, out of the minor-canons, one elder than the reſt, and more eminent, both for his behaviour and for his learning, ſhall be choſen precentor; whoſe office it ſhall be, handſomely to direct the ſinging men in the church, and, as a guide, to lead them by his previous ſinging, that they make no diſcords whilſt they ſing; whom the reſt ſhall obey.

As to the buſineſs of the choir, all the minor-canons and clerks, and others who ſhall ſing in the church, ought readily to obey whatever he hath ordered them to read.

Beſide, he ſhall faithfully obſerve the abſence from divine ſervice, as well of the dean and canons, as of all who ſerve in the choir; of which abſence he ſhall give a true account every fortnight in the chapter-houſe, before the canons there preſent.

And if any of the minor-canons gives a reaſon of his abſence, it ſhall prevail, if the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, allow of it.

He ſhall alſo ſee that the books for the ſervice of the choir be carefully laid up. And, in fine, as oft as he ſhall be abſent from our church, he ſhall ſubſtitute a deputy, who ſhall faithfully perform what he ought to have done.

All which, by a ſolemn oath, he ſhall promiſe that he will faithfully perform.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Sacriſt and Sub-Sacriſts.

WE ordain and will, that one of the minor-canons, being a careful and honeſt man, ſhall be choſen by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, who ſhall be called the Sacriſt, to whom ſhall be committed the care of the church, the altar, the chapels, the veſtments, the books, the calices, the muniments, and other ornaments which he ſhall receive from the treaſurer in the preſence of the dean or ſub-dean, and the canons then preſent; and he ſhall be bound by indentures, or ſome ſuch way, to deliver them up. With the advice of the treaſurer he ſhall alſo take care that there be no want of wine, water, or wax candles, for the celebration of divine ſervices in the church aforeſaid, at times proper for their celebration.

The ſame ſacriſt ſhall alſo viſit the ſick in our church, and (as often as there is occaſion, or time ſhall require it) he ſhall diligently and reverently adminiſter the ſacraments, as well to the ſick as to thoſe that are in health.

The offerings alſo in the church, if there be any, he ſhall take, and keep to be delivered up for the uſe of the church.

We will alſo that he have under him two honeſt and induſtrious men (to be nominated by the dean, or, in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter) who ſhall be obedient to the commands of this ſacriſt, who ſhall lay up the veſtments, light the candles, keep the altar, take care that the church be ſwept and kept clean, toll the bells, or ſee that they be tolled at times appointed by the dean or ſub-dean.

Laſtly, we will, that as well the ſacriſts as their ſub-ſacriſts, when it ſhall happen that they are abſent from our church, ſhall ſubſtitute others in their places, who, in their abſence, ſhall faithfully execute their office.

Which ſacriſt and his ſub-ſacriſts ſhall oblige themſelves by oath to be faithful in their places.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Choriſters and their Maſter.

WE decree and ordain, that in our church aforeſaid, by the election and deſignation of the dean, or in his abſence of the vice-dean and chapter, there be eight choriſters, youths who have good voices and are inclined to ſinging, who may ſerve, miniſter, and ſing in our choir.

For the inſtruction of theſe youths, and training them up, as well in modeſt behaviour as in ſkilfulneſs of ſinging, we will that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, beſide the eight choriſters before named, there ſhall be one choſen who is of a good life and reputation, ſkilful both in ſinging and in playing upon the organs, who ſhall diligently ſpend his time in inſtructing the boys in playing upon the organs, and at proper times in ſinging divine ſervice. But if he be negligent, and careleſs in teaching them, let him be depoſed from his office, after the third admonition. He ſhall alſo be bound by an oath faithfully to diſcharge his duty.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the School-Maſters.

THAT piety and good learning may always ſpring, grow, flouriſh, and in due time prove fruitful in our church, to the glory of God, and the good and honour of the common-wealth, we will and ordain, that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, one be choſen who is ſkilful in Greek and Latin, of good fame, and a godly life, well qualifyed for teaching, who may train up in piety and good learning thoſe children who ſhall reſort to our ſchool to learn grammar. And let him have the firſt charge, and be the chief ſchool-maſter. We alſo will that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean, there be one other choſen, of good repute, and of a virtuous life, well ſkilled in the Latin tongue, and who hath a good faculty in teaching, who ſhall inſtruct the youths under the head-maſter in the firſt rudiments of grammar, and ſhall therefore be called the under-maſter or uſher. And we will that thoſe inſtructors of youth do carefully and faithfully obſerve thoſe rules and orders which the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean and chapter, ſhall think fit to preſcribe unto them.

But if they prove idle, negligent, or not fit to teach, let them be expelled, and deprived of their places, after a third admonition from the dean, or in his abſence from the ſub-dean and chapter.

Theſe ſhall be obliged by oath, that they will faithfully perform all duties belonging to their places.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Poor and their Duty.

WE ordain and will, that by the deſignation and election of us, or of our ſucceſſors, by the letters of us or them, ſigned with our or their hands, there be in our church aforeſaid, maintained out of the profits of our church, four poor men, oppreſſed with want and poverty, maimed in the wars, weakened with age, or any other ways diſabled, and reduced to want and miſery; whoſe office it ſhall be, as far as their infirmity will permit them, to be daily preſent in the church in the time of divine ſervice, to give themſelves to prayer; to ſerve, aſſiſt, and help the preſbyters in their preparing themſelves for prayers; to keep the body of the church and choir clean from all filth and naſtineſs; to aſſiſt, as much as they are able, the ſub-ſacriſts in lighting the candles, and in tolling the bells;

and

and laſtly, to obey the dean and ſub-dean in ſuch things as belong to the decency of the church. But if they be found negligent in thoſe offices, they ſhall be corrected according to the pleaſure of the dean, or, in his abſence, of the ſub-dean. And if any of them be abſent, and reſide not in our church, or at leaſt in the houſes thereunto adjoining, we will, that according to the time of their abſence they loſe their ſalary. Yet we grant leave to the dean, or in his abſence to the ſub-dean, to give them leave to be abſent twenty days in a year, for ſome cauſe to be approved of by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean. And they ſhall give aſſurance that they will do their duties, by the like oath that other officers of our church do take.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the inferiour Officers of the Church.

SINCE no one can worthily ſerve in the offices of the church, and at the ſame time be intangled with worldly concerns, and that they who miniſter in our choir may not be obſtructed in their duty, we ordain, that inferiour officers ſhall be ſubſtituted.

We will therefore that the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, according to his diſcretion and prudence, do make choice of, and admit as butler or manciple, an induſtrious man, one of a good repute and converſation, who, at ſeaſonable hours, ſhall ſupply with bread and drink thoſe who eat at the common table, and carefully ſee the buttery ſupplyed; and (together with the cook, by the aſſiſtance of the ſteward) ſhall diligently take care to buy proviſions for the table of the minor-canons and officers.

Moreover we will, that the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, chooſe two door-keepers, who ſhall alſo do the office of virgers, careful men, of a good life and reputation, who ſhall alſo faithfully keep the keys of the gates; and ſhall alſo keep the gates and outward doors of the bounds of our church, and ſhall ſhut, keep, and open them at the command of the dean, or in his abſence of the ſub-dean. But in the night time they ſhall not ſuffer them to lye open for any one, unleſs with the expreſs command of the dean, or, in his abſence, of the ſub-dean.

Laſtly, the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, ſhall chuſe a cook and an under-cook, men that are induſtrious, of good repute, and of an honeſt life, who ſhall diligently provide the meat and drink for the table of thoſe who eat together.

And all theſe ſhall take the like oath as they take who ſerve in the choir.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Common Table of the Officers.

THAT they who live together, and praiſe God together in the choir, may alſo eat together, and praiſe God together at table, we ordain and will, that as well the minor-canons and officers in the choir as the teachers of the grammar ſcholars, and all other inferior officers of our church, and the children who learn to ſing, ſhall feed together in the common hall, if it may be conveniently done. In which hall the precentor, or in his abſence the ſenior petty-canon, ſhall ſit uppermoſt at the upper table; then the head ſchool-maſter, and the minor-canons, and the maſter of the choriſters. In the ſecond rank let the deacon, the ſix lay-clerks, the ſubdeacon, and the under ſchool-maſter ſit.

In the third rank let the ſinging boys of the choir ſit.

Theſe having dined, let the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keeper, the cook and the cenſor ſit down.

In the hall ſhall be the precentor; or if he be abſent, the ſenior petty-canon, who ſhall rebuke ſuch men as be of an ill behaviour. But in the firſt place they ſhall reprove the boys, and alſo their maſters. And, that all things may be done quietly, in order, and with decency in the hall, upon the five and twentieth day of November, one ſhall yearly be choſen out of the prieſts of the church, by the conſent of the major part of them who eat together in the firſt and ſecond rank, who ſhall do the office of an yearly ſteward, who ſhall be ſteward for one whole year; who ſhall alſo provide wood, coal, ſalt, and other ſuch like things as ſhall be thought neceſſary for a ſtore (as they call it) againſt the following year to ſerve the common table.

He ſhall examine the accounts of the monthly ſteward (who ſhall be ſteward only for one month) every week; and in the end of every month, ſhall give an account to the major part of the commoners of the firſt and ſecond rank, at the end of the year, of all their charges. Moreover, one out of the petty-canons and the commoners of the ſecond rank (either by himſelf, or by ſome one elſe) ſhall every year in like manner, each month do the office of a monthly ſteward, whoſe advice the butler and the cook ſhall obſerve in buying the victuals; with whom he alſo ſhall go into the market, if it ſeem good, and with them he ſhall buy and provide meat. Nevertheleſs, we will and grant that it ſhall be lawful for the dean, or for the ſub-dean in the dean's abſence, to aſſign and cauſe to be paid to the clerks of our church who are married, and to any that are ſick, a portion of money in lieu of their commons. And to the other preſbyters and clerks, and alſo to the boys who learn muſic, having their victuals freely given them from the church, we give leave, that a portion of money ſhould be aſſigned and paid for their commons, provided that conſtantly every month they allow a competent ſum of money to the common table of their companions, according to the order of the dean and chapter.

We ordain alſo, and appoint, that the treaſurer of our church at the beginning of every month do deliver and pay to the monthly ſteward, for the table and commons of all of them who eat together, after this manner following: that is, for them who eat in the firſt rank; for each minor-canon, for the head-maſter of the grammar-ſcholars, and for the maſter of the choriſters, 6s. monthly: and ſhall pay for the commons of them who eat in the ſecond rank; for each of the clerks, the deacon, the ſub-deacon, and the lower maſter of the grammar-ſchool, monthly, 5s. and 8d. Laſtly for the table of the choriſters monthly, 3s. and 4d. Again, for the table and the commons of all thoſe who ſit down after the others are riſen, for the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keepers, and the cook, monthly, 4s. Which monthly ſums, by the monthly ſteward, with the advice of the yearly ſteward, ſhall be honeſtly and frugally diſpoſed of; and at the end of each month he ſhall give an account of the ſum diſpoſed of to the yearly ſteward, or ſome other prudent man of the firſt or ſecond rank.

And that they may the more faithfully execute their offices, both the ſtewards ſhall be bound by an oath given to the college. Laſtly, all the miniſters of our church eating together, ought to obſerve and yield obedience to thoſe orders, forms and ſtatutes, which by the dean and chapter ſhall hereafter be made therein.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Veſtments of the Officers called Liveries.

WE decree and will, that the minor-canons, clerks and other officers of our church, and the choriſters alſo, and four poor men, have their outward garments, as near as may be, of the ſame colour, or the like; and they already named ſhall receive yearly, for the making of their outward garments, after the manner we here ſet down. All the minor-canons and the upper ſchool-maſter, four yards of cloth for their gowns, at 5s. per yard; and the maſter of the choir ſhall have for his gown three yards of cloth, price 5s. per yard.

The deacon, ſub-deacon, all the clerks, the uſher of the grammar-ſchool, ſhall receive for their cloaths three yards of cloth, at the rate of 4s. and 6d. And the other officers, that is, the ſub-ſacriſts, baker, door-keepers and the cook, every one ſhall receive for himſelf three yards of cloth for his garments, at the price of

3s.

ſent, he ſhall receive more of the dividends; he that was preſent fewer days ſhall receive the leſs.

However, that the minor-canons, and preſbyters of our church, may be encouraged the more diligently to attend their charge, we do permit that they do enjoy one eccleſiaſtical benefice jointly with their office in the church; provided that the ſaid benefice be not above twenty-four miles diſtant from the city of Gloceſter. And whilſt they continue in the ſervice of our cathedral, we give them licence, and do diſpence with their abſence from ſuch benefice; any act or ſtatute of this realm to the contrary notwithſtanding.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Precentor and his Office.

WE decree and ordain, that by the dean, or, he being abſent, by the ſub-dean and the chapter, out of the minor-canons, one elder than the reſt, and more eminent, both for his behaviour and for his learning, ſhall be choſen precentor; whoſe office it ſhall be, handſomely to direct the ſinging men in the church, and, as a guide, to lead them by his previous ſinging, that they make no diſcords whilſt they ſing; whom the reſt ſhall obey.

As to the buſineſs of the choir, all the minor-canons and clerks, and others who ſhall ſing in the church, ought readily to obey whatever he hath ordered them to read.

Beſide, he ſhall faithfully obſerve the abſence from divine ſervice, as well of the dean and canons, as of all who ſerve in the choir; of which abſence he ſhall give a true account every fortnight in the chapter-houſe, before the canons there preſent.

And if any of the minor-canons gives a reaſon of his abſence, it ſhall prevail, if the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, allow of it.

He ſhall alſo ſee that the books for the ſervice of the choir be carefully laid up. And, in fine, as oft as he ſhall be abſent from our church, he ſhall ſubſtitute a deputy, who ſhall faithfully perform what he ought to have done.

All which, by a ſolemn oath, he ſhall promiſe that he will faithfully perform.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Sacriſt and Sub-Sacriſts.

WE ordain and will, that one of the minor-canons, being a careful and honeſt man, ſhall be choſen by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, who ſhall be called the Sacriſt, to whom ſhall be committed the care of the church, the altar, the chapels, the veſtments, the books, the calices, the muniments, and other ornaments which he ſhall receive from the treaſurer in the preſence of the dean or ſub-dean, and the canons then preſent; and he ſhall be bound by indentures, or ſome ſuch way, to deliver them up. With the advice of the treaſurer he ſhall alſo take care that there be no want of wine, water, or wax candles, for the celebration of divine ſervices in the church aforeſaid, at times proper for their celebration.

The ſame ſacriſt ſhall alſo viſit the ſick in our church, and (as often as there is occaſion, or time ſhall require it) he ſhall diligently and reverently adminiſter the ſacraments, as well to the ſick as to thoſe that are in health.

The offerings alſo in the church, if there be any, he ſhall take, and keep to be delivered up for the uſe of the church.

We will alſo that he have under him two honeſt and induſtrious men (to be nominated by the dean, or, in his abſence, by the ſub-dean and chapter) who ſhall be obedient to the commands of this ſacriſt, who ſhall lay up the veſtments, light the candles, keep the altar, take care that the church be ſwept and kept clean, toll the bells, or ſee that they be tolled at times appointed by the dean or ſub-dean.

Laſtly, we will, that as well the ſacriſts as their ſub-ſacriſts, when it ſhall happen that they are abſent from our church, ſhall ſubſtitute others in their places, who, in their abſence, ſhall faithfully execute their office.

Which ſacriſt and his ſub-ſacriſts ſhall oblige themſelves by oath to be faithful in their places.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Choriſters and their Maſter.

WE decree and ordain, that in our church aforeſaid, by the election and deſignation of the dean, or in his abſence of the vice-dean and chapter, there be eight choriſters, youths who have good voices and are inclined to ſinging, who may ſerve, miniſter, and ſing in our choir.

For the inſtruction of theſe youths, and training them up, as well in modeſt behaviour as in ſkilfulneſs of ſinging, we will that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, beſide the eight choriſters before named, there ſhall be one choſen who is of a good life and reputation, ſkilful both in ſinging and in playing upon the organs, who ſhall diligently ſpend his time in inſtructing the boys in playing upon the organs, and at proper times in ſinging divine ſervice. But if he be negligent, and careleſs in teaching them, let him be depoſed from his office, after the third admonition. He ſhall alſo be bound by an oath faithfully to diſcharge his duty.

CHAP. XXV.

Of the School-Maſters.

THAT piety and good learning may always ſpring, grow, flouriſh, and in due time prove fruitful in our church, to the glory of God, and the good and honour of the common-wealth, we will and ordain, that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean and chapter, one be choſen who is ſkilful in Greek and Latin, of good fame, and a godly life, well qualifyed for teaching, who may train up in piety and good learning thoſe children who ſhall reſort to our ſchool to learn grammar. And let him have the firſt charge, and be the chief ſchool-maſter. We alſo will that by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean, there be one other choſen, of good repute, and of a virtuous life, well ſkilled in the Latin tongue, and who hath a good faculty in teaching, who ſhall inſtruct the youths under the head-maſter in the firſt rudiments of grammar, and ſhall therefore be called the under-maſter or uſher. And we will that thoſe inſtructors of youth do carefully and faithfully obſerve thoſe rules and orders which the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean and chapter, ſhall think fit to preſcribe unto them.

But if they prove idle, negligent, or not fit to teach, let them be expelled, and deprived of their places, after a third admonition from the dean, or in his abſence from the ſub-dean and chapter.

Theſe ſhall be obliged by oath, that they will faithfully perform all duties belonging to their places.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of the Poor and their Duty.

WE ordain and will, that by the deſignation and election of us, or of our ſucceſſors, by the letters of us or them, ſigned with our or their hands, there be in our church aforeſaid, maintained out of the profits of our church, four poor men, oppreſſed with want and poverty, maimed in the wars, weakened with age, or any other ways diſabled, and reduced to want and miſery; whoſe office it ſhall be, as far as their infirmity will permit them, to be daily preſent in the church in the time of divine ſervice, to give themſelves to prayer; to ſerve, aſſiſt, and help the preſbyters in their preparing themſelves for prayers; to keep the body of the church and choir clean from all filth and naſtineſs; to aſſiſt, as much as they are able, the ſub-ſacriſts in lighting the candles, and in tolling the bells;

and

and laſtly, to obey the dean and ſub-dean in ſuch things as belong to the decency of the church. But if they be found negligent in thoſe offices, they ſhall be corrected according to the pleaſure of the dean, or, in his abſence, of the ſub-dean. And if any of them be abſent, and reſide not in our church, or at leaſt in the houſes thereunto adjoining, we will, that according to the time of their abſence they loſe their ſalary. Yet we grant leave to the dean, or in his abſence to the ſub-dean, to give them leave to be abſent twenty days in a year, for ſome cauſe to be approved of by the dean, or in his abſence by the ſub-dean. And they ſhall give aſſurance that they will do their duties, by the like oath that other officers of our church do take.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the inferiour Officers of the Church.

SINCE no one can worthily ſerve in the offices of the church, and at the ſame time be intangled with worldly concerns, and that they who miniſter in our choir may not be obſtructed in their duty, we ordain, that inferiour officers ſhall be ſubſtituted.

We will therefore that the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, according to his diſcretion and prudence, do make choice of, and admit as butler or manciple, an induſtrious man, one of a good repute and converſation, who, at ſeaſonable hours, ſhall ſupply with bread and drink thoſe who eat at the common table, and carefully ſee the buttery ſupplyed; and (together with the cook, by the aſſiſtance of the ſteward) ſhall diligently take care to buy proviſions for the table of the minor-canons and officers.

Moreover we will, that the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, chooſe two door-keepers, who ſhall alſo do the office of virgers, careful men, of a good life and reputation, who ſhall alſo faithfully keep the keys of the gates; and ſhall alſo keep the gates and outward doors of the bounds of our church, and ſhall ſhut, keep, and open them at the command of the dean, or in his abſence of the ſub-dean. But in the night time they ſhall not ſuffer them to lye open for any one, unleſs with the expreſs command of the dean, or, in his abſence, of the ſub-dean.

Laſtly, the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, ſhall chuſe a cook and an under-cook, men that are induſtrious, of good repute, and of an honeſt life, who ſhall diligently provide the meat and drink for the table of thoſe who eat together.

And all theſe ſhall take the like oath as they take who ſerve in the choir.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Common Table of the Officers.

THAT they who live together, and praiſe God together in the choir, may alſo eat together, and praiſe God together at table, we ordain and will, that as well the minor-canons and officers in the choir as the teachers of the grammar ſcholars, and all other inferior officers of our church, and the children who learn to ſing, ſhall feed together in the common hall, if it may be conveniently done. In which hall the precentor, or in his abſence the ſenior petty-canon, ſhall ſit uppermoſt at the upper table; then the head ſchool-maſter, and the minor-canons, and the maſter of the choriſters. In the ſecond rank let the deacon, the ſix lay-clerks, the ſubdeacon, and the under ſchool-maſter ſit.

In the third rank let the ſinging boys of the choir ſit.

Theſe having dined, let the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keeper, the cook and the cenſor ſit down.

In the hall ſhall be the precentor; or if he be abſent, the ſenior petty-canon, who ſhall rebuke ſuch men as be of an ill behaviour. But in the firſt place they ſhall reprove the boys, and alſo their maſters. And, that all things may be done quietly, in order, and with decency in the hall, upon the five and twentieth day of November, one ſhall yearly be choſen out of the prieſts of the church, by the conſent of the major part of them who eat together in the firſt and ſecond rank, who ſhall do the office of an yearly ſteward, who ſhall be ſteward for one whole year; who ſhall alſo provide wood, coal, ſalt, and other ſuch like things as ſhall be thought neceſſary for a ſtore (as they call it) againſt the following year to ſerve the common table.

He ſhall examine the accounts of the monthly ſteward (who ſhall be ſteward only for one month) every week; and in the end of every month, ſhall give an account to the major part of the commoners of the firſt and ſecond rank, at the end of the year, of all their charges. Moreover, one out of the petty-canons and the commoners of the ſecond rank (either by himſelf, or by ſome one elſe) ſhall every year in like manner, each month do the office of a monthly ſteward, whoſe advice the butler and the cook ſhall obſerve in buying the victuals; with whom he alſo ſhall go into the market, if it ſeem good, and with them he ſhall buy and provide meat. Nevertheleſs, we will and grant that it ſhall be lawful for the dean, or for the ſub-dean in the dean's abſence, to aſſign and cauſe to be paid to the clerks of our church who are married, and to any that are ſick, a portion of money in lieu of their commons. And to the other preſbyters and clerks, and alſo to the boys who learn muſic, having their victuals freely given them from the church, we give leave, that a portion of money ſhould be aſſigned and paid for their commons, provided that conſtantly every month they allow a competent ſum of money to the common table of their companions, according to the order of the dean and chapter.

We ordain alſo, and appoint, that the treaſurer of our church at the beginning of every month do deliver and pay to the monthly ſteward, for the table and commons of all of them who eat together, after this manner following: that is, for them who eat in the firſt rank; for each minor-canon, for the head-maſter of the grammar-ſcholars, and for the maſter of the choriſters, 6s. monthly: and ſhall pay for the commons of them who eat in the ſecond rank; for each of the clerks, the deacon, the ſub-deacon, and the lower maſter of the grammar-ſchool, monthly, 5s. and 8d. Laſtly for the table of the choriſters monthly, 3s. and 4d. Again, for the table and the commons of all thoſe who ſit down after the others are riſen, for the ſub-ſacriſts, the manciple, the door-keepers, and the cook, monthly, 4s. Which monthly ſums, by the monthly ſteward, with the advice of the yearly ſteward, ſhall be honeſtly and frugally diſpoſed of; and at the end of each month he ſhall give an account of the ſum diſpoſed of to the yearly ſteward, or ſome other prudent man of the firſt or ſecond rank.

And that they may the more faithfully execute their offices, both the ſtewards ſhall be bound by an oath given to the college. Laſtly, all the miniſters of our church eating together, ought to obſerve and yield obedience to thoſe orders, forms and ſtatutes, which by the dean and chapter ſhall hereafter be made therein.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Veſtments of the Officers called Liveries.

WE decree and will, that the minor-canons, clerks and other officers of our church, and the choriſters alſo, and four poor men, have their outward garments, as near as may be, of the ſame colour, or the like; and they already named ſhall receive yearly, for the making of their outward garments, after the manner we here ſet down. All the minor-canons and the upper ſchool-maſter, four yards of cloth for their gowns, at 5s. per yard; and the maſter of the choir ſhall have for his gown three yards of cloth, price 5s. per yard.

The deacon, ſub-deacon, all the clerks, the uſher of the grammar-ſchool, ſhall receive for their cloaths three yards of cloth, at the rate of 4s. and 6d. And the other officers, that is, the ſub-ſacriſts, baker, door-keepers and the cook, every one ſhall receive for himſelf three yards of cloth for his garments, at the price of

3s.

3s. and 4d. Each of the choriſters, and the ſub-cook, for their garments, two yards and a half, price 3s. and 4d. Which cloth being delivered to them, whoſoever ſhall not take care that it be decently made up fit for him, and ſhall not wear it the greateſt part of the year, he ſhall be deemed unworthy of our gift; and therefore let him be conſtrained to refund to our church ſo much of his ſtipend as the cloth ſhall be valued. The dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, ought every year to provide the cloth and livery garments, together with the receiver for the time being; and they ſhall deliver to every one their portions of cloth before Chriſtmaſs, that they may celebrate the birth-day of our ſaviour Jeſus Chriſt with new cloaths and new ſouls: but the poor men ſhall always wear on the left ſhoulder of their gowns a roſe made of red ſilk; and when they walk either in the church or elſewhere abroad, they ſhall every where walk in the ſaid gowns.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Salaries of the Officers of the Church.

WE ordain and will, that out of the common ſtock of our church, beſide their commons and liveries before aſſigned, certain ſtipends be paid quarterly to all the officers of our church, by the treaſurer, by equal portions, in manner following: that is, to each minor-canon for his ſhare, 5l. 2s. To the head ſchool-maſter, 8l. 8s. and 8d. To the maſter of the choriſters, 5l. 7s. To the uſher, 59s. and 2d. To the ſub-deacon, 59s. and 2d. To every clerk, 59s. and 2d. To the ſacriſt, 26s. and 8d. To the manciple, 58s. To the cook, 58s. To the door-keepers, 58s. To the choriſters, 15s. To each of the four poor men, 6l. 3s. and 4d. To the ſub-dean, 26s. and 8d. To the precentor, 26s. and 8d. To the receiver, 5 marks. To the treaſurer, 26s. and 8d. To the ſteward or clerk of the lands, 53s. and 4d. To the ſub-cook, 26s. and 8d. To the ſub-ſacriſts, 33s. and 4d.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the Celebration of Divine Service.

THAT prayers and ſupplication may decently and in good order be every day performed in our church, and that every day the praiſe of God may be made with joy and rejoycing, we decree and ordain, that the minor-canons and clerks, together with the deacon and ſub-deacon, and the maſter of the choriſters, do dayly perform divine ſervice in the choir of our church, according to the rite and cuſtom of other cathedral churches; but we will not oblige them to ſing their ſervices by night. Moreover, we will, that in all principal feaſts the dean, but in the greater double feaſts the ſub-dean, and in other double feaſts the other canons, every one in his place ſhall officiate in celebrating the divine ſervice. We ordain alſo, that no one of the canons, or of others miniſtring in the choir, ſhall come thither in time of divine ſervice, except he be clothed with ſuch ornaments as are proper for that place.

We will alſo, that the maſters of the grammar-ſchool, upon feſtival days be in the choir, wearing habits fit for that place; whereof one ſhall have his place above the minor canons; the other ſhall ſit next below them. We will alſo, that as ſoon as I am departed out of this life, obſequies be made for my ſoul in my church at Gloceſter, all the canons of our church, and other officers, and poor men being called together and aſſiſting: and that the day of our death be written in the ſtatute-books; upon which ſame day anniverſary obſequies and maſſes ſhall for ever be celebrated for us.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the Common Treaſury, and keeping of the Seal and Muniments.

WE ordain and will, that one inward and more private room be ſet apart, and an outward one large enough, and adjoining to the inward one; which rooms ſhall be called the Treaſury.

In the outward room ſhall be placed a cheſt and a coffer to keep the writings in; in which the books of the accounts of all the officers, ſervants, and of all others who are obliged to give up any accounts, ought to be kept and laid up. In thoſe cheſts and coffers ſhall be laid up the court-rolls, both by themſelves and apart; all obligatory writings apart, and by themſelves; the books concerning revenues, called the Rentals; inventories of the goods and lands apart, and by themſelves. In this room let there be placed an iron cheſt to keep the moneys put into the treaſury, which may be needful for daily expences. In this room alſo let there be a counter-houſe, where the accounts of all farmers, bailiffs, officers and of others, are to be examined and proved.

In the inward room we would have one ſtrong iron cheſt placed, wherein let there be laid up the ſum of 40l. which we would have to be taken out of what remains as overplus, in the end of every year, that that ſum may always remain and be ready to ſerve the neceſſities of our church, if there ſhall any happen. And in this room let there be kept one ſmall cheſt; in which let there be put and carefully kept the common ſeal of our church; by which common ſeal we command, that nothing be at any time ſealed but what was firſt at large and plainly written in a certain regiſter, and be publickly compared, and at large read over with the ſame regiſter. And as often as the ſeal is put upon any writing, there ſhall never be required of any one above 13s. and 4d. for the ſigning of that writing. We will alſo, that in this room there ſhall be kept another cheſt; in which let theſe our ſtatutes, ordinances and letters patents of the foundation and indowment of our church, and other writings and muniments of the mannors, lands, tenements, revenues, poſſeſſions and rights and liberties which our church by any right hath, be depoſited. But every cheſt, even the little one, ſhall have three locks, with ſo many keys of a different faſhion: and of each of theſe cheſts, and of the little one, the dean ſhall keep one key, the ſub-dean another, and the treaſurer the third; and none of the cheſts, no not the little one, ſhall be open but when all the keepers of them, or their deputies, are conſenting and preſent. Finally, we forbid any one man to keep two keys with him at the ſame time; and as often as any one of the key-keepers goes forth from our ſaid church, let him leave his key with ſome one canon that ſtays at home, and hath neither of the other keys.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Accounts given up every Year.

WE will, that within two months after the feaſt of Michael, all bailiffs, farmers, officers and ſervants, both foreign and domeſtick, do give in, and make a full and true account of all thoſe things that do belong to their offices. And we farther ordain and decree, that at the ſame time alſo, both the receiver and the treaſurer do give a full and true account of all things belonging to their offices before the dean and the canons then preſent, and the auditor, whether he be preſent, or whether he ſubſtitutes another in his place, of what they have received, and of what they have laid out; what the church oweth, and what is due unto the church. And finally, let all the indentures of the goods of the church, which are in uſe, be ſhewed and renewed, that in all things the dean and canons may be ſatisfied in the ſtate and condition of the church.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of Correcting Exceſſes.

THAT a good behaviour may be obſerved in our church, we ordain and will, that if any one of the petty-canons or other officers ſhall be guilty of any leſſer fault, he ſhall be puniſhed according to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence, of the ſub-dean: but if he hath offended by any great fault, if it ſhall be thought fit, he ſhall be expelled by thoſe by whom he was admitted. And if any one of the canons be in any fault or crime, whereby any notorious ſcandal may ariſe to our church, let him that is found guilty be admoniſhed by the dean, or, in his abſence, by the ſub-dean: but if he mend not his behaviour, being the third time admoniſhed, let him be called before the biſhop his viſitor, and at his pleaſure let him be puniſhed. But we reſerve the puniſhment of the poor men, as oft as they offend, to the diſcretion of the dean, or, in his abſence, of the ſub-dean: and if they continue incorrigible, let them be expelled from the church by the dean, with the conſent of the chapter, and let them loſe all benefit from the church.

CHAP. XXXV.

Concerning Alms.

BESIDE our alms beſtowed upon thoſe four poor men, we have given alſo an annual ſum of 40l. to our church, both for the relief of the poor and needy, and alſo toward the repairing of the high-ways. We will that one half of that ſum be diſtributed by the dean, or his receiver, when in his circuit he viſits the lands, mannors, and impropriate churches; in which churches let it be diſtributed to the poor, according to their need; leſt they ſeem from hence to reap all, and ſow none. But let the dean or treaſurer diſpoſe of the aforeſaid ſum, partly to the poor and needy nigh our church. The account of which diſtribution let it be ſhewn in the general account. The biſhop in his viſitation ſhall take notice of this money, after it be faithfully diſpoſed of. Another ſum of 20l. we have aſſigned for the repairing of bridges and the mending of high ways, according to the diſcretion of the dean, or in his abſence of the ſub-dean and chapter. But ſince the grammar-ſchool, and almoſt all the buildings, in which we would that the minor-canons and other officers of our church ſhould lodge, are run to ruin, waſte, out of repair, and unhandſome, we give leave that that ſum of 20l. which we aſſign for the repairing of bridges, may be made uſe of to repair thoſe buildings, making them more habitable, and to make them fit for thoſe uſes they ſhall be deſigned, for the ſpace of three years. But when thoſe three years are expired, after the date of theſe preſents, we do ordain that the ſame ſum ſhall be made uſe of to repair bridges and high-ways. The biſhop alſo, in his viſitation, ſhall take care that this be faithfully executed.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of keeping Chapters.

WE decree and will that the dean, or in his abſence the ſub-dean, with the reſident canons, once at leaſt in every fortnight, or oftner, as it ſhall ſeem expedient, ſhall keep a chapter in the chapter-houſe, and there piouſly and prudently confer about the affairs of our church. We alſo will, that in every year there ſhall be kept two chapters, one upon the laſt day of November, and the other upon the veſpers of St. John Baptiſt; in which chapters we will, that whatſoever ſhall be ordained and appointed by the dean, and the canons preſent, ſhall be obſerved by all perſons of our church, ſo far as they concern them, provided they do not contradict theſe our ſtatutes.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Viſitation of the Church.

THERE's no work ſo piouſly begun, ſo proſperouſly continued, or ſo happily conſummated, which is not ſoon deſtroyed, and utterly ſubverted, by careleſneſs and negligence. There are no ſtatutes ſo ſacred, and firmly made, but in length of time they are expoſed to oblivion and contempt, if there be not a conſtant care and zeal for religion. Which that it may never happen, or come to our church, we, truſting in the faith and diligence of the biſhop of Gloceſter for the time being, have conſtituted him to be the viſitor of our cathedral of Gloceſter, willing and commanding, that according to his Chriſtian faith, and earneſt zeal for religion, he watch, and diligently take care that thoſe ſtatutes and ordinances which we have made for our church be inviolably obſerved; that the poſſeſſions, and the ſpiritual as well as temporal affairs may flouriſh in a proſperous ſtate; that the rights, liberties, and privileges, be preſerved and defended.

And that theſe things may be ſo, we ordain and will, that the biſhop himſelf, as often as he ſhall by the dean, or by two canons, be aſked, and if not aſked, yet once in every three years, ſhall come in perſon to our church, except ſome very urgent neceſſity ſhall obſtruct him, or elſe that he come by the proxy of his chancellor, that he there, in a convenient place, call together the dean, canons, minor-canons, clerks, and all other officers of our church. To which biſhop, by virtue of this preſent ſtatute, we grant a full power and authority to examine the dean, canons, minor-canons, and the other officers, concerning all the articles contained in our ſtatutes, and concerning all other articles relating to the ſtate, welfare and reputation of our college: and that he urge every one of them, by the oath they gave unto the church, to ſpeak the truth concerning all faults and crimes whatſoever: and that the biſhop puniſh them who ſhall be found and proved guilty, according to the nature of the fault and crime; and that he reform them: and that he do all things that may ſeem proper for the ſubduing of vice, and which are known to belong to the duty of a viſitor. And we will and command all, as well the dean as the canons, and other officers of our church, that they obey the biſhop in reſpect of the premiſſes.

And we ordain, by virtue of the oath given to the church, that no one ſay or inform any thing againſt the dean or the canons, or any one of the officers of our church, but what he believes to be true, and is publickly reported ſo to be.

Moreover we will that the dean, at the common charges of the church, prepare and ſet before the biſhop viſiting, and attended with eight perſons, two entertainments at moſt within the lodgings of our church. Farthermore, becauſe we wiſh that theſe our ſtatutes may laſt for ever, we will, that if any ambiguity, contention or diſſention, ſhall hereafter ariſe between the dean and canons, or between the canons themſelves, about the true and genuine meaning of our ſtatutes, (all which we would have underſtood according to the plain grammatical ſenſe) we will and ordain, that that ſtatute, or any clauſe of the ſtatute, concerning which the contention is riſen, ſhall be referred to the archbiſhop of Canterbury; to whoſe interpretation we command all to ſubmit without any delay or contradiction, provided it be not repugnant to our ſtatutes. But we utterly forbid the viſitor, and the interpreter of our ſtatutes, and all other men, of what dignity or authority they ſhall be, to make any new ſtatutes, or to diſpenſe with any of the old.

And we do forbid the dean and canons of our church to receive any ſuch ſtatutes under the penalty of perjury, and perpetual expulſion from our church.

Notwithſtanding we reſerve to ourſelf, and to our ſucceſſors, a full power and authority to change and

alter theſe ſtatutes, and, if it ſhall ſeem good, even to make new ones.

In witneſs of all and ſingular the premiſſes, *&c.*

Of the Prayers in the Church.

WE decree and ordain, that during my natural life theſe following prayers be every day uſed for us, for our royal conſort, and for the prince our ſon, in the high maſs, viz. *Deus, in cujus manu corda regum, &c. Suſcipe, quæſumus, Domine, &c. Præſta quæſumus, &c. Pro animabus autem invictiſſimi patris noſtri regis Henrici Septimi, & nobiliſſimæ matris noſtræ Elizabethæ reginæ, & chariſſimæ nuper conjugis noſtræ Janæ hæ orationes dicantur, Deus, cui proprium, &c. Intuere, quæſumus, &c. Proſit, quæſumus, Domine, &c.*

Prayers to be ſaid by all in our Church in the Morning, as they are riſing.

Libera nos, Salve nos, &c. with this prayer, *Omnipotens, Sempiterne Deus, &c.* with this pſalm *De profundis,* and with the following ſuffrages.

Prayers in the Evening.

As they are going to bed let them ſay the hymn *Salvator Mundi Deus,* with the pſalm *De profundis,* and with the ſuffrages following.

Prayers to be uſed in the School in the Morning.

As ſoon as the uſher and all the ſcholars are come into the ſchool, at ſix of the clock in the morning, let them alternately repeat the pſalm *Domine, in virtute tua lætabitur rex, &c.* 1. *Kyrie, Chriſte, Kyrie.* 2. *Pater noſter, & ne nos, &c.* 3. *Oſtende nobis, Domine, &c.* 4. *Domine, ſalvum fac regem, &c.* 5. *Eſto ei turris fortitudinis, &c.* 6. *Nihil perficiat inimicus, &c.* 7. *Domine, exaudi.* 8. *Quis Omnipotens Deus, &c.* 9. *Actiones noſtras quæſumus, Domine.*

Prayers in the School, to be ſaid in the Evening.

At five of the clock, the ſcholars being ready to go out of ſchool, ſhall alternately repeat the pſalm *Ecce nunc benedicite Dominum, &c. Kyrie, Chriſte, Kyrie, Pater noſter, &c. Exurge, Domine, adjuva nos, &c. Domine Deus virtutum, &c.* with this prayer, *Tenebras noſtras illumina, quæſumus, Domine.*

The Prayers of the Poor.

Let the poor men, who are maintained at the charges of our church, daily ſay in the morning, at the evening, and at noon-day, the Lord's Prayer, the Angels Salutation, the Apoſtles Creed, the Ten Commandments of God, all of them in Engliſh; with the prayer tranſlated into Engliſh, *Quæſumus, Omnipotens Deus.*

We Nicholas Wigorn', George Ciceſtren', and Richard Cox arch-deacon, do now preſent unto you the dean, canons, and all other officers of the ſaid church of the Sacred and Undivided Trinity at Gloceſter, by the command and authority of our dread ſovereign the king, theſe his ſtatutes to be diligently obſerved by you, in the thirty-ſixth year of the reign of the ſame our Lord the king, and upon the fifth day of the month July.

NICHOLAUS WIGORN'
GEORGIUS CICESTR'
RIC. COX.

The DEANS of GLOCESTER CATHEDRAL.

THE deans of the ſeveral chapters, erected by king Henry the Eighth, are appointed by the king; but the prebendaries are in the diſpoſal of the lord chancellor.

1541, William Jennings was appointed the firſt dean, by king Henry the Eighth: he kept it through all the revolutions of the church, and died in the ſeventh year of queen Elizabeth.

1565, John Man was made dean. He was ſent embaſſador into Spain, but behaving himſelf imprudently, occaſioned a jeſt of queen Elizabeth's, "That "whereas the king of Spain had ſent *Gooſman*, dean of "Toledo, hither, ſhe had ſent *Man*, dean of Gloceſter, "who was a *Gooſe*, thither."

1569, Thomas Cooper was made dean. He was conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln, 1570, and from thence tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Wincheſter, 1584. He was a very learned grammarian, and author of that famous dictionary called, from him, Cooper's Dictionary. He died 1594, and lies buried in Wincheſter cathedral.

1570, Lawrence Humphry was conſtituted dean. He was removed to the deanry of Wincheſter. He wrote the life of biſhop Jewell.

1584, Anthony Rud was dean. He loſt the favour of queen Elizabeth by putting her in mind of death, unſeaſonably, in a ſermon; for which he was confined to his houſe. His poſterity are baronets.

1594, Griffith Lewis ſucceeded in the deanry.

1607, Thomas Moreton was made dean. He was removed to the biſhoprick of Durham, and was afterwards deprived in the great rebellion.

1609, Richard Field was conſtituted dean. He was a profound learned man in the controverſies between the proteſtants and the papiſts. He died 1616, and lies buried in the chapel of Windſor.

1616, Dr. William Laud, the great patron and martyr of the church of England, was inſtalled dean of Gloceſter. He was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of St. David's, and from thence tranſlated to Bath and Wells, and from thence removed to the biſhoprick of London, and afterwards to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury. He was eminent for learning and piety, and was an active oppoſer of popery by his doctrine, and of fanaticiſm by his diſcipline, and thereby incurred the violent hatred of both thoſe parties. It was ſaid by a wiſe man, and no friend of his, "That his repairing of "St. Paul's would be his laſting monument, and his "learned book againſt Fiſher the Jeſuit, would be the "beſt of epitaphs." After four years impriſonment he was beheaded, for his ſteady loyalty to his prince, and for his reſolute defence of the church of England, in the year 1645.

1621, Richard Senhouſe was made dean: he was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of Carliſle, 1624.

1624, Thomas Winniff was conſtituted dean, and was afterwards made biſhop of Lincoln.

1631, Dr. George Warberton was the next dean, who, in the ſame year, was removed to the deanry of Wells.

1631, Accepted Frewen, ſon of a puritan, was made dean. He had attended prince Charles into Spain, and was removed to the biſhoprick of Litchfield, 1644, and, upon the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, was conſecrated archbiſhop of York. He died 1664.

1644, William Brough was made dean.

1671, Thomas Viner was the next dean.

1673, Robert Frampton was made dean. He was afterwards promoted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter, and was deprived, among other biſhops, in the reign of king William the Third.

1685, Dr. Thomas Marſhall ſucceeds. He was rector of Lincoln college in Oxford.

1685, Dr. William Jane ſucceeded in the deanry. He was the king's profeſſor of divinity in Oxford; which place he long executed with great learning and judgment.

1707, Dr. Knightly Chetwood was made dean of Gloceſter; a perſon eminent for birth, learning, and publick employs.

There have been nineteen deans of Gloceſter, ſince the firſt erection of that deanry by king Henry the Eighth.

The deanry is valued at about 300l. a year.

The

The PREBENDARIES of GLOCESTER CATHEDRAL.

THERE are ſix prebendaries of Gloceſter, who are preſented by the lord chancellor; and the preſentation formerly was to the firſt or ſecond prebend, according to the vacancy.

There have been twelve prebendaries in the firſt prebend, ſince their firſt inſtitution; whereof Dr. Blanford was made biſhop of Oxford, 1665, and tranſlated from thence to the ſee of Worceſter, 1671; and Dr. Frampton was conſecrated biſhop of Gloceſter.

There were eleven in the ſecond prebend.

There have been eight in the third prebend.

There have been eighteen in the fourth prebend, whereof Dr. Cheyney was made biſhop of Gloceſter, Dr. Sheldon made archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Dr. Fowler made biſhop of Gloceſter.

There have been eleven in the fifth prebend.

There have been fifteen prebendaries in the ſixth prebend.

The preſent ſix prebendaries are, Mr. Beaulieu, Mr. Duke, Mr. Newton, Dr. King, Mr. Bull, Mr. Cook.

Mr. Cook is procurator for the chapter, in the preſent convocation. Each prebendary's place is valued above 100l. a year.

There are four petty-canons, who have each of them an houſe: their ſalaries are 20l. a year; but they are generally preſented by the dean and chapter to ſome churches in the neighbourhood.

The college library is on the eaſt ſide of the cloyſters. It was heretofore the chapter-houſe, but was converted to the preſent uſe, in the late civil wars, by Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Pury, who, though engaged on the wrong ſide, yet improved their intereſt to promote this publick benefit, and encouraged literature to aſſiſt reaſon, in the midſt of times deluded with imaginary inſpiration.

The college ſchool is a large room in the north ſide of the cathedral. It was founded by king Henry the Eighth, and was anciently the library of the monaſtery. The ſalary to the maſter is 20l. and to the uſher 10l. The preſent maſter is the reverend Mr. Wheeler, who has eſtabliſhed a library, begun 1686, for the peculiar uſe of the ſchool, and has planted a pleaſant grove for the conveniency of the ſcholars; and has many ways promoted the good and welfare of the place.

There are ſix ſinging men, or lay-clerks, who have 10l. a year, each, and an houſe; and eight choriſters, who have 5l. a year, each.

Mr. Charles Hyet is chapter-clerk.

The whole revenue belonging to the cathedral may be valued, one year with another, at 2000l. the greateſt part whereof is expended in upholding the cathedral and college buildings, and in maintaining the ſeveral inferior officers and attendants.

The MONUMENTS in the CATHEDRAL of GLOCESTER.

THERE are twelve chapels diſperſed in ſeveral parts of the cathedral, dedicated to the twelve apoſtles: ſome of theſe chapels are built over others.

In the LADY's Chapel,

There is an inſcription in memory of William Nicholſon, biſhop of Gloceſter, who died 1671.

On the north ſide of this chapel is a ſmall inner chapel, where there is an handſome monument in ſtone, with a ſtatue of a biſhop in length, for Godfry Goldſborough, biſhop of Gloceſter. He died 1604.

An inſcription for Dr. Thomas Viner, dean of Gloceſter. He died 1673.

Another for Dr. Waſhborn, who had been forty-four years a prebendary of Gloceſter. He died 1687.

Another for Dr. Miles Smith, biſhop of Gloceſter. He died 1624.

Another inſcription for Arthur Brett, eſq. groom of the bed-chamber to king James the Firſt. He died 1642.

Another for John Wagſtaff, eſq. who died 1696.

In Abbot SEABROOK's Chapel,

An inſcription in memory of Dr. Francis Baber, chancellor of the dioceſe. He died 1669.

In the CHOIR are theſe Monuments.

Oſrick founded the ancient nunnery of this place, and built the old church, north of the preſent cathedral: he was afterwards king of Northumberland. An handſome monument was, ſome ages after, erected for him in the new cathedral, on the north ſide the choir, near the altar. He has a crown on his head, a ſceptre in one hand, and the figure of the old church, which he had founded, in the other hand.

There is a black tomb in the middle of the choir for Robert Curtoiſe, eldeſt ſon of king William the Conqueror. He was taken priſoner by his brother king Henry, and impriſoned unto his death. He died 1134. Later authors affirm, that his eyes were put out by command of the king his brother; and they were induced to believe it becauſe it was the uſual puniſhment of traytors in thoſe ancient times; but no contemporary author has made any mention of it, therefore it muſt be ſuppoſed to be an error.

His monument of wood ſtood firm until the great rebellion in the reign of king Charles the Firſt; when the rude ſoldiers tore it in pieces: but ſir Humphry Tracy, of Stanway, bought them, and laid them up till the reſtoration of king Charles the Second, and then cauſed the monument to be repaired and beautified at his own charges. The effigies is carved with croſs legs, becauſe Robert had been four years in the expedition in the Holy-Land, and was offered that kingdom upon the taking of Jeruſalem.

There is a tomb near the altar for queen Iſabel, the wife of king Edward the Second.

On the ſouth ſide of the altar there is a very ancient ſhelf tomb, ſuppoſed to be for abbot Serlo, an eminent benefactor to this monaſtery in the reign of king William the Conqueror.

An inſcription for William Jennings, dean of this cathedral. He died 1565.

In the North Aile of the CHOIR,

There is an handſome monument for king Edward the Second, who was depoſed and murthered in Berkeley caſtle, 1326.

Round the great pillars, next to this tomb, are painted many figures of ſtags; which upholds the report, that at his funeral he was drawn by ſtags from Berkeley caſtle to Gloceſter.

An inſcription for abbot Parker, who was laſt abbot of this monaſtery. There are divers other inſcriptions for the abbots of this monaſtery, who lie buried in this north aile; but the words are worn out.

An inſcription for Richard Cheyney, biſhop of Gloceſter, who died 1581.

In the South Aile of the CHOIR,

There is a place incloſed, intended a tomb for the family of the Nevils: the ragged ſtaff is carved, in ſtone, with curious workmanſhip all round the cornice.

An inſcription for abbot Seabrook, who died 1457.

There is an effigies in ſtone, lying in length, for Humphry Bohun earl of Hereford. His daughter was married to king Henry the Fourth. He died 1367.

In this aile there is a chapel for the earl of Ormond, chief butler of this kingdom. His arms are three golden cups.

In

In the Body of the CHURCH.

An inſcription for Thomas Machin, eſq. who had been thrice mayor of this city. He died 1614.

Another for William Lane, eſq. who died 1620.

Another for John Joanes, thrice mayor of this city, and had been regiſter to eight biſhops. He died 1630.

He was a member of parliament for Gloceſter at the time of the gunpowder treaſon.

Richard le Strongbow, ſon of Gilbert, earl of Pembroke, who had great ſucceſs in ſubduing Ireland, was buried in the chapter-houſe of Gloceſter, 22 Hen. II.

The whole cathedral is a ſtately magnificent building, but the beauty of the tower and choir is not to be exceeded in any other church whatſoever.

The DIMENSIONS of the CATHEDRAL.

THE Lady's chapel; in length 30 yards, in breadth 9 yards, in height 22 yards.

The body of the church; in length 57 yards 9 inches, in breadth 28 yards 1 foot, in height 23 yards 2 feet.

The choir to the altar; in length 47 yards, in breadth 12 yards and a half, in height 28 yards 1 foot.

Between the church and choir, 7 yards.

Between the altar and Lady's chapel, 5 yards.

The length of the church and chapel, 140 yards 8 inches.

North and ſouth ailes; in length 15 yards 1 foot, in breadth 11 yards 1 foot, in height 22 yards.

The paſſage from the choir to the Lady's chapel; in breadth 6 yards 1 foot, in height 10 yards 1 foot.

Each cloyſter; in length 49 yards, in breadth 4 yards 1 foot, in height 5 yards and a half.

The church, on the outſide; in height 28 yards and a half.

The tower to the battlements; in height 66 yards.

The tower, from the battlements to the top of the pinnacles; in height 8 yards.

The porch; in length 7 yards, in breadth 6 yards, in height 8 yards and a half.

The pillars in the body of the church are round and plain, too large and bulky.

The pillars of the choir were anciently of the ſame ſhape; but, by the ſkilful contrivance of the architect, ſome parts of thoſe bulky pillars are hewn away, and are faced with other pillars of ſlender curious workmanſhip, which are a great ornament to the choir, and hide that part of the bulky pillars which ſtill continues to ſupport the weight of the building. This was effected in the time of abbot Seabrook, who built the tower.

Of the ſeveral PARISHES within the CITY of GLOCESTER.

ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

IT is a rectory depending on the benevolence of the inhabitants: the lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Abbot is the preſent incumbent.

The abbey of Gloceſter were patrons of this rectory in the year 1522.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt fruits	14	00	10
Tenths	01	08	01
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	02

The church conſiſts of a large body, with an aile of the ſame ſize, and a fair chancel, and hath a tall ſlender ſteeple at the weſt end.

Here was a chantry erected 1340, and annexed to Trinity church.

There was alſo another chantry dedicated to the Holy-Rood, to which the abbey of Gloceſter did preſent, whereof Richard Boyden was the laſt incumbent.

There was likewiſe a chapel in this church, dedicated to St. Bridget.

After the battle of Boſworth-field, wherein king Richard the Third was ſlain, the lord Lovel and the Staffords fled to this church for ſanctuary.

There is an inſcription in the church, for John a Bridges, who died 1483.

For Thomas Adams, alderman, who died 1621.

For Thomas Price, gent. who died 1654.

For Richard Caleck, ſheriff, who died 1636.

For Elianor, the wife of William Sheppard, gent. She died 1652.

For Robert Lawrence, ſon of Robert Lawrence, of Sevenhampton, gent. who died 1670.

For Richard Beſley, ſheriff, who died 1677.

For Richard Broad, ſheriff, who died 1670.

For Hannah, the wife of John Hiett, mercer. She died 1673.

The Magdalen Hoſpital, lying without the north gate, is within this pariſh. It is generally called St. James's Hoſpital: it is governed by the city, and maintains nineteen poor people, with allowance of 1s. 6d. per week, to each. It has a chapel belonging to it.

St. Margaret's Hoſpital is alſo in the pariſh without the North gate. It was formerly a priory, to which the abbey of Gloceſter did preſent. It maintains nine poor men, with the allowance of 2s. a week a piece.

There are very many charitable gifts to this pariſh.

Hugh Aphowel, gent. of this pariſh, by his laſt will gave two tenements, lying between the two north gates, to the uſe of the pariſh.

John Wyman, of this pariſh, by will gave a tenement between the two north gates, for the reparation of the pariſh-church.

John Semys, gent. an alderman of this city, gave by will four nobles yearly, whereof 10s. for a ſermon on the Sunday after the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin; the reſt to the uſe of the poor.

John Keylock, of this pariſh, gent. gave 3l. yearly, for prayers to be read once a week.

John Hayward, gent. an alderman of this city, gave ſeveral tenements for the maintenance of two poor widows of this pariſh.

Sir Thomas Rich, knight, gave eight pieces of gilt plate, and linen for the communion; one carpet, one pulpit-cloth and cuſhion, all of crimſon velvet richly fringed and lined.

Daniel Lyſons, gent. of the city, gave 30s. yearly for bread for the poor.

Sarah Wright, widow, gave 10s. yearly for bread, and 16s. every ſecond year, for the cloathing of poor widows and fatherleſs children.

Mr. John Cromwel, of this pariſh, gave to the uſe of the ſaid pariſh two acres and an half of land lying in Cornmead, Walham and Windmill-field; the rent to be diſtributed in coals to the poor, by the truſtees, between All Saints and Chriſtmas.

There are 103 houſes in this pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants.

Yearly { Births - 20 / Burials - 19

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1693 To the royal aid, -	91	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax, -	123	07	11¼
	1694 To the poll tax, -	47	09	00

ST.

ST. CATHERINE, alias ST. OSWALD'S.

THE church was demoliſhed in the great rebellion in the year 1645.

The dean and chapter of Briſtol, who had the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge and impropriation granted to them 34 Hen. VIII. allow a vicar 10l. *per annum* to baptize, bury, and viſit the ſick.

It was a free chapel belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald king of Northumberland: he was ſon of king Æthelfrith, and obtained the kingdom of Northumberland in the year 634. In the beginning of his reign, he erected a croſs in the field before a great battle, and by adoring of it gained a complete victory. He was a devout prince, and procured Adan a Scotch monk, to whom with his brethren he gave Lindesfern, called afterwards Holy Iſleland, to preach, and convert his ſubjects: and the king himſelf did repeat and interpret to his nobles and houſhold the ſermons preached by Adan. He reigned nine years, and was killed by king Penda. Many other miracles were reported of his reliques. His body therefore was removed from Bardney to Gloceſter, 909. Bardney was an abbey in Licolnſhire, founded by Athelred an ancient earl of Mercia, in the year 712. The Danes did afterwards deſtroy it: it was again rebuilt in the year 1115, by Walter de Gaunt, and dedicated to St. Oſwald. It was valued at the diſſolution at 429l. 7s.

Ethelred a later earl of Mercia, and Ethelfleda his wife, daughter of king Elfred, having brought the reliques of St. Oſwald from Bardney to this place, built a college for ſecular prieſts, near the Severn ſide, and dedicated the ſame to the honour of St. Oſwald. King William the Second did appropriate this college to the archbiſhoprick of York; whereupon Henry archbiſhop of that ſee, 1153, changeth theſe ſecular prieſts into regular canons of the order of St. Auſtin.

But the archbiſhop of Canterbury having excommunicated the prior of St. Oſwald's for oppoſing his viſitation; the prior claiming to be exempted from his juriſdiction, it being the king's free chapel, the archbiſhop was required to abſolve him by the king's writ.

This church was notwithſtanding always afterwards viſited by the archbiſhop of York.

There was a chantry in this church; for the uſe of which Ed. Tanner and others were ſeiſed of ſix meſſuages and 3s. rent in the ſuburbs of Gloceſter, 16 Ric. II. This priory was valued, at the diſſolution, at 90l. 10s. 2d. ½.

The ſcite of this priory, after the diſſolution, was granted to ſir John Jennings 31 Hen. VIII. It did afterwards deſcend to Agnes Wright, daughter of Joan Kemp, who was daughter of Jennings, ſon and heir of ſir John Wright: her huſband had livery granted him 5 Mariæ. Richard Wright their ſon had livery thereof 17 Eliz.

A fiſhery, which had belonged to St. Oſwald in the city of Gloceſter, was granted to the chapter of Gloceſter 38 Hen. VIII.

Daniel Lyſons of the city of Gloceſter, gent. has given 40s. yearly in bread for the poor of this pariſh.

There are 100 houſes in this pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants.

Pentecoſt. 0l. 9s.

Yearly { Births - 15
Burials - 13

			l.	s.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid - -	34	8
	1694	To the land-tax - - -	56	1
	1694	To the poll-tax - - -	08	19

ST. MARY DE CRIPT.

THIS pariſh is called de Cript from a large vault under the body of the church.

It is a rectory worth about 12l. a year in houſes, beſides the voluntary contribution: the lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Yate is the preſent incumbent. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Lanthony.

St. Owen's was formerly a diſtinct pariſh; but the church, which ſtood near to the ſouth gate, being demoliſhed in the great rebellion, 1645, it is now united to this pariſh.

There was a gild dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, in the pariſh of St. Owen; of which gild Thomas Briſtol was the laſt incumbent.

There was alſo a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; of which Richard Stanly was the laſt incumbent.

All Saints was likewiſe a diſtinct pariſh, 'till demoliſhed in the wars 1645. It is now converted to the Tolſey for the mayor and aldermen and common council to meet on publick occaſions, and is likewiſe united to this pariſh.

The monaſtery of Carmelites or White Friers, built by queen Elianor wife to king Edward the Firſt, and by Sir Thomas Giffard, and by ſir Thomas Berkeley, is within this pariſh. The ſcite of this priory, after its diſſolution, was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, 35 Hen. VIII. and now belongs to Mr. Swell.

A meadow called Friers-meadow, formerly belonging to this monaſtery, was granted to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, 7 Ed. VI.

The priory for Black Canons, built by king Athelſtan, is alſo within this pariſh: it lies near the caſtle gate, and was afterwards endowed by Stephen de Hermiſhall, in the reign of king Henry the Third. The ſcite whereof, after the diſſolution, was granted to Thomas Bell, 31 Hen. VIII. and now belongs to Mr. Dennis.

There was alſo a monaſtery for Grey Friers, or Friers Minors, within this pariſh, not far from the ſouth gate; which priory was founded by the lord Berkeley; the ſcite whereof, after the diſſolution, was granted to ſir John Jennings, 35 Hen. VIII. who before had obtained a grant of the ſcite of St. Oſwald's monaſtery.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt fruits - - - - - - - - - - - -	14	7	1
Tenths - - - - - - - - - - - -	01	8	9
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - - - -	00	6	8
Synodals - - - - - - - - - - - -	00	2	0
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - - - - - -	00	1	2

The church is an handſome building in the form of a cathedral: it hath a low aile on each ſide, and two croſs ailes and a handſome ſquare tower in the middle.

There is a monument for ſir Tho. Bell in the ſouth aile.

An inſcription for John Tombs, ſheriff. He died 1658.

Another for Thomas Pury, eſq. mayor of this city. He died 1580.

For Lawrence Holliday, mayor. He died 1588.

For William Hill, eſq. mayor. He died 1636.

For Anthony Nurs, doctor of phyſick. He died 1659.

For Thomas Williams, eſq. bencher of the Inner-Temple. He died 1667.

For John Patridge, of Mitchel Dean, gent. He died 1667.

An effigies painted in colours for Richard Lane, mayor. He died 1667. His daughter, Sarah Wright, gave ſeveral charities to this city.

An inſcription for Samuel Roſe, ſheriff. He died 1680.

A monument in memory of Daniel Lyſons, gent. eminent for his learning, virtue and charity. He died 1681.

An inſcription for William Whittington, rector of this church. He died 1684.

For John Ewens, mayor.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions for the Yates, and others for the Kerles in Herefordſhire.

Here is a free ſchool erected by Joan Cook, widow of John Cook, alderman, 31 Hen. VIII. She, in performance of her huſband's will, veſted ſeveral manors and lands in the mayor and burgeſſes of Gloceſter, for divers charitable uſes; and ordered 10l. a year to be paid to a ſchool-maſter, if a prieſt, and but 9l. a year, if a lay-man; which ſchool-maſter is to be nominated by the mayor, recorder, and two ſenior

aldermen. There is now a ſalary of 30l. a year allowed to the head maſter, and 16l. to the uſher.

There is alſo a yearly allowance to ſeveral magiſtrates of the city, for viſiting the ſaid ſchool once in a year; and the mayor and four burgeſſes of Worceſter are made overſeers, with an allowance of ſeven nobles for their charges. And if the mayor and magiſtrates of Gloceſter are guilty of neglect, they are to forfeit 10l. to the mayor and magiſtrates of Worceſter. The overplus of the revenue is given to repair bridges, &c. There is alſo a proviſion that the tenants of theſe lands ſhall pay but one year's value for fine, upon renewal of their leaſes, without any increaſe of rent.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 4l. 5s. *per ann.* viz. 40s. for two ſermons, the one on Good Friday, and the other on Holy Thurſday; 40s. to the poor for bread on Chriſtmas day and Good Friday; and 5s. for bread and wine for the ſacrament, for the poor on Good Friday.

Sir Thomas Bell gave 10l.

John Tunks gave 10l.

Mr. John Hill gave 10l.

Mr. Walter Pury gave 20l. viz. 10l. to the church, and 10l. to poor widowers.

Widow Wright gave two houſes.

Mrs. Norton, ſpinſter, gave 80l. to Crypt, and 30l. to ſix poor people of St. Kymbros.

Mrs. Whitfield gave 3l. *per ann.* during her leaſe.

Mr. Richard Hoar has given 53s. yearly to the poor of this place.

Sir Thomas Bell, who lies buried in the church, built St. Kimbros hoſpital, for ſix poor people, at the ſouth gate, and has given 53s. 4d. yearly to each of them, and 5l. 5s. yearly for repairing their houſes. He has given yearly ſums to every ward in the city, and to the priſoners. He alſo gave divers tenements and cloſes to the proper uſe of the corporation, and gave a gilt cup, worth 30l. to be uſed by every ſucceſſive mayor, during his mayoralty.

There is a chapel adjoining to this hoſpital, in which is a raiſed monument, whereon lies a figure of a young lady with a coronet on her head. The common tradition is, that it is the monument of one Maud Kimbros, who was drowned in a well near this place. The chapel is now tranſlated into the ſhoemakers hall.

Mr. Philip Lewis and Mr. Daniel Lyſons have been good benefactors to the pariſh.

There are 155 houſes in this pariſh and St. Owen's, and about 700 inhabitants.

Yearly	Births	20
	Burials	18

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	184	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	272	02	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	082	01	00

Littleworth, and ſeveral of the ſouth hamlets, lie in this pariſh.

Mr. Juſtice Powell, one of the judges of the King's Bench, is a native of this city, and reſides in an handſome houſe within this pariſh. His ſolid judgment in the municipal laws, and moderation in behaviour, have deſervedly placed him on the bench in the higheſt courts of judicature in the nation.

The lofty and beautiful croſs ſtands by the Tolſey in the midſt of the city; where, in diſtinct niches, are placed the ſtatues of the following kings and queens. King John, becauſe he was earl of Gloceſter, and afterwards, when he was king, made it a borough town; king Henry the Third, becauſe he was crowned here, and by his charter made it a corporation; and Elianor, his queen, becauſe ſhe founded St. Bartholomew's hoſpital; king Edward the Third, becauſe of his great renown and ſucceſs againſt France; king Richard the Second, becauſe he reſided for ſome time in this city, and held a parliament therein; king Richard the Third, becauſe he was duke of Gloceſter, and afterwards, when he was king, annexed the two hundreds of Dudſton and King's Barton to the juriſdiction of the corporation; queen Elizabeth, becauſe ſhe eſtabliſhed the Proteſtant religion; and king Charles the Firſt, to ſhew their deteſtation of the former diſloyalty acted in this place.

ST. MARY DE LOAD.

IT is a vicaridge worth 50l. a year: the dean and chapter of Gloceſter are patrons; Mr. Price is the preſent incumbent.

The vicaridge of this church was granted to the abbey of Gloceſter, 7 Ed. II.

Lands in St. Mary de Load were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, 35 Hen. VIII. lately belonging to Gloceſter-abbey.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-Fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	13	4
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	01	4
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	11	0
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	04	0
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	4

The church is an handſome old church, with two ſide ailes and two croſs ailes, and a low ſquare tower in the middle.

There is a common tradition, that king Lucius was buried in the church of St. Mary de Load. Mr. Collier, in his Hiſtorical Dictionary, mentions the ſeveral hiſtorians who take notice of it.

Thomas Singleton gave 3l. *per ann.* for ever, to be diſtributed to the poor of this pariſh, ten days before Chriſtmas.

George Coulſtance gave 20s. yearly to be diſtributed to the poor of this pariſh in the Eaſter week.

Edward Nours, eſq. gave 50l. to this pariſh; whereof 10s. for a ſermon yearly on the twenty-fifth day of March; the reſt to the poor.

Mrs. Alice Whitfield gave four tenements during the leaſes, and 20s. *per ann.* to be diſpoſed to the poor on Holy Thurſday.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons gave 40s. *per ann.* to be diſtributed to the poor in bread; one half on Chriſtmas day, the other on Good Friday.

There are about 106 houſes in that part of this pariſh which is within this city, and about 500 inhabitants.

Yearly	Births	14
	Burials	13

There are four hamlets within this pariſh, which lie in the out-county, in the hundreds of Dudſton and King's-Barton; 1. Tuffy, 2. Longford, 3. Twigworth, 4. Kingſholm. An account of theſe is given under the title of the North Hamlets.

ST. MICHAEL.

IT is a rectory worth 12 l. a year, beſides voluntary contributions. It is in the king's immediate gift: Mr. Thach is the preſent incumbent.

The pariſh of St. Mary de Grace was united to St. Michael by an ordinance of parliament; which being nullified at the Reſtoration, they have remained diſtinct ever ſince. The church of St. Mary de Grace was demoliſhed in the Great Rebellion, in the year 1645. It was in former times a chapel to Trinity church; it is now the herb-market.

The pariſh of St. Aldact was likewiſe united to St. Michael at the ſame time; that church was demoliſhed in the year 1645.

The firſt-fruits of the rectory of St. Michael were formerly 21l. 5s. 9d. ½; but the lord treaſurer and barons of the exchequer did, by a decree in the year 1624, reduce it to 8l. 16s. 4d.

Andrew Pendock held four meſſuages in Gloceſter, and a yearly rent of five marks, and another rent of 100s. for the uſe of a chantry in St. Michael's church, 14 Ed. II.

There were two chantries in this church, one dedicated to St. Ann, whereof Richard Burnel was the laſt incumbent;

cumbent; the other was dedicated to St. John, whereof Stephen Pool was the laſt incumbent.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	8	16	4
Tenths	0	17	8½
Procurat.	0	06	8
Synodals	0	02	0
Pentecoſtals	0	01	4

In the year 1366, this pariſh acquired right of ſepulture, paying to the abbey of Gloceſter 20s. yearly, in compenſation for their loſs in perquiſites.

The church is large, and hath two handſome ſide ailes, and a chancel, and a high ſquare tower at the weſt end.

There is an inſcription in the church for Mr. Ruſſel, ſchool-maſter of the college, a perſon of great worth, and well qualified for his employment.

Mr. Charles Trippet, of Eaſt Noyle in the county of Wilts, and prebendary of Saliſbury, being born in this city, at his deceaſe gave 200l. to the chamber of this city, to be diſpoſed of to ſuch uſes as they ſhould think moſt conducive to the glory of God, and the good of men. It is applied for prayers to be read twice a day in the pariſh-church of St. Michael; which commenced at Michaelmas, 1708.

The Blue-coat hoſpital is within this pariſh. It was erected by the charity of ſir Thomas Rich, of Sunning in the county of Berks, who conſtituted the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city, to be governors thereof. There is a ſchool-maſter and 20l. a year, a governeſs, who finds diet for twenty boys, at 120l. a year: ſix of theſe boys are to leave the hoſpital every year, and are allowed 10l. a-piece to bind them apprentices.

There are alſo ten men and ten women, who have each a blue gown, a pair of ſtockings and ſhoes, and a ſhift, every year; and if any money remains at the year's end, it is, by the founder's order, to be diſpoſed of to ſervant-maids who have lived ſeven years in one ſervice. The governors of this hoſpital are allowed twenty nobles for a dinner on every St. Thomas's day, at which time they are obliged to inſpect and ſettle the accounts of the preceding year.

There are 105 houſes in this pariſh, and about 600 inhabitants.

There are 42 houſes in the pariſh of St. Mary de Grace, and 240 inhabitants.

There are 62 houſes in the pariſh of St. Aldact, and 350 inhabitants.

Part of Barton-ſtreet is in this pariſh, which is therefore called Barton-Street St. Michael, to diſtinguiſh it from the other.

Yearly	Births	20
	Burials	23

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	202	8	0
	1694 To the land-tax	314	9	3
	1694 To the poll-tax	090	5	0

ST. NICHOLAS.

IT is an impropriation, and was a chapel belonging to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital. It has no other revenue than the benevolence of inhabitants. Mr. Newton is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the church of St. Nicholas in Gloceſter was granted to Nicholas Rangel, 6 John.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat.	0	6	8
Synodals	0	2	0
Pentecoſt.	0	1	0

The church is large, and hath two ailes, a chancel, a convenient veſtry, and an high ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, who was biſhop of the city Myra, in Lycia. He died in the year 343, and the legends report more miracles of him than of any other ſaint.

There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, whereof Hugh Fiſhpool was the laſt incumbent.

An inſcription in the chancel for Nicholas Smithy, of the Inner Temple, eſq. He died 1589.

For Robert Coſe, mayor of the city, who died 1497.

There is an inſcription for Sir Richard Catchmaid, who died 1567.

For John Deighton, ſurgeon. He died 1631.

A raiſed tomb, for John Wallon, alderman, with his effigies in an alderman's gown. He died 1620.

For Jaſper Cluterbuck, alderman. He died 1659.

For Robert Tyther, mayor. He died 1660.

For Anthony Robinſon, eſq. who died 1641.

For Walter Taynton, mercer, who died 1646.

For Thomas Lug, alderman, who died 1679.

Over the pulpit there is an inſcription for Robert Holford, citizen of London, 1659.

John Thorn, alderman, in the year 1617, gave yearly to the poor 6s. 8d. and the like yearly ſum to the miniſter, for a ſermon on every Sunday in Lent.

Thomas Singleton, in the year 1626, gave 1l. yearly to the poor for ever; and the like ſum to the miniſter, for a ſermon on Good Friday.

William Window gave 2s. per week in bread, yearly, and 1l. for a ſermon on St. John's day.

John Woodward, alderman, gave two houſes to the church during their leaſes.

Daniel Lyſons, gent. gave 2l. in bread yearly.

Elizabeth Morris gave the intereſt of 50l. to twenty poor houſekeepers, not receiving alms.

Mrs. Weaver gave the intereſt of 100l. yearly for ever to five poor houſekeepers, not receiving alms.

Henry Window, gent. gave 50l. to buy coals, to be diſtributed to twelve poor houſekeepers, who do not receive alms.

St. Bartholomew's hoſpital is in this pariſh. Nicholas Walred, clerk, in the reign of king Henry the Second, undertook the building of the great bridge over the Severn, called the Weſt Bridge; and William Myparty, a burgeſs of Gloceſter, gave him ground, and built an houſe for the conveniency of Walred and his workmen, wherein both Myparty and Walred continued in obſervation of a pious life, with other of the infirm workmen, and were ſuſtained only by the charity of well-diſpoſed perſons, until king Henry the Third, in the thirteenth year of his reign, gave them the church of St. Nicholas, and endowed them with lands, and gave them a charter to chooſe a prior. It conſiſted of a maſter and three brethren, beſides other poor people, and was valued at the diſſolution at 44l. 7s. 2d. ½.

It is now an hoſpital for poor people, wherein are maintained a miniſter, phyſician, maſter and ſurgeon, and twenty-four men and thirty women, at the allowance of 2s. 6d. weekly to each, and a chamber.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury was made viſitor of it by queen Elizabeth.

There are eight officers choſen yearly by the mayor and aldermen of the city, to manage the affairs of this and other hoſpitals; viz. a preſident, a treaſurer, two ſurveyors, two almoners, and two ſcrutineers.

Henry the Third founded this hoſpital at the requeſt of Elianor his queen; for which reaſon both their ſtatues are placed in the High Croſs; his with the figure of the ſaid hoſpital in his hand, and hers with a ſcroll of endowment. The revenues of this hoſpital are about 500l. a year.

There are 196 houſes in this pariſh, and about 1000 inhabitants.

Yearly	Births	36
	Burials	34

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	248	0	0
	1694 To the land-tax	341	6	0
	1694 To the poll-tax	090	7	0

King

King HENRY the Fourth, for the better Endowment of St. BARTHOLOMEW's Hoſpital in GLOCESTER, granted a new CHARTER, as followeth.

HENRY, by the grace of God king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew between the bridges in Gloſter, founded by our progenitors formerly kings of England, and now belonging to our patronage, is but meanly endowed, and the lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, are not ſufficient for the ſuſtentation of the ſaid hoſpital, and of the prior or guardian, and of the brothers or chaplains, and of the poor men and women now reſiding in the ſame hoſpital, who are obliged to aſſiſt by faſtings and continual interceſſions, and other devote and divine ſervices by night and by day, to pray for their benefactors, and for the ſouls of ſuch others as they are thereunto required; nor for the reparation and amendment of their church, houſes, buildings and edifices of the ſaid hoſpital; and for the ſupport and ſuſtaining other burthens dayly neceſſary for the good of the hoſpital, without the aſſiſtance of us and our heirs, and the charitable benevolence of good Chriſtians and well-diſpoſed perſons: and their charters, writings, muniments and evidences concerning their lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, by the careleſneſs and negligence of the former priors or guardians, and of the brothers and chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital, being burnt, ſubſtracted, purloyned or loſt; by which means the preſent prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, and the alms people, have not only ſuffered great damages and prejudice, but the ſaid hoſpital muſt apparently come to utter ruin, (which God forbid) unleſs we on our part ſhall ſuccour and relieve them:

We therefore, out of a charitable compaſſion, and taking the premiſſes into a due conſideration, and being willing of our ſpecial grace to provide in a convenient manner, that the ſaid prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, and alms people, ſhould in all quiet and ſafety with a chearful heart pray unto the Moſt High, particularly for the good eſtate of us whilſt we are living, and for our ſoul when we are departed out of this life; and for the ſouls of our moſt dear father John late duke of Lancaſter, and of Mary our conſort lately deceaſed; and alſo for the ſouls of our progenitors, and of all others dead in the true faith;

And for the preſervation of the rights of the ſaid hoſpital, eſpecially being founded by our ſaid progenitors, and the patronage thereof, is now belonging to us as aforeſaid; and leaſt by the like folly and negligence it ſhould be utterly ruined, we for our ſelves and ſucceſſors, as much as in us lies, do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the ſtate and poſſeſſions which the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people have in the ſaid hoſpital, and in the ſeveral churches thereunto annexed and appropriated, and in their lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions, with their appurtenances.

And we do hereby farther give and grant, if need be, the ſaid churches, lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions aforeſaid, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever. Moreover, we will that the ſaid hoſpital be always held and reputed to be of the foundation of our progenitors, and the patronage thereof to belong to us and our heirs: and that the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, ſhall have and hold, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, the churches, lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions aforeſaid, as freely, quietly, and in as full manner, as if the ſaid charters, writings, muniments and evidences, were now entirely in being, and remaining within the ſaid hoſpital in the cuſtody of the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains. And we do by theſe preſents take, diſpoſe, and receive under our eſpecial protection, guardianſhip and defence, the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or the alms people, and all their ſucceſſors, and their proctors and agents, wherever they ſhall go or come, who ſhall be employed in aſking, demanding and gathering any elemoſinary gifts, or other charitable ſubſiſtencies for the uſe and benefit of the preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or alms people, and the ſucceſſors of them; and we ſhall protect the ſaid hoſpital, its lands, tenements, rents and poſſeſſions whatſoever.

Alſo we will not that any clerks, purveyours, or buyers of proviſion for the uſe of our houſhold, or for the uſe of our heirs, or any of them, or for the uſe of any of our carriages, or any other officers, bailiffs or miniſters of us, or of our heirs, or of any other perſon whatſoever, ſhall at any time take the corn, hay, horſes, carts, carriages, oxen, cows, hogs or other cattle, victuals or other goods or chattles, or things belonging to the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or their ſucceſſors, in any of their houſes or places whatſoever; or in the cuſtody of the ſaid prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or of their ſucceſſors, or of their bailiffs, miniſters, or their tenants whatſoever, againſt their good wills.

And that the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people may partake of our eſpecial favour, and the languiſhing condition of the ſaid hoſpital may be relieved, we do farther will and grant for us and our ſucceſſors, as much as in us lyes, to the ſaid preſent prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and their ſucceſſors, that as often as the ſaid hoſpital, by the death, ceſſion, depoſing, deprivation or reſignation of any prior or guardian of the ſame for the time being, or by any other means whatſoever, ſhall happen to be void, that then the brothers or chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall with free aſſent and conſent elect from time to time one able and ſufficient perſon from amongſt themſelves; or in caſe none ſhall be thought proper, then they ſhall elect ſome other ſufficient perſon to be the prior or guardian of the place, without our royal licence being firſt aſked and obtained, and without the licence of any of our ſucceſſors; and when ſuch election ſhall ſo be made, that then the biſhop of the place may proceed to confirm ſuch elected perſon, without our royal aſſent, or the aſſent of our ſucceſſors being firſt aſked and obtained. And the ſaid perſon ſo elected ſhall be admitted by the ſaid biſhop to be prior or guardian of the ſaid place, and paſtor thereof, and ſhall receive all the temporalties of the ſaid hoſpital, as from God himſelf, and ſhall diſpoſe of them for the benefit of the ſaid hoſpital, without any procuring any livery of the ſaid temporalties out of our hands, or the hands of any of our ſucceſſors, as the cuſtom heretofore has been; and ſuch elections, and the confirmations of them, and the admittances of the ſaid prior or guardian of the ſaid place, without the licence and aſſent of the king, ſhall in no wiſe be prejudicial to the ſaid hoſpital, or turn to their loſs or prejudice; for in all vacancies of the ſaid hoſpital, the brothers or chaplains of the ſaid hoſpital, for the time being, ſhall during ſuch vacancies have the cuſtody of their temporalties, without rendring any account to us, or to any of our ſucceſſors, or paying any thing for the ſame: and no ſheriff or eſchaetor of us or our ſucceſſors, in the county of Gloſter or elſewhere, for the time being, or any other officer of us, or our heirs, by reaſon of ſuch vacancy, ſhall any ways intermeddle with the ſaid hoſpital, or any of their temporalties, provided notwithſtanding, that the eſchaetor of the ſaid county for the time being, ſhall on every vacancy make ſeiſin at the gate of the ſaid hoſpital in the king's name, and ſo having done, ſhall forthwith depart; and the ſaid eſchaetor ſhall not by reaſon of ſuch ſeiſin be obliged or compelled to give any account or eſtimate to us, or to our heirs.

We

We do alſo farther will and grant, out of the abundance of our grace and favour, to the ſaid prior or guardian, and to the brothers or chaplains, and to their ſaid ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhall ever be diſcharged and freed from all penſions and cellaries required by our command, or the requeſt of us or our ſucceſſors, notwithſtanding the ſtatute againſt giving lands and tenements into mortmain, or any other ſtatute or ordinance to the contrary whatſoever; and notwithſtanding that the ſaid prior or guardian, the brothers or chaplains, and their predeceſſors, were heretofore, by reaſon of their foundation, obliged to aſk licence and conſent, before they made any ſuch election and admittance of their prior or guardian of the ſaid place, and after admittance were obliged to ſue forth livery of their temporalties out of the hands of the king in the court of Chancery, and notwithſtanding any other cauſe whatſoever. In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Gloſter, the nineteenth day of November, in the ninth year of our reign.

TRINITY CHURCH.

IT is a vicaridge without any revenue: the dean and chapter of Gloceſter are patrons; there is no preſent incumbent, the people joining themſelves to St. Nicholas pariſh. It was impropriated in the year 1394.

Thomas Pope and others were ſeiſed of ſix meſſuages, one toft, two ſhops, and of a yearly rent of 22s. 8d. in the town and ſuburbs of Gloceſter, for the uſe of St. Mary chantry in this church, 16 Ric. II. of which chantry George Cooper was the laſt incumbent.

There was another chantry in this church, dedicated to the Holy Jeſus, of which Matthew Walker was the laſt incumbent.

	l.	s.
Firſt fruits	09	0
Tenths	18	0
Procurat.	00	5
Synodals	00	1
Pentecoſtals	00	1

The church was lately taken down to ſave the charge of repairing; only the tower, which is a beautiful ſtructure, is left ſtanding, and is of publick uſe, as well as ornament to the city; for a convenient dial-clock has been lately erected, and the publick engines for quenching of fire are repoſited in this place. The ſcite of the church is turned into a market; but the market is ſo well regulated, that it gives no diſturbance to the many worthy magiſtrates of this city who lie buried underneath.

There are 134 houſes in this pariſh, and about 600 inhabitants.

			l.	s.
Yearly	Births - 18			
	Burials - 17			
Payments	1692	To the royal aid, -	92	00
	1694	To the land-tax, -	121	4
	1694	To the poll tax, -	43	13

CAMBDEN's BRITANNIA.

AS to what relates to the earls of Gloceſter, ſome have obtruded upon us William Fitz-Euſtace for the firſt earl. Who this was, I have not yet met with in my reading, and I believe there was never ſuch an one extant: but what I have found I will not conceal from the reader. It is ſaid, that about the Norman invaſion, one Bithric a Saxon was lord of Gloceſter, againſt whom Maud, the wife of William the Norman, was highly exaſperated for the contempt of her beauty, (for he refuſed to marry her) and ſo maliciouſly contrived his ruin; and, when he was caſt into priſon, his eſtate was granted by the Conqueror to Robert the ſon of Haimon, of Curboyle in Normandy, commonly called Fitz-Haimon, who, receiving a blow on the head with a pole, lived a great while raving and diſtracted. His daughter Mabel (by others called Sybil) was married to Robert, natural ſon to king Henry the Firſt, who was made firſt earl of Gloceſter, and by the common writers of that age is called Conſul of Gloceſter; a man, above all others in thoſe times, of a great and undaunted ſpirit, that was never diſmayed by misfortunes, and performed heroick and difficult actions, with mighty honour, in the cauſe of his ſiſter Maud, againſt Stephen the uſurper of the crown of England. His ſon William ſucceeded in the honour, whoſe three daughters conveyed the dignity to ſo many families. The eldeſt, Iſabella, brought this title to John the ſon of king Henry the Second; but when he had poſſeſſed himſelf of the throne, he procured a divorce from her, and ſold her for twenty thouſand marks to Geoffry de Mandeville, ſon of Geoffry, ſon of Peter earl of Eſſex, and created him earl of Gloceſter. He being dead without iſſue, Almaric ſon to the earl of Eureux had this honour conferred upon him, as being born of Mabil the youngeſt daughter of earl William aforeſaid. But Almaric dying alſo childleſs, the honour deſcended to Amicia the ſecond daughter, who being married to Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, was mother to Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter; whoſe ſon Richard, and his grandſon Gilbert the Second, and great grandſon Gilbert the Third (who fell in the battle at Starling in Scotland) ſucceſſively inherited this title. But in the minority of Gilbert the Third, Ralph de Monthermer, who did clandeſtinely eſpouſe the widow of Gilbert the Second, and daughter of king Edward the Firſt, for ſome time enjoyed the title of Earl of Gloceſter.

But when Gilbert had arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he claimed the title, and was called to ſerve in parliament amongſt the barons. After Gilbert the Third, who died childleſs, Hugh de Spencer, or Spencer junior, is by writers ſtiled Earl of Gloceſter, in right of his wife, who was the eldeſt ſiſter of Gilbert the Third; but he being hanged by the queen and her lords, in deſpight to Edward the Second, whoſe favourite he was, Hugh de Audley, who married the other ſiſter, by the favour of Edward the Third obtained the honour, after whoſe death king Richard the Second erected this title into a dukedom, of which there were three dukes, with one earl between; and to them all it was unfortunate and fatal.

Thomas of Woodſtock, earl of Buckingham, the youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Third, was the firſt that was dignified with the title of Duke, but preſently fell into the diſpleaſure of king Richard the Second; for being an ambitious man, of an unquiet ſpirit, he was ſurpriſed and ſent to Calais, and there he was ſmothered with a feather-bed; having before made a confeſſion under his hand (as appears in the parliament rolls) that by virtue of a patent which he had extorted from the king, he had arrogated to himſelf regal authority, appeared armed in the king's preſence, contumelioufly reviled him, conſulted with learned men how he might renounce his allegiance, and entertained a deſign to depoſe him: for which, after he was dead, he was attainted of high treaſon by act of parliament. He being thus taken off, the ſame king gave the title of Earl of Gloceſter to Thomas de Spencer, who a little while after met with no better fate than his great grandfather Hugh had before him; for he was proſecuted by Henry the Fourth, and ignominiouſly degraded, and beheaded at Briſtol. Henry the Fifth created his brother Humphry the ſecond duke of Gloceſter, who uſed to ſtyle himſelf Son, Brother, and Uncle of Kings, Duke of Gloceſter, Earl of Pembroke, and Lord High Chamberlain of England. He was a great friend and patron, both of his country and learning; but by the contrivance of a woman he was taken off at St. Edmondſbury. The third and laſt duke was Richard the Third, brother to king Edward the Fourth, who having inhumanly murthered his nephews, uſurped the throne, which within the ſpace of two years he loſt, with his life, in a pitched battle, and found, by ſad experience, that an uſurped power unjuſtly gained is never laſting.

THE PARISHES IN THE COUNTY OF GLOCESTER.

ABBENHALL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, one mile diſtant ſouth from Mitchel Dean, two miles north from Newnham, and eight miles weſt from Gloceſter. The abbot of Flaxley had anciently an houſe in this place, from whence it derives its name.

The manor did anciently, and for divers deſcents, belong to a family of the ſame name. Ralph de Abbenhall died, ſeiſed thereof, 29 Ed. I. John de Abbenhall, his ſon and heir, ſucceeded him, who died, ſeiſed of it, and of the advowſon of the church, 10 Ed. II. Reginald de Abbenhall, his ſon and next heir, died, ſeiſed of this manor, 15 Ed. III. Sir Ralph de Abbenhall, ſon of Reginald, died, ſeiſed of it, and of the cuſtody of a wood in the foreſt of Dean, 21 Ed. III. It appears by this account, that this family held the manor of Abbenhall four deſcents at leaſt; and it is probable that the Talbots married the heireſs of this family; for they quarter the arms of Abbenhall, which are, Or, with a feſs gules; and had, at this time, great eſtates in the neighbourhood.

This place gave name to one of the bailiwicks in the foreſt of Dean; for John at Yate, one of the family of the Yates of Arlingham, was poſſeſſed of the bailiwick of Abbenhall, 41 Ed. III.

Margaret, the widow of Huntley, died, ſeiſed of lands within this manor, and of a rent iſſuing out of Little Dean, 49 Ed. III.

The next poſſeſſors of this eſtate were the Grenders. John Grender was ſeiſed thereof 5 Hen. IV. in which year he was high ſheriff of this county. The ſame perſon, by the name of Sir John Grender, was again high ſheriff in the laſt year of Henry the Fourth. Robert Grender, ſon of John, died, ſeiſed of the manor of Abbenhall, 22 Hen. VI. and leaves an only daughter and heireſs, Elizabeth, married to John Tiptot earl of Worceſter: ſhe died, ſeiſed of it, and of a woodward-ſhip in the foreſt of Dean, 31 Hen. VI. This manor continued in the earl of Worceſter, as tenant by the courteſy of England, until 9 Ed. IV. He was then beheaded by the command of the great Nevil, earl of Warwick, commonly called the Make-King, who in this year had reſtored king Henry the Sixth.

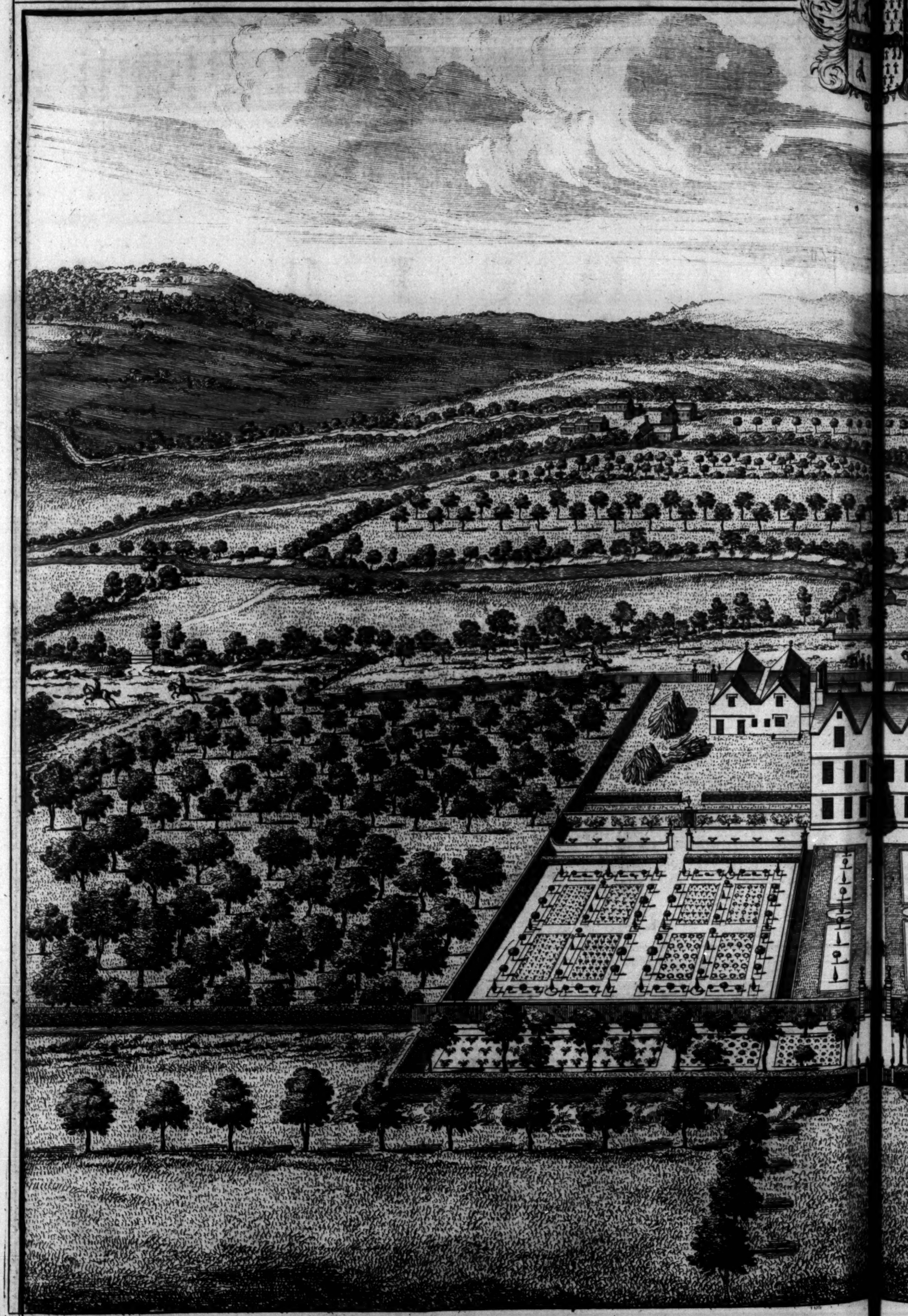
This earl of Worceſter left no ſurviving iſſue; whereby the manor did deſcend to John Grender, alias Greyndour, the next heir to the preceding Robert Grender.

Walwin, ſon of William Walwin (who had been high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire, 10 Hen. IV. 1410.) married the daughter and heir of John Grender, and by the marriage was intitled to the manor of Abbenhall, which deſcended to William Walwin his ſon.

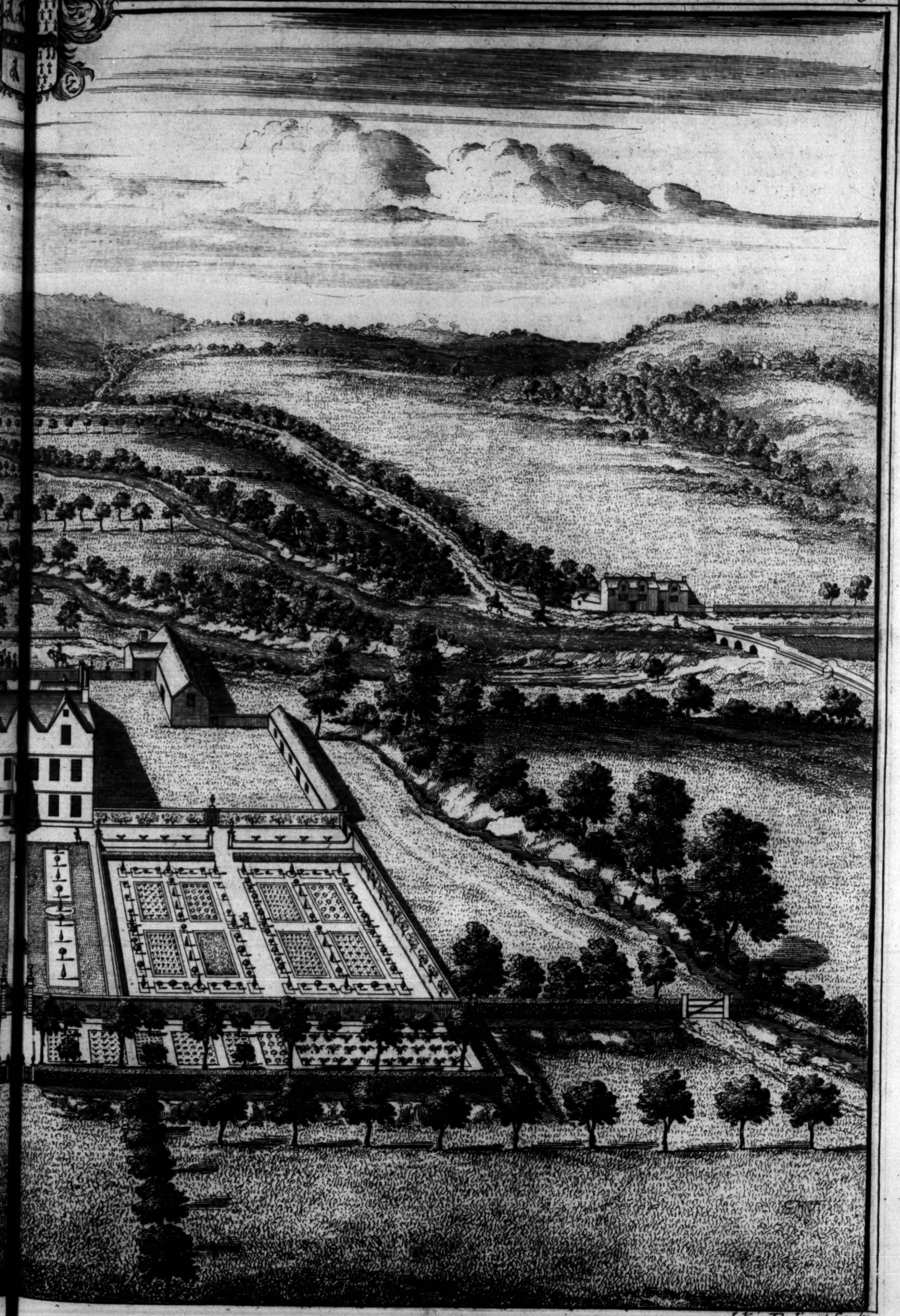
Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, married Alice, daughter and heireſs of William Walwin, and, in her right, was poſſeſſed of this eſtate. Sir Chriſtopher Baynham was their ſon and heir, and died, ſeiſed of Abbenhall, 32 Hen. VIII. Sir George Baynham, ſon of ſir Chriſtopher, died, ſeiſed thereof, 38 Hen. VIII. whoſe ſon, Chriſtopher Baynham, came of age, 3 Ed. VI. and then had livery of this manor. Thomas Baynham, ſon of Chriſtopher, had livery thereof 23 Eliz. and continued ſeiſed thereof, 6 Jac. 1608.

Marſhal Brydges, eſq. of Worceſterſhire, related to the

Wyck the Seat of



Richard Haines Esq.



I. Kip Delin et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

the family of the lord Chandos, is the preſent lord of the manor.

Robert Perke died, ſeiſed of lands in Abbenhall, 9 Car. and left Richard his ſon 15 years old.

Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq. has a neat new-built houſe in this pariſh, called the Wilderneſs, which is ſituated upon an high hill, and has a large proſpect over the vale, and a great part of the hill-country.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry. It is a rectory worth 40l. yearly: Mr. Vaughan of Ruer-Dean is patron; Mr. Hall is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Edward Potter,	- - - - - - - -
1668 William Davis,	William Scudemore,
1685 Richard Hall.	Cath. Pawling.

There is no parſonage houſe, nor any land tithe-free. There are thirty acres belonging to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - - -	6	06	8
Tenths - - - - - - - - - - -	0	12	8
Procurat. } Synodals } - - - - - - - - - -	0	06	6
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - - - -	0	01	4

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a ſmall tower at the weſt end, covered with tile, and is dedicated to St. Michael.

There is a marble ſtone in the chancel, in memory of Mr. Richard Perk, of Mitchel-Dean, and of Joan his wife. He died 1609. There are other ſmall inſcriptions for the ſame family.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of arable and paſture; a brook comes down from Dean, and runs through it into the Severn. Here is a furnace for caſting iron, belonging to Mr. Foley.

There are 22 houſes in this pariſh, and about 88 inhabitants, whereof 6 are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	3
	Burials - -	3

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	163	14	00
	1694 To the land-tax	166	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	028	01	00

ABSTON and WYKE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Pucklechurch, four miles diſtant weſt from Marſhfield, ſix miles ſouth from Sodbury, and twenty-ſeven miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is called Abſton, becauſe it belonged to the abbot of Glaſtonbury; and it has the name of Wyke from its winding brook.

This manor anciently belonged to the monaſtery of Glaſtonbury; but when king Richard the Firſt was a priſoner at Vienna, the emperor Leopold obliged him to annex that abbey to the ſee of Bath and Wells, and to beſtow that biſhoprick on Savaricus, kinſman to the emperor.

In the year 1205, 7 Joh. Joceline, a native of Wells, was biſhop thereof; and by the great importunity of the monks of Glaſtonbury, agrees to reſtore unto them the election of their own abbot; and they, in lieu thereof, did quit their right to the manors of Pucclechurch, Abſton, and divers other manors, to the biſhoprick, as alſo their right to divers patronages.

William Chiltenham was ſeiſed of lands in Abbot Eſton, 40 Ed. III.

37 Hen. VIII. The king purchaſed the manors of Wyke and Abſton, and the advowſon of the rectory and Friers-wood in Abſton, of William, biſhop of Bath and Wells, and grants them the ſame year to Mr. John Wintour. Sir Edward Wintour was lord of this manor, in the year 1608. Sir John Wintour, ſon of ſir Edward, 8 Car. I. grants away theſe manors, and by divers meſn-conveyances, they were aſſigned to Thomas Haynes in the year 1665.

Richard Haynes, eſq. ſon of Thomas, is lord of the manors of Wyke and Abſton, and keeps a court-leet: he has an handſome ſeat at Wyke, and a large eſtate here and in other places of this county. This family hath long reſided in Gloceſterſhire.

Thomas Haynes lived in the reign of Hen. VII. He married Agnes, widow of John Wall, eſq. with whom he had the manor of Southmede, in the pariſh of Weſtbury, and lies buried in the Gaunts church in Briſtol.

Richard Haynes, ſon of Thomas, married Dorothy, daughter of William Veal, eſq. He lived in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and lies buried in Weſtbury. He died 1583.

Thomas Haynes, ſon of Richard, married Joan, daughter of the Lardge. His ſecond wife was the daughter of Sir Anthony Pointz: he was buried at the Gaunts church in Briſtol. He died 1604.

Richard Haynes, ſon of Thomas, by Pointz his ſecond wife, married Margaret, daughter of Edward Trotman, of Cam: his ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of William Capell, of Bromyard in Herefordſhire.

Thomas Haynes, ſon of Richard, and of Mary his ſecond wife, married Mary, daughter of Henry Lambert, of Chippenham in Wiltſhire.

Richard Haynes, eſq. who is the preſent poſſeſſor, was ſon of Thomas: he married Anne, daughter of Chriſtopher Cole, of Charleton in Henbury: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire, 13 Will. III. in the year 1700.

Many lands in Nether-Wyke and Over-Wyke did belong to the Cript hoſpital near Briſtol: other lands did belong to Weſtbury college, all which were granted to ſir Ralph Sadler, 35 Hen. VIII.

The tithes of hay in Wyke did belong to the priory of Bradenſtoke, in Wiltſhire. This priory was founded for Black Canons, by Walter earl of Saliſbury, in the reign of king Stephen, and was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin: it was valued, at the diſſolution, at 270l. 10s. 8d. Theſe tithes were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, 34 Hen. VIII.

The Dennys's were alſo lords of the manors of Abſton and Wyke. Hugh Dennis levied a fine thereof, 11 Hen. VII. Maurice Dennis died ſeiſed of thoſe manors, 35 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by Walter Dennys his brother and heir, who was at that time ſixty years old.

John Walſh was likewiſe ſeiſed of a moiety of lands in Wyke, and levied a fine thereof, 12 Hen. VII.

The church is the deanry of Hawkſbury, and is annexed to Pucclechurch.

Pentecoſtals — 0l. 1s. 6d.

All corn tithes pay in kind; all other tithes pay a modus.

The church hath an handſome tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles, and is dedicated to St. James.

Chriſtopher Cadle, by will dated 1662, deviſeth 140l. to purchaſe lands, and erect an houſe, for the uſe of four poor people; which charity had like to have been loſt; but, by the care of Mr. Haynes and Mr. Ivyleaf, it was recovered, and a ground and houſe at Holy-brook ſettled according to the will of the teſtator.

Mr. William Hart, clerk, has given 20s. yearly for two ſermons.

Mr. Thomas Haynes, father of Mr. Richard Haynes, gave 20l. to the uſe of the poor, which was diſtributed in clothes and other neceſſaries, according to the will of the teſtator.

John Hathway hath given a rent-charge of 10s. yearly to the uſe of poor houſekeepers.

Divers lands in this pariſh, to the value of 2 or 300l. a year, were lately given by Mr. Thomas Stephens, alderman of Briſtol, to divers truſtees, to erect and endow two hoſpitals in the ſaid city; which has been faithfully executed.

Other

Other lands in this pariſh, of the yearly value of 20l. have been purchaſed for the uſe of the poor of Dyrham and Deynton, out of the money given by Mr. Langton, clerk, to the uſes aforeſaid.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of good paſture and meadow. There are many high clifts in this place, whoſe quarries afford good lime: coal and lead are alſo dug in many places; and rock diamonds, belumnites, aſtroites, ſerpentines, and other petrefied ſhells, caſt up in the univerſal flood, are frequent here, as alſo many medicinal herbs. Four diſtinct ſtreams ariſing in the pariſhes of Codrington, Puclechurch, Dyrham and Toghill, join in Wyke-ſtreet, near a bridge of three large arches, where getting the name of Boyd (Britiſh for a River) it paſſeth through Bitton to the Avon.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Berd-wick. 2. Holy-brook, where is a fountain which was dedicated to the Holy Virgin. 3. Church-eight, which obtained its name from an ancient chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew, but now wholly ruined. John de Button was ſeiſed of Churchley 7 Ed. II. Robert Grinder, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Churchley, 22 Hen. VI. Sir John Bar was ſeiſed of Churchley, 22 Ed. IV. 4. Bridge-Yate. 5. Toghill.

On the fifth of July 1643, ſir Ralph Hopton, lord Hopton, general of the king's army, being aſſiſted by a party of horſe from Oxford, under the command of prince Maurice and the earl of Carnarvan, drew up his forces on Toghill, in this and the adjacent pariſh, to engage the parliament's forces, under the leading of ſir William Waller, which were drawn upon Landſ-down. The fight laſted from two in the afternoon 'till one the next morning, at which time the parliament's army quitted the field, and left lighted matches on the hedges to ſecure their retreat. But an accident pre-vented the king's party from improving the victory; for the ammunition was blown up, whereby many officers were wounded, among which was ſir Ralph Hopton himſelf. Sir Bevil Greenvil was mortally wounded in this fight, which gave occaſion for the titles of Earl of Bath and Viſcount Landſdown to be conferred on his ſon and heir by king Charles the Second, after his reſtoration.

This pariſh contains fifty families, and about two hun-dred and thirty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	7
	Burials	6

			l.	s.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	163	14
	1694	To the land-tax	166	14
	1694	To the poll-tax	28	01

About the middle of the forementioned clifts, there is an old fortification, with a deep foſs oppoſite another large work, in the pariſh of Deynton, called the Caſtles. Theſe two ſeem to be contrived in the ſame manner as the two fortifications are on the high clifts on the Gloceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire ſides of the river Avon, through which that river paſſeth, near St. Vincent's Well, below Briſtol.

In this pariſh alſo is a ground called Cheſtles or Caſtles, in which are large monumental ſtones, near which ſome Roman coins, &c. have been dug up; and in a near adjacent field, great quantities of Roman or Britiſh brick; where appear alſo the extended ruins of conſiderable buildings.

ACTON or IRON ACTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Thornbury, three miles diſtant weſt from Sodbury, five miles ſouth-eaſt from Thornbury, and twenty-three miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the oaks growing there. This place gave name to the family of the Actons, who were in ancient times poſſeſſors of this manor. It is alſo called Iron Acton becauſe much iron ore has formerly been digged in this place, and many iron-works and great heaps of cinders are now to be ſeen here.

"The church of St. Peter of Bath held Actune in "Pulcrecerche hundred, in the reign of king Edward "and king William, by grants from thoſe kings. It "was taxed at five hides: there were four plow-tillages, "whereof one was in demean; there was a mill and "ſix acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. in "both reigns." Domeſday-book.

"Herold, a freeman of Elwis, held Actune in "Bacheſtanes hundred, in the reign of king Edward. "Humfrid the chamberlain held it in the reign of king "William. It was taxed at two hides and an half; "whereof one plow-tillage and an half was in demean. "There was one water-mill, and half of another mill "belonging to it, and five acres of meadow. It paid "a yearly rent of 40s. in both reigns. Maud the "queen of king William gave this to the chamberlain." Domeſday-book.

This manor came into the family of the Actons ſoon after the Norman conqueſt; for John de Acton was ſeiſed thereof in the beginning of the reign of Hen. III. and it appears by a record 15 Ed. I. that he and his anceſtors had enjoyed the ſame, time out of mind.

John de Acton, grandſon of John, was ſeiſed of Iron Acton, with court-leet, gallows and tumbrel, 15 Ed. I. which privileges were allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto*, brought againſt him the ſame year.

John de Acton, ſon of the laſt John, was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire, 4 Ed. II. He and his wife Sybill both died, ſeiſed of this manor, 8 Ed. II. to whom ſucceeded George de Acton, who forfeited all his eſtate for taking up arms againſt king Edward the Second, to expel the Spencers. This manor was then granted to Hugh le Diſpencer, who levied a fine of it, 18 Ed. II. John de Acton, being under age, ſon of George, was reſtored to all his father's lands, 1. Ed. III.

Richard de Bellers held Iron Acton, 3 Ed. III. probably in right of guardianſhip; for he was at the ſame time ſeiſed of the manors of Winſton and Elkſton, both which did belong to the Actons; and ſir John de Acton, ſon of George, died ſeiſed of all theſe manors 17 Ed. III. Sir John left no iſſue, whereby this manor did afterwards deſcend to ſir John Pointz, ſon of Nicholas Pointz, and of Maud, couſin and heireſs of ſir John de Acton. Sir John Pointz was ſeiſed thereof, 1 and 6 Ric. II.

This family of the Poyntz's is deſcended from Drogo or Drew, ſon of de Ponz, an ancient family in Nor-mandy, which came in with William the Conqueror.

Walter, grandſon of this Drogo, reſided at Clifford caſtle in Herefordſhire, and from thence took the name of Clifford: this younger branch of Gloceſterſhire did ſtill retain the name of Pointz.

Oſbert Fitz Ponz was ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 5 Steph. in the year 1140.

Hugh Ponz is mentioned in the Red Book of the Exchequer. He lived in the year 1154.

Nicholas Pointz, ſon of Hugh, married Julian daughter of Hugh Bardolph, niece and coheir of Robert lord Bardolph.

Sir Hugh Pointz, ſon of Nicholas, was in wardſhip to Gilbert earl of Gloceſter, 9 Hen. III. in the year 1221. He married Halewiſe, daughter and heireſs of William Mallet baron of Cory-Mallet, in Somerſetſhire.

Sir Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Hugh, baron of Cory-Mallet, in right of his mother, was ſeiſed of the manor of Tockington, and had a grant of markets and fairs, 9 Ed. I. in the year 1276, and was ſummoned to parliament as a baron, 23 Ed. I. in the year 1290.

Sir Hugh Pointz, ſon of ſir Nicholas, was ſummoned as a baron, to parliament, 35 Ed. I. He died 1 Ed. II.

Sir Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Nicholas, and brother and heir of ſir Hugh, married Elizabeth daughter of Edward le Zouch, of Harringworth caſtle in North-amptonſhire. His ſecond wife was Maud, the couſin and heireſs of ſir John Acton. He died 5 Ed. II. in the year 1307.

Sir

Sir Hugh Pointz, eldeſt ſon of ſir Nicholas, was baron of Cory-Mallet.

Sir John Pointz, ſon of ſir Nicholas by Maud his ſecond wife, was lord of the manor of Acton, in right of his mother; for by the death of the heirs male of the family of the Actons, this manor deſcended to him as heir to his mother. He married Eliz. daughter of Philip Clamvow, and couſin and heir to ſir Thomas Clamvow. He was high ſheriff of Glocesterſhire 42 Ed. III. in the year 1363.

Robert Pointz, eſq. ſon of ſir John, married Catherine the daughter and coheir of Thomas Fitz Nicholas of Ticknam, of the Berkeley family. He was high ſheriff of this county 20 Ric. II. in the year 1397, and died 17 Hen. VI.

Nicholas Pointz, ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry Haſſey of Suſſex. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Edward Mills of Harſcomb. He died 29 Hen. VI. ann. 1449.

John Pointz, ſon of Nicholas by his ſecond wife, married Alice the daughter of Cox of Skynvrayth in Monmouthſhire. He died 5 Ed. IV. in the year 1470.

Sir Robert Pointz, ſon of John, married Margaret the natural daughter of Anthony Woodvil earl of Rivers. He was high ſheriff of Glocesterſhire 8 Hen. VII. in the year 1491, and again 11 Hen. VII. 1494; and alſo 15 Hen. VII. 1500. He died 12 Hen. VIII. in the year 1516.

Sir Anthony Pointz, ſon of ſir Robert, married Elizabeth daughter and coheireſs of ſir William Hudfield of Devonſhire. He was high ſheriff of this county 15 Hen. VIII. anno 1522, and again 20 Hen. VIII. 1527. He died 26 Hen. VIII. 1533.

Sir Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Anthony, married Joan daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley. He was high ſheriff of Glocesterſhire 31 Hen. VIII. in the year 1538, and again 37 Hen. VIII. 1544. Two cottages, with lands and tenements, lying in Iron Acton, did belong to the abbey of Kingſwood, and after the diſſolution, were granted, 31 Hen. VIII. to this ſir Nicholas Pointz, who died ſeiſed of this manor, 4 Mar.

Sir Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Nicholas, was twenty-one years old at his father's death. He married Anne daughter of ſir Ralph Verney of Penley in Hertfordſhire. His ſecond wife was Margaret, daughter of Henry earl of Derby. He was high ſheriff of this county, 12 Eliz. in the year 1569.

Sir John Pointz, ſon of the laſt ſir Nicholas by his firſt wife, married Urſula daughter of John Sidenham of Brampton in Somerſetſhire. He was high ſheriff of Glocesterſhire, 34 Eliz. in the year 1591, and continued ſeiſed of this manor in the year 1608.

Sir Robert Pointz, ſon of ſir John, knight of the Bath, married daughter and co-heir of of Kent, by whom he had only daughters. His ſecond wife was Cicely, daughter of Smith. He wrote a treatiſe of the vindication of monarchy. He died 1665.

Sir John Pointz, ſon and heir of ſir Robert by his ſecond wife, married Anne daughter of Cæſar of Hampſhire. He died 1680, and left this eſtate to his widow, of whom it was purchaſed by William Player, eſq. after the manor had continued 600 years in the ſame family, for it paſſed by deſcent from Acton to Pointz.

Sir Samuel Aſtry bought it of Mr. Player, and left the inheritance of it by will to his wife, who was afterwards married to Simon Hartcourt, eſq. who, in her right, is the preſent lord of the manor: he hath a very great houſe and park, and a great eſtate.

The manor of Iron Acton was held of Hugh earl of Stafford, as of his manor of Thornbury, by one knight's fee, 10 Ric. II. The ſame was ſo held of Thomas earl of Stafford, 16 Ric. II. and of Will. earl of Stafford, brother and heir to Thomas, 22 Ric. II.

Divers lands in this pariſh did belong to other perſons. Thomas Brook, in right of Joan his wife, was ſeiſed of lands in Iron Acton, 15 Ric. II. and the ſame year did jointly levy a fine of ſome part of thoſe lands, to Ralph Purceval and Edmund Pine. He died, ſeiſed of the reſt, 5 Hen. V. and Joan his widow died ſeiſed of three yard-lands, twelve acres of meadow, and ten acres of paſture in Iron Acton, 15 Hen. VI.

Thomas Cheddre was ſeiſed of divers meſſuages in Iron Acton, 21 Hen. VI.

Joan, the widow of John Talbot, viſcount Liſle, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Cheddre, died ſeiſed of thoſe lands, 7 Ed. IV.

Sir Humphrey Talbot levied a fine of thoſe lands 15 Ed. IV.

William, earl Marſhal and of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Iron Acton, and Acton Ilgar, to Edward Willoughby and Robert Legg, 3 Hen. VII.

A meſſuage in Iron Acton did belong to the Magdalen's hoſpital, in Briſtol, and was granted to Edward Brain and John Marſh, 37 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury. It is a rectory, worth 120l. yearly; Mr. Shute is patron, and Mr. Shute is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574 Rich. Talbot,	Nich. Pointz, eſq.
1577 Nic. Ghudal,	Biſhop of Glocester,
1581 Tho. Price,	George Hayworth,
1586 John Loyde,	John Pointz,
1593 Joh. Widlocke,	Sir John Pointz,
1594 Rob. Hooper,	Sir John Pointz,
1694 Joh. Mortimer,	Simon Sloper,
1703 Tho. Shute,	Simon Sloper.

Forty acres are belonging to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	16	10	0
Tenths	1	13	0
Procurat.	0	06	8
Synodals	0	02	0
Pentecoſtals	0	00	8

The church hath a ſouth aile, and a large tower with pinnacles at the weſt end, and a chancel on the ſouth ſide of the other, belonging to the manor-houſe, where is an inſcription for the Pointz's, and two old ſtatues of ſtone.

There is a very ancient large croſs with arches in the church-yard, on the north ſide of the church.

Mr. Humphrey Brown, merchant of Briſtol, has given 10l. yearly to the miniſter, and 40s. yearly to the poor, payable by the mayor of Briſtol. The ſame Mr. Brown gave a pulpit-cloth, cuſhion, ſilver flaggon and chalice. Mr. Edward Brinkworth gave 20l. to the poor. Mr. John Brinkworth gave 20l. to the poor. Mr. John Mortimer, late rector, gave 20l. Mr. Simon Sloper gave 10l. to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture ground and arable. A brook called Stower, coming from Dodington, and another brook called Laden, coming from Titherington, join in this place, and is thenceforward called Froom.

Lateridge, or Ladenridge, ſo called from the brook below, is a hamlet in this pariſh, lying one mile from the church, and containing about twelve families. Mr. Simon Sloper has a good houſe and eſtate at this place.

Acton Ilgar is another hamlet in this pariſh, containing eight families, but is in the hundred of Grumbalds Aſh. It is ſo called from Ilger, who held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. Mr. John Crowther has a good old houſe, and a good eſtate here.

"Conſtantine held five hides in Actune, as part of "the manor of Hueſbery, in the reign of king Wil- "liam the Conqueror. The biſhop of St. Laud of "Conſtance held Actune, in Bacheſtan hundred, and "Ilgar held it under him in the reign of king William. "It was taxed at two hides and an half, whereof one "was in demean. Half of a water-mill, and ten

" acres of meadow, and a furlong of wood, did be-
" long to this manor. It paid formerly a yearly rent
" of 40s. It paid the ſame rent in king William's
" reign." Domeſday book.

Oſbert Giffard and Alice Mordack were ſeiſed of Acton Ilgar, 31 Hen. III.

Maurice, ſon of Thomas de Berkley, held Acton Ilgar, 42 Ed. III.

Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Acton Ilgar, 5 Hen. V.

Thomas Chedder was ſeiſed of the manor of Acton Ilgar, 21 Hen. VI.

Joan, the widow of John Talbot viſcount Liſle, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Chedder, died, ſeiſed of the manor of Acton Ilgar, 7 Ed. IV.

Margaret, counteſs of Shrewſbury, was ſeiſed of Acton Ilgar, 7 Ed. IV.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof twenty-four are freeholders.

		Iron Acton.	Ilgar.
Yearly	Births	8	2
	Burials	6	2

		Iron Acton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	119	00	0
	1694	To the land-tax	157	18	0
	1694	To the poll-tax	027	13	0

		Acton Ilgar.			
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	025	13	4
	1694	To the land-tax	025	16	0
	1694	To the poll-tax	008	04	0

" Acton gave name to a knightly family, whoſe hei-
" reſs being married to ſir Nicholas Pointz, in the
" time of Edward the Second, left it to his poſterity."
Cambden's Britannia.

ACTON TURVIL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, four miles diſtant weſt from Sodbury, four miles north from Marſhfield, and twenty-four miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It takes the name Turvil from the family of the Turbervills, who were ancient lords of it.

" Edric held Achetune in Grimboldeſton hundred,
" in the reign of king Edward. Ernulf de Heſding
" held it in the reign of king William. It was
" taxed at five hides: there were ſeven plow-tillages,
" whereof three were in demean: there were fifteen
" acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in
" both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor muſt have been in the family of the Turbervills ſoon after the Conqueſt; for Richard Turbervill was ſeiſed thereof 12 and 15 Ed. I. and it had then obtained the name of Acton Turbervill.

Richard, earl of Arundel, held Acton Turbervill 30 Ed. I.

John de la Rivere was ſeiſed thereof, 8 Ed. II.

The manor of Acton Turbervill was held, by knight's ſervice, of Edward earl of Kent, 4 Ed. III. Sir John Drayton died, ſeiſed of this manor, 5 Hen. V.

William St. Loe had livery of this manor granted to him 2 Eliz.

Divers lands in the pariſh did belong to Richard Verney in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth; for livery of thoſe lands was granted to him 2 Eliz.

The earl of Shrewſbury was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It afterwards came to Henry Cavendiſh duke of Newcaſtle, who granted it to ſir John Top, from whom it deſcended to ſir John Top of Tormarton, who is the preſent poſſeſſor.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury. It is a vicaridge in the preſentation of the rector of Tormarton. Mr. Banning is the preſent incumbent. This pariſh was united to Tormarton in the year 1344. Edward Week, rector of Tormarton, preſented to this church, 1588.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Will. Nettleden,	- - - - - - - -
1584 Edward Cox,	Edward Weike,
1588 Thomas Cadle,	Edward Weike,
- - - Stephen Banning,	- - - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	06	13	04
Tenths	00	13	04
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	10

The church is ſmall, with a low tower in the middle; a ſmall ſtone building, ſtands in the middle of the town, which was heretofore a ſanctuary dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of arable and paſture; it is bounded with Wiltſhire.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants; whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	2
	Burials	2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	42	17	4
	1694	To the land-tax	35	00	0
	1694	To the poll-tax	04	17	0

ADLESTROP.

THIS pariſh lies in Slaughter hundred, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Stow, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from Campden, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name may be derived from being ſome nobleman's dwelling; for *Aedle* is Saxon for Noble, and *Throp* for an Habitation. This is the more probable, becauſe, in ſome ancient writings, it is called Caſtlethorp. It was anciently called Eadleſthorp and Caſtlethorp; and in the charter of Egwin, biſhop of Worceſter, founder of the abbey of Eveſham, in the year 714, it is writ Tiddleſtrop.

" The abbey of Eveſham held Tedeſtrop, in the
" reign of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed
" at ſeven hides; there were ſeven plow-tillages,
" whereof two were in demean: there was ſome mea-
" dow-ground belonging to it. It formerly paid a
" yearly rent of 4l. It paid 100s. a year in king Wil-
" liam's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued in the abbey of Eveſham until its diſſolution. It was founded for Benedictine monks, by St. Egwin biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 700, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the diſſolution at 1268l. 9s. 9d. The place is ſo called from *Eoves*, the name of a ſhepherd, to whom the Virgin Mary appeared, as he was tending his ſheep in that ham, as ſhe did at another time to St. Egwin himſelf.

The abbey of Eveſham obtained a charter of Free Warren in Tadleſtrop, and divers other manors, 35 Hen. III.

William Somervil, under the abbot of Eveſham, was ſeiſed of Tadleſtrop, 11 Ed. III.

Symon Bryan and others, for the uſe of the abbey of Eveſham, were ſeiſed of three meſſuages, one toft, one pigeon-houſe, one garden, one plough's tillage, five acres of meadow, and of a paſture for one bull and twelve cows, 16 Ric. II.

This manor, and the tithes, after the diſſolution, were granted to ſir Thomas Leigh, 7 Ed. VI.

This family is deſcended from the Leighs of Cheſhire, and is the ſame with the lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. Roger Leigh, deſcended from the Leighs of Highleigh in Cheſhire was anceſtor to this branch of the family.

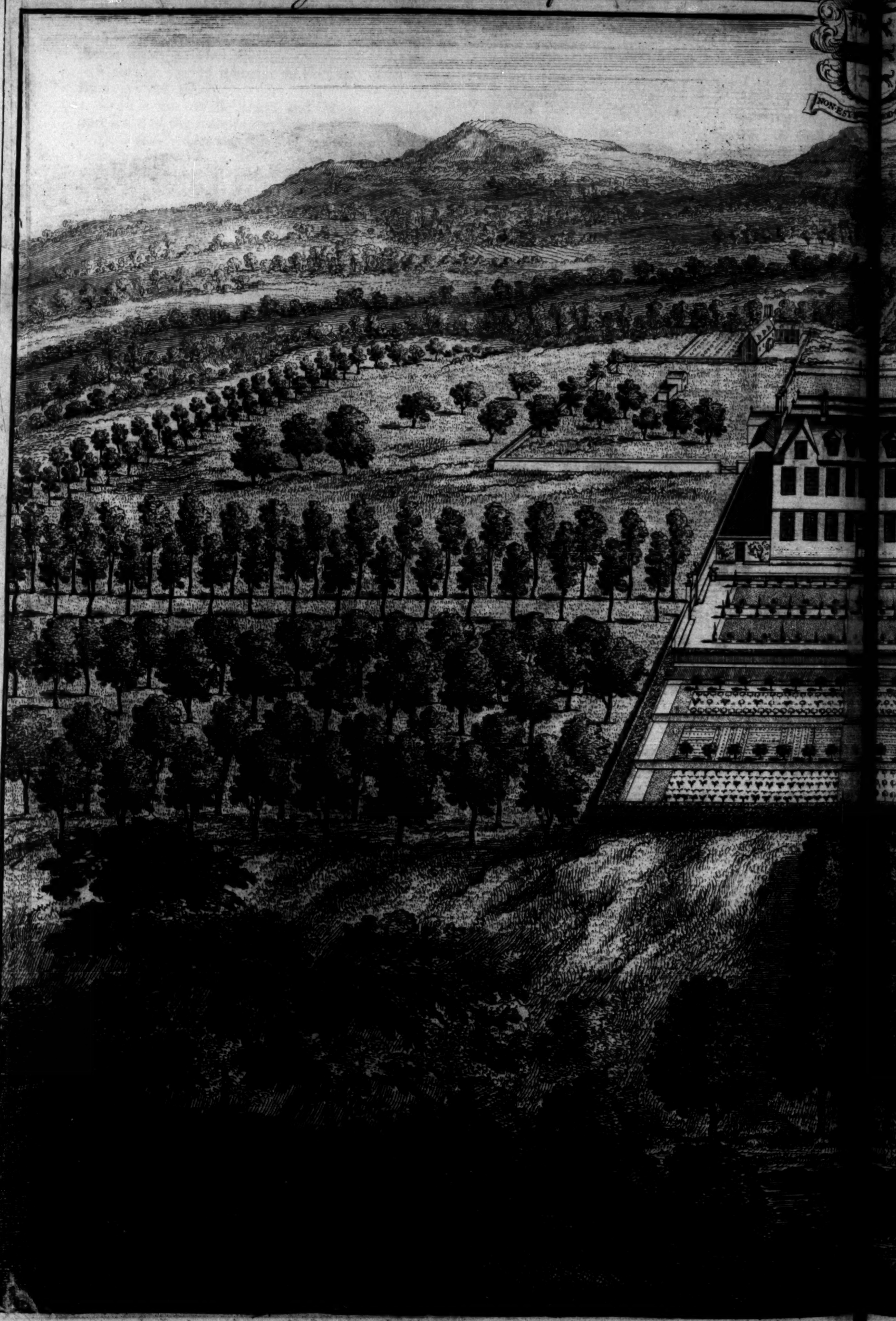
Sir Thomas Leigh, ſon of Roger, was lord mayor of London, 1 Eliz. He died 14 Eliz.

Rowland Leigh, eldeſt ſon of ſir Thomas, was ſettled at Longborough in Gloceſterſhire, and had livery of this manor granted to him 15 Eliz.

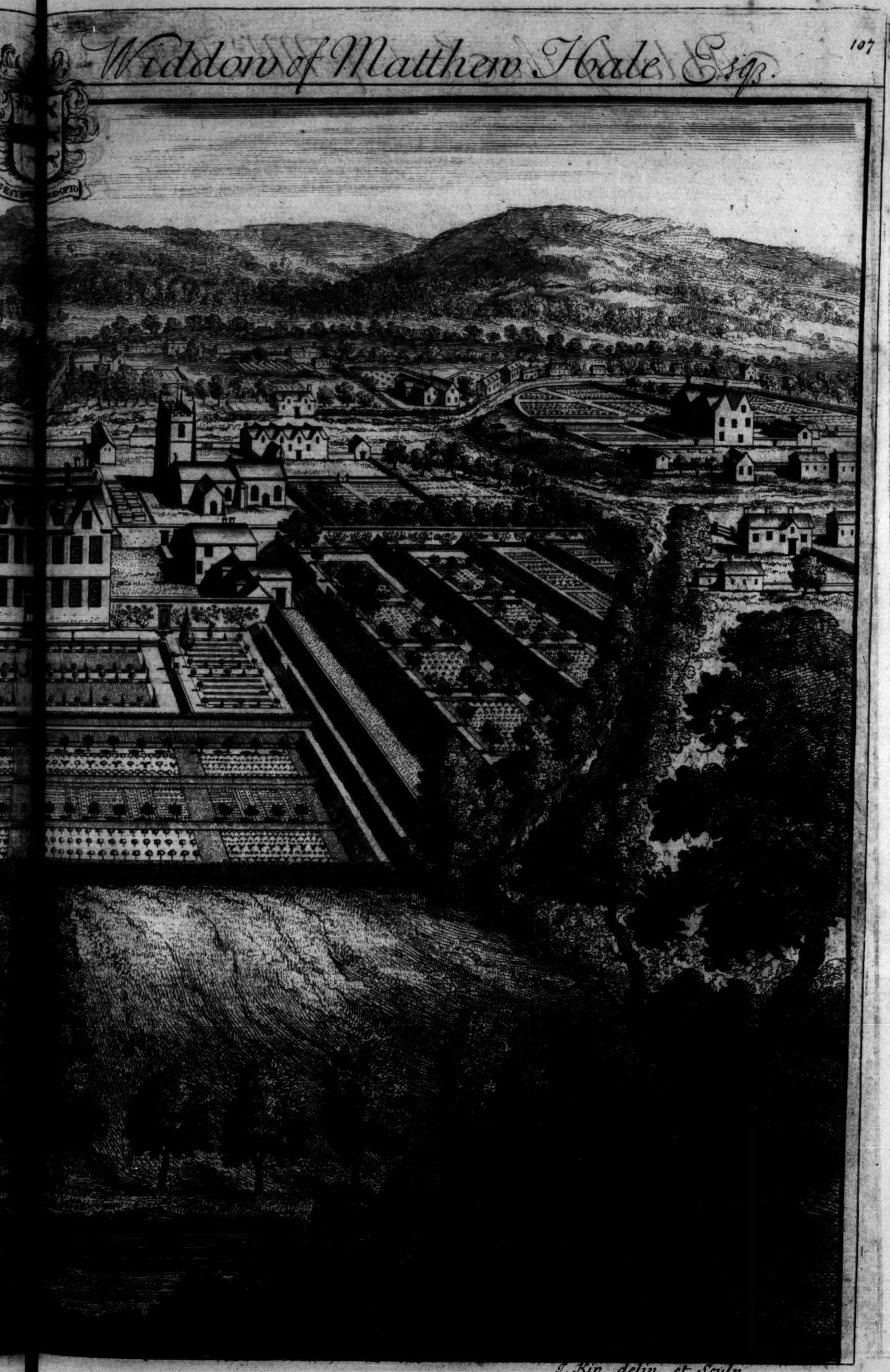
Sir Thomas Leigh, younger brother of Rowland,

and

Alderly the Seat of Mr.s Hale



Widdon of Matthew Hale Esqr.



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BRITISH MUSEUM

and ſecond ſon of ſir Thomas, was made baronet at the firſt creation, 9 Jac. I. He married Catherine, daughter of ſir John Spencer of Wormleighton, by whom he had iſſue ſir John Leigh, who had iſſue ſir Thomas Leigh, who married Mary daughter and coheireſs of ſir Thomas Egerton, eldeſt ſon of Thomas Lord Eleſmere, lord chancellor of England, and for his eminent loyalty was created lord Leigh baron of Stonleigh in Warwickſhire, 19 Car. I. William Leigh, youngeſt brother of ſir Rowland, and third ſon of ſir Thomas Leigh, left a ſon named Francis, who married Audley daughter of John lord Butler of Bramfield, widow of ſir Francis Anderſon. He was created lord Dunſmore, 4 Car. I. and was afterwards advanced to the earldom of Chicheſter. He left only two daughters, Elizabeth married to Thomas earl of Southampton, and Mary married to George Villers viſcount Grandiſon.

Sir William Leigh, ſon and heir of Rowland, died 1631, and lies buried at Longborough.

William Leigh, eſq. of Adleſtrop, ſon of ſir William, died 1690.

Theophilus Leigh, eſq. ſon of William, married daughter of Craven. His ſecond wife was Mary daughter of James lord Chandos, by whom he hath a numerous iſſue. He is the preſent lord of the manor of Adleſtrop, and has a large handſome ſeat near the church, and a great eſtate in this and other places.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory annexed to Broadwell; Theophilus Leigh, eſq. is patron; the honourable Henry Bridges is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the chapel of Adleſtrop was granted to Richard Andrews, 37 Hen. VIII. lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham.

Dr. Johnſon, rector of this church, built a very handſome large parſonage-houſe in the year 1670, on which he expended 150ol. The rectory pays 6l. yearly to the patron, by an ancient reſervation made by the abbot of Eveſham in the year 1450. Two yard-lands belong to the glebe; the demeans pay no tithe of hay.

The church hath a tower at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of William Leigh, eſq. lord of this manor: he died 1690. Another for Joanna his wife, who died 1688. Another for Mary the wife of Theophilus Leigh, eſq. and daughter of the lord Chandos: ſhe died in the year 1703.

The inhabitants formerly buried at Broadwell; but ſince the Reformation, in the year 1590, the anceſtors of Mr. Leigh allowed land for a church-yard, and procured it to be conſecrated. There are grave-ſtones in the church-yard, bearing date 1594.

Thomas Barker, late inhabitant of this place, has given 20l. a year to the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable land: the river Evenlode bounds it on the weſt ſide, and runs into the Iſis.

There are thirty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 6			
	Burials - 5			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid, -	79	11	4
	1694 To the land-tax, -	93	16	8
	1694 To the poll-tax, -	32	03	0

ALDERLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, two miles diſtant ſouth from Wooton, four miles ſouth from Durſley, and fifteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

" Wigot held Alrelie in Grimboldeſton hundred, in " the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Milo Criſ- " pin held it in the reign of king William the Con- " queror. It was taxed at one hide: there were nine " plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; there " was a water-mill, and twelve acres of meadow belong- " ing to it. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in both " reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor, for ſome ages, did belong to the Stanſhaws of Yate.

Robert Stanſhaw, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Alderleigh, 12 Ed. IV. but it ſoon after paſſed from this family; for Joan, the widow of Robert Stanſhaw, being married to John Bodiſaunt, ſhe and her huſband did join in a fine of the manor and advowſon of Alderleigh, to Richard Beket and others, 14 Hen. VII.

John Pointz, ſon of ſir Robert Pointz of Acton, and younger brother of ſir Anthony, became lord of the manor of Alderley. He married Catherine, daughter of ſir Matthew Browne of Surrey, and died 36 Hen. VIII. Matthew Pointz, ſon of John, ſucceeded him. He married Winnifred, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Henry Wild of Camberwell. Robert Pointz, his younger brother, was a learned author, and great zealot for the Roman catholick religion. He flouriſhed in the year 1566. Sir Nicholas Pointz, ſon of Matthew, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He married Anne, daughter of ſir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton in Somerſetſhire. From him it deſcended to his ſon Robert Pointz, who ſold it to Rogers.

Mr. Barker of Fairford purchaſed this manor of Rogers, and conveyed it to ſir Matthew Hale, in exchange for the manor of Meyſey-Hampton.

Mary, the widow of Matthew Hale, eſq. ſon of Robert, and grandſon of ſir Matthew Hale, is owner of the manor. She hath a good houſe and a large eſtate in this place.

The family of the Hales has been of ancient ſtanding in this county, and always eſteemed for their probity and charity.

Robert Hale married Joan the daughter of Matthew Pointz, of Alderly, eſq. The great and eminent ſir Matthew Hale was the ſon of Robert: he married Ann the daughter of ſir Henry Moor, of Fawley in Berkſhire. Robert Hale was the ſon and heir of ſir Matthew: he married Frances the daughter of ſir Francis Chock, of Avington in Berkſhire. Matthew Hale was his eldeſt ſon, who dying without iſſue, Gabriel Hale was his next brother and heir. He married Amy, the daughter and heireſs of Edward Biſs of Frampton Coterel.

Sir Matthew Hale, lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench, that great and ſolid lawyer, ſon of Robert Hale, and of Joan daughter of Matthew Pointz of Alderly, was born and buried in this pariſh. He was a perſon eminent for his piety, learning and juſtice, and revered by all men. His piety was manifeſt by his excellent private contemplations, publiſhed at the importunity of others, and by his conſtant attendance on publick divine ſervice on Sundays, from whence he was not once abſent in thirty-ſix years. His learning is evident by his laborious works, of which the world is unfortunately deprived by their confinement in Lincoln's-Inn library. He had ſtrong and judicious natural parts, which he improved with great induſtry, by the hard ſtudy of ſixteen hours a day, for many years. His juſtice was acknowledged and celebrated by all perſons: his friends, and the great, thought it went hardeſt with them, yet ſtill admired him. If Gloceſterſhire has not yielded ſo many eminent perſons as ſome other counties, yet this great perſon may go for many: *Quantum inſtar in illo eſt!* His memory deſerves the ſame honour as St. Simplicius; for kings and chief magiſtrates, throughout the learned world, do honour themſelves by wearing collars of S. S. in memory of the name of St. Simplicius, and in acknowledgement of his eminent juſtice.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury. It is a rectory worth 50l. a year: Mr. Hale is patron; Mr. Atkinſon is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1597 John Cooper,	Queen Elizabeth,
1606 William Hern,	Elizabeth Pointz,
- - - Tho. Shrewſbury,	- - - - - - - - - -
1642 Tho. Dickenſon,	Mary Barker,
- - - Giles Workman,	Sir Matthew Hale,

1665

1665	Evans Griffith,	Sir Matthew Hale,
1681	Jonathan Moor,	Matth. Hale, eſq.
1700	Will. Atkynſon,	Matth. Hale, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	11	04	6
Tenths	01	02	5½
Procurat.	00	06	8
Synodals	00	01	0
Pentecoſtals	00	00	10

The church is ſmall, and hath a tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles, and an aile on the north ſide, and another ſmall aile on the north ſide of the chancel, belonging to Mr. Hale.

There is, on the ſouth ſide of the church, a ſmall effigies of a king, with a crown on his head, in the wall, on the left hand of a window: on the other ſide of the window there is a biſhop with a mitre upon his head. The church is ſuppoſed to have been founded by thoſe two.

There is a neat monument of black and white marble in the church-yard, in memory of ſir Matthew Hale, lord chief juſtice of the King's-Bench, who died 1676, 5 Dec. aged ſixty-ſeven years.

Another neat raiſed tomb in white marble, for Matthew Hale, eſq. who died 1706. He was ſon of Robert, and grandſon of ſir Matthew.

There are other inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones for the family of the Hales; all which tombs are handſomely paled in.

An inſcription is in the chancel for Winifred, one of the daughters and heirs of Henry Wild of Camberwell, and wife of Matthew Pointz, lord of this manor. She died 1618.

There are ſeveral raiſed tombs in this church-yard, for the family of the Crews, deſcended from the Crews of Cheſhire, who ſettled in this pariſh about 300 years ſince.

Several other raiſed tombs are in the church-yard, for the family of the Pointz's.

Matthew Pointz, eſq. 42 Eliz. built two houſes for two poor people.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it is hilly, and conſiſts of paſture and arable. Two ſmall brooks bound it on the north and ſouth, and meeting run down to Berkeley.

This pariſh was anciently the utmoſt bounds of the foreſt of Kingſwood. Here are quantities of ſtones, reſembling cockles and oyſters, found in the hills, caſt up in the univerſal flood, and not the ſport of Nature.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6
Burials - - 5

			l.	s.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid - - -	65	00
	1694	To the land-tax - - -	72	12
	1694	To the poll-tax - - -	20	01

" At the head of the river Avon, ſcarce eight miles " from the ſhore, on the hills near Alderly a ſmall " town, are found various ſtones reſembling cocles and " oyſters; which, whether they were living animals, " or the ludicrous fancies of Nature, let natural philo- " ſophers enquire. But Fracaſtorius, the prince of " philoſophers in our age, makes no queſtion but they " were animals engendred in the ſea, and ſo carried by " the waters to the tops of the mountains: for he " affirms hills to have been caſt up by the ſea, and " that they were only heaps of ſand tumbled together, " and fixed there by the waters: alſo, that the ſea " overflowed where the hills now riſe aloft; upon " whoſe return into its wonted courſe, there was firſt " diſcovery made both of iſlands and hills. But theſe " things are beſides my purpoſe." Cambden's Britannia.

ALDERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of the hundred of Tewkſbury, five miles diſtant eaſt from Tewkſbury, three miles north-weſt from Winchcomb, and twelve miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

" Dunning held ſix hides and an half in Aldriton, in " the hundred of Theodecheſberie, in the reign of king " Edward the Confeſſor. It was held of Brictric the " ſon of Algar, as of his manor of Theodecheſberie. " Humfrid held them of king William the Conquerour.

" The abbey of Theodecheſberie held Aldriton in " Greteſtanes hundred, of king William: a tenant held " it under the abbey. It was taxed at two hides and a " half: there were three plow-tillages, whereof two " were in demean; there might have been made three " plow-tillages more. It paid an yearly rent of 30s. " formerly, and paid the like in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the Dickletons: it afterwards came to the Tracies. Sir William Tracy of Toddington was ſeiſed thereof in the reign of Hen. VII. William Tracy his ſon died ſeiſed of Aldrington, 20 Hen. VIII.

John Higford, eſq. was lord of it in the year 1608, and James Higford is the preſent proprietor.

William de Ditchford, ſon of William, levied a fine of the moiety of lands in Aldrington, to Joan the widow of John Newington, and others, 5 Ed. II.

Two meſſuages lying in Aldrington and Dixton, formerly belonging to the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, were granted to Richard Gunter and James Gunter, 36 Hen. VIII.

The church is a rectory in the deanry of Campden; it is worth 100l. yearly: James Higford eſq. is patron; Mr. Higford is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Banks,	- - - - - - - - - - -
1577 Lawr. Huſlock,	Joh. Higford, eſq.
- - - John Kinman,	- - - - - - - - - - -
1695 Hen. Higford,	Joh. Higford, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	22	2	9
Tenths	02	4	2½
Procurat.	00	6	8
Synodals	00	2	0
Pentecoſt.	00	0	9½

The rectory pays 20s. yearly to the crown.

The church is little, and hath a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low ſtrong tower at the weſt end, with battlements: it is dedicated to St. Peter.

In the year 1373, this pariſh purchaſed a licence from the abbey of Winchcomb, to bury their villains, paying 2s. yearly to the ſacriſts of Winchcomb, at the feaſt of St. Kenelin.

William Higford, eſq. 18 Hen. VIII. gave forty-eight ridges of land for reparation of the church, reſerving a couple of capons. Theſe lands are let at 6l. 3s. yearly.

William Higford, eſq. a very ingenious poet, lies buried in the chancel. He was bred up to learning in the univerſity of Oxford, and afterwards retired into the country. He left behind him a large manuſcript of inſtitutions to his grandſon, which were epitomiſed and publiſhed by Clement Barkſdale, miniſter. He died 1657.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable, and ſome paſture. A ſmall brook riſeth in Winchcomb pariſh, and runs through this, down into the Caran, below Beckford.

Dicleſton or Dixton is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing five familes, one mile from the church.

The manor of Dickleſton was held of the honour of Gloceſter. The family of the Dickleſtons were ancient owners of this manor, and long reſided in this place; from whence they derived their name. William Dickleſton held the manors of Dickleſton and Aldring-

ton

ton in the reign of Edward the Third. John Dickleſton held the ſame 12 Hen. IV. Margaret the widow of John Dickleton, and Thomas their ſon, were ſeiſed of the manor of Dickleton, and of the advowſon of the church of Aldrington, 6 Hen. V. Sir John Dickleſton, brother to Thomas, ſucceeded him. He died ſeiſed thereof, 1 Hen. VI. and left only daughters, whereof John Higford eſq. married Elizabeth, and had with her the manor of Dickleſton.

The Higfords are a very ancient family in Shropſhire, and were formerly called Hugford. Robert Hugford, ſon of John, married Joyce, daughter of Thomas Cumberly. He was controuler to Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and much favoured by him; and for that reaſon Robert removed out of Shropſhire, and ſettled at Empſcot in Warwickſhire, which he purchaſed of Richard Revel, 9 Hen. IV. John Hugford of Dickleſton, ſon of Robert, married Eliz. daughter and coheireſs of ſir John Dickleſton of Dickleſton, (generally called Dixton.) John Hugford ſon of John, ſucceeded his father: he married the daughter of Norman Waſhborn. Thomas Hugford, ſon of the laſt John, married Iſabel, daughter of ſir Thomas Hungerford of Down-Amney. William Hugford, ſon of Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of Horgan of Selrin in Somerſetſhire. William died 37 Hen. VIII. and was ſucceeded by John Hugford his ſon, who had livery of the manors of Dickſton and Alurington granted to him, 3 Ed. VI. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Fettiplace of Beſhes-ley in Berkſhire. He was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 15 Eliz. 1572, and again 28 Eliz. John Hugford, his ſon, married Dorothy, daughter of William Rogers of Dowdſwell, and was lord of the manor of Dixton, in the year 1608. William Higford ſucceeded him, who married Mary, daughter of John Meulx of the Iſle of Wight. He had iſſue John Higford, born in the year 1607. James Higford is the preſent lord of the manor.

By this account it appears that the manor of Dixton has continued in the ſame family four hundred years, whereof it has been for the ſpace of three hundred years in the name of Higford.

There is a ſmall chapel near Mr. Higford's houſe, but now diſuſed: it was dedicated to All Saints.

There are forty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	5
	Burials	- -	4

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	178	00	0
	1694	To the land-tax -	095	04	0
	1694	To the poll-tax -	019	10	0

Near the weſt end of a wood belonging to Mr. Higford, a great quantity of wood and trees, from the top of a hill, parted and ſlipt away out of this county into Worceſterſhire, about forty-five years ſince, and now retains the name of the Slip.

ALDSWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Brightwell's-Barrow, five miles diſtant weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, three miles ſouth-weſt from Northleach, and ſixteen miles weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the Saxon word *Eald*, which ſignifies Old, and *Worth*, an Habitation or Farm.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloceſter held "Aldeſorde in Begebriges hundred, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at eleven "hides; there were eighteen plow-tillages, whereof "three were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: it "paid 18l. yearly in king William's reign.

"Balchi held Aleſworde, in Bechberie hundred, in "the reign of king Edward: Edward, the ſon of "Renibald, held it in the reign of king William: it "was taxed at two hides; there were three plow-"tillages, whereof one was in demean; it paid a "yearly rent of 40s. in king Edward's reign; it "paid 30s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, 17 Ed. III.

The tithes of Aldſword, Linton and Shipton-Solers, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter, 33 Hen. VIII. and were confirmed by another grant, 6 Ed. VI.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge did belong to the monaſtery of Oſney, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford, 34 Hen. VIII.

Divers lands in Aldſworth, with common for three hundred ſheep, and a parcel of tithes lately belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt for others, 35 Hen. VIII.

It was found by an inquiſition, 4 Mar. that William Coley died ſeiſed of a farm called Wall, in Aldworth, with tithes of lamb and wooll, and left Giles Coley his ſon and heir ſix years old.

This manor was in the crown, in the year 1608.

Sir Ralph Dutton is the preſent lord of it.

The church is in the peculiar of Bibery: it is an impropriation belonging to Chriſt-church college in Oxford, worth to the curate 6l. a year. The church has an handſome ſpire.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	4
	Burials	- -	3

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	058	06	4
	1694	To the land-tax -	075	07	0
	1694	To the poll-tax -	011	02	0

ALMONDSBURY or AMSBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Berkeley hundred, ſix miles diſtant north from Briſtol, eight miles weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It takes its name from Alcmond a Weſt-Saxon prince, who was father of Egbert, the firſt ſole monarch of England, and is ſuppoſed to be buried in the church.

"Two hides in Almondebury did belong to the "manor of Berkeley in the reign of king William the "Conquerour." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to Robert the ſon of Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family, who founded the abbey of St. Auſtin in Briſtol in the fifteenth year of king Stephen, 1148, and endowed that abbey, at the foundation, with this manor of Almondſbury, and divers other manors.

The abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol held Almondſbury, with court-leet, 13 and 15 Ed. I. and had a charter for fairs and markets, and free-warren. The fair was on Whit-Monday, to continue for ſix days; the weekly market on Wedneſday.

This manor, after the diſſolution of religious houſes, was granted, 36 Hen. VIII. to Miles Partrige, with reſervation of a rent of 8l. 10s. Miles Partrige conveys it to Arthur Darcy, 7 Ed. VI. Henry Darcy had livery of it granted to him 1 Eliz. and afterwards ſold it to Thomas Cheſter.

William Cheſter, the father of Thomas, was a younger branch of the Cheſters in Huntingdonſhire: he was gentleman of the horſe to the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the year 1522. He married Jane, the widow of John Wear, and was mayor of Briſtol 1539.

Thomas Cheſter, ſon of William, was alſo mayor of Briſtol, 1569. He purchaſed this manor, and was afterwards high ſheriff of the county 20 Eliz. 1577.

William Cheſter, ſon of Thomas, ſucceeded in the eſtate. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Dennis of Deerham, and was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 35 Eliz. 1592.

Thomas Cheſter was ſon and heir of William. He was granted in ward to John Backhouſe, eſq. of Swallow-field in Berkſhire, and married Elizabeth his daughter. His ſecond wife was Elizabeth, daughter of ſir George Speak of Somerſetſhire. He was ſeiſed of this manor in the year 1608, and was high ſheriff of the county 15 Jac. 1617.

Thomas Cheſter, ſon and heir of Thomas by his ſecond wife, married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir John How of Compton. He died 1686.

Thomas Cheſter, ſon of the laſt Thomas, married Anne, daughter of ſir Samuel Aſtry of Henbury. He was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 12 Will. III. 1699, and left Thomas Cheſter his ſon and heir, born in the year 1696, who is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet. He hath a large houſe called Knowl, ſituated in the middle of a park, upon a high hill, ſurrounded with a double ditch and rampire, from whence is a pleaſant proſpect over the Severn into Wales: he has a great eſtate in this and other pariſhes.

The ancient manſion-houſe ſtood near the church; the remaining part of it is converted into a farm-houſe.

The manor of Knowl, 7 Ed. III. did belong to William de Gale: it was held of Brimpsfield caſtle. John St. Loe, eſq. was ſeiſed of this manor, and of Barton hundred, and of the foreſt of Kingſwood, and of the fiſhing in Stapleton Water, 5 Hen. VI.

Thomas Hill died, ſeiſed of lands in Almondſbury, 6 Car. and left Edward his ſon fourteen years old.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is a vicaridge worth about 50l. a year. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron; Mr. Moſely is the preſent incumbent. This church is the mother-church to Filton and Elberton. The impropriation belongs to the biſhop of Briſtol, and is in a leaſe to Mr. Cheſter.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Almondſbury did belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and, after the diſſolution, it was granted to Paul biſhop of Briſtol, and his ſucceſſors, 34 Hen. VIII.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt fruits	20	00	00
Tenths	02	00	00
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	06

The church is large, with an aile on each ſide, of the ſame height and length with the body of the church, covered with lead. It hath an high ſpire in the middle, covered alſo with lead; with croſs ailes on each ſide. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There is a large monument in the ſouth croſs aile, ſupported by ſix pillars, in memory of Edward Veel, eſq. and his wife. He died 1577. He and his anceſtors were branched from the family of the Veels of Tortworth, who were hereditary lords of the manor of Over, in this pariſh. This aile does now belong to John Dowel, eſq.

In the north croſs aile is a raiſed tomb, and the effigies of a man, ſuppoſed to be an abbot of St. Auſtin's. This aile belongs to Mr. Cheſter, where his family lies buried.

There is a ſmall monument under the ſteeple, for Mr. Hugh Ivy of Wiltſhire, who died in the year 1630.

Lands of the yearly value of 60l. are given to the church, and about 6l. yearly are given to the poor, by Tyrell.

The pariſh is twenty miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture and arable land, and much marſh grounds.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh:

1. Hempton, containing twenty houſes, lying in the hundred of Langley and Swinſhead, one mile diſtant from the church. Margaret, the widow of Nicholas Stanſhaw, was ſeiſed of the manor of Hempton, 14 Hen. VI. Alice, the widow of William Codder, held Hempton 34 Hen. VI.

2. Patchway, containing ten houſes lying in the ſame hundred, and one mile from the church. John Barker was ſeiſed of Hempton and Patchway, 1608.

3. Over, containing nineteen houſes, lying in the ſame hundred, and one mile from the church. In the year 804, Ethelrick, ſon of king Ethelmund, at the requeſt of a ſynod held at Gloceſter, wherein he was preſent, granted thirty meſſuages in Overe to the church of St. Peter in Gloceſter, and confirmed his father's grant. The canons ſecular were then reſiding in the monaſtery at Gloceſter.

This manor of Over was held of Thomas, earl of Warwick, 26 Hen. III. and of Guido de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, 9 Ed. II. as ſupreme lords. The family of the Gourneys were anciently the proprietors of it. Robert Gourney died, ſeiſed of the manor of Oure, 53 Hen. III. Anſelm Gourney held Over, 14 Ed. I. John de Gourney, the laſt of that family, died, ſeiſed thereof, 19 Ed. I. From him it came to John ap Adam, who had married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John de Gourney. Thomas ap Adam, his ſon, ſells it to Thomas lord Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, 4 Ed. III. Thomas lord Berkeley was ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. III. Catherine, the widow of Thomas de Berkeley, was ſeiſed of the manor of Overe, and of the advowſon of the chantry, 9 Ric. II. Sir John Berkeley was ſeiſed of the ſame, and of the advowſon of the chapel, 6 Hen. VI. Maurice Berkeley of Beverſton was ſeiſed of this manor 38 & 39 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſton, was ſeiſed of the manor of Over, 14 Ed. IV. Sir William Berkeley, ſon of ſir Maurice, was the next poſſeſſor: he was attainted for treaſon, and the manor of Over was granted to Thomas Brian, and his heirs male, 2 Ric. III. From Brian the manor was ſoon conveyed to John Pointz. This manor returned again to the Berkeleys by the marriage of ſir Edward Berkeley with Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Pointz ſon of John. Thomas Berkeley, ſon of ſir Edward, died before his father. John Berkeley, his ſon, was ſeiſed of Over at the age of nine years, 1 Hen. VIII. From him it came to ſir William Berkeley, who died ſeiſed thereof 5 Ed. VI. Sir John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, had livery of Over granted to him 6 Ed. VI. John, his ſon, had livery thereof 20 Eliz. and ſells this manor to the Dowels.

James Dowel was a wealthy merchant of Briſtol: his ſon John Dowel married Anne, daughter and heir of William Bird, mayor and alderman of the city of Briſtol. His ſecond wife was Mary, daughter of Langford, of the ſame city. He purchaſed the manor of Over of John Berkeley, and was lord thereof in the year 1608, and was afterwards high ſheriff of the county, 22 Jac. 1624. John Dowel, ſon and heir of John, ſucceeded him. John Dowel, ſon of the laſt John, was the next heir. He married Joyce, daughter of Brook of Briſtol. His ſecond wife was the widow of ſir William Green of London. His third wife was Ann, daughter and coheir of ſir John Baker of Kent. He was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 25 Car. II. John Dowel, ſon of John, is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet, and hath a large eſtate, and a pleaſant ſeat in the middle of a park, in which the tracks of a large round camp are ſtill viſible.

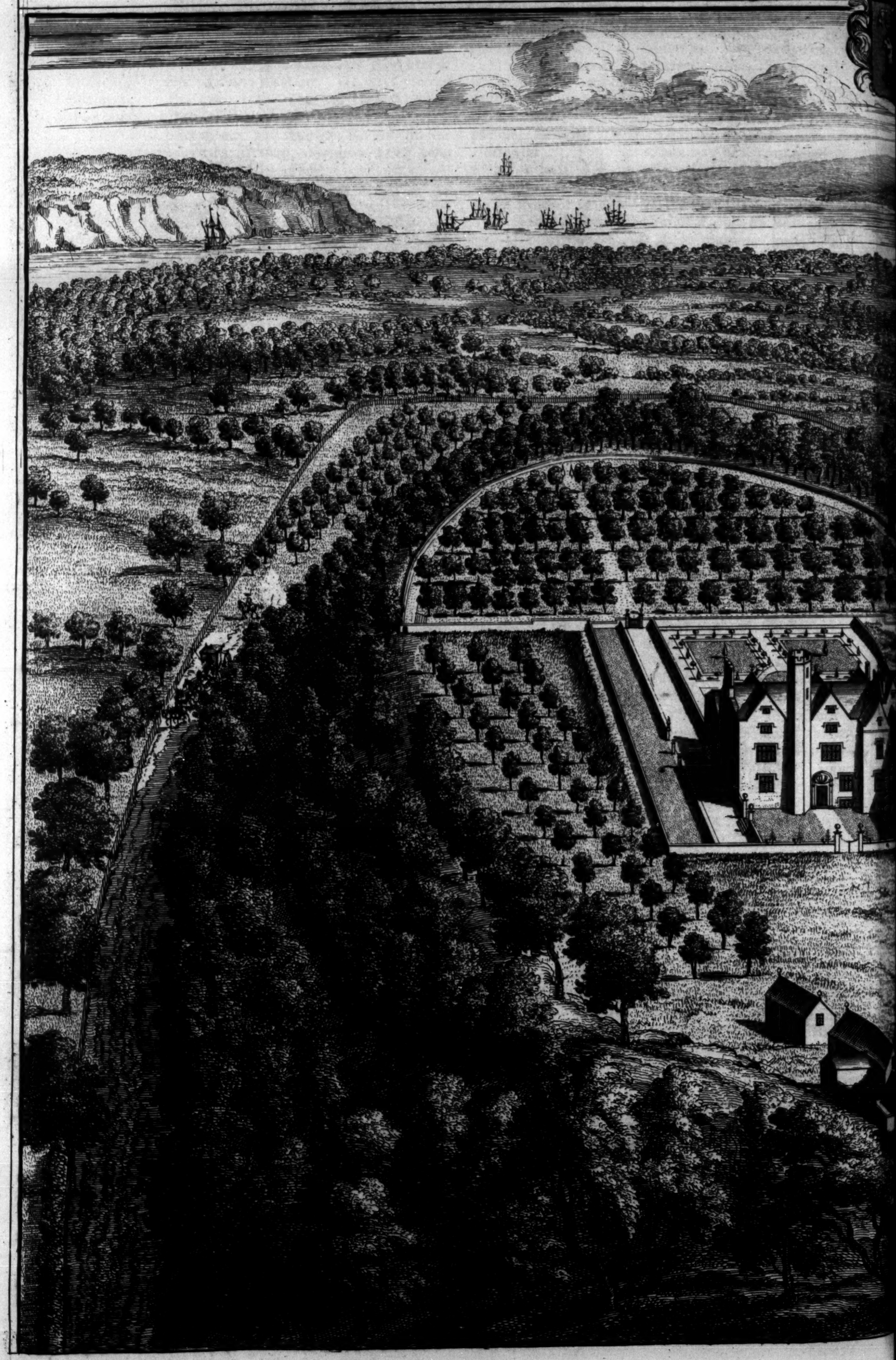
4. Eaſter Compton is another hamlet in this pariſh, containing five houſes, in the ſame hundred, lying two miles diſtant from the church.

5. Woodland, in the ſame hundred, containing eight houſes.

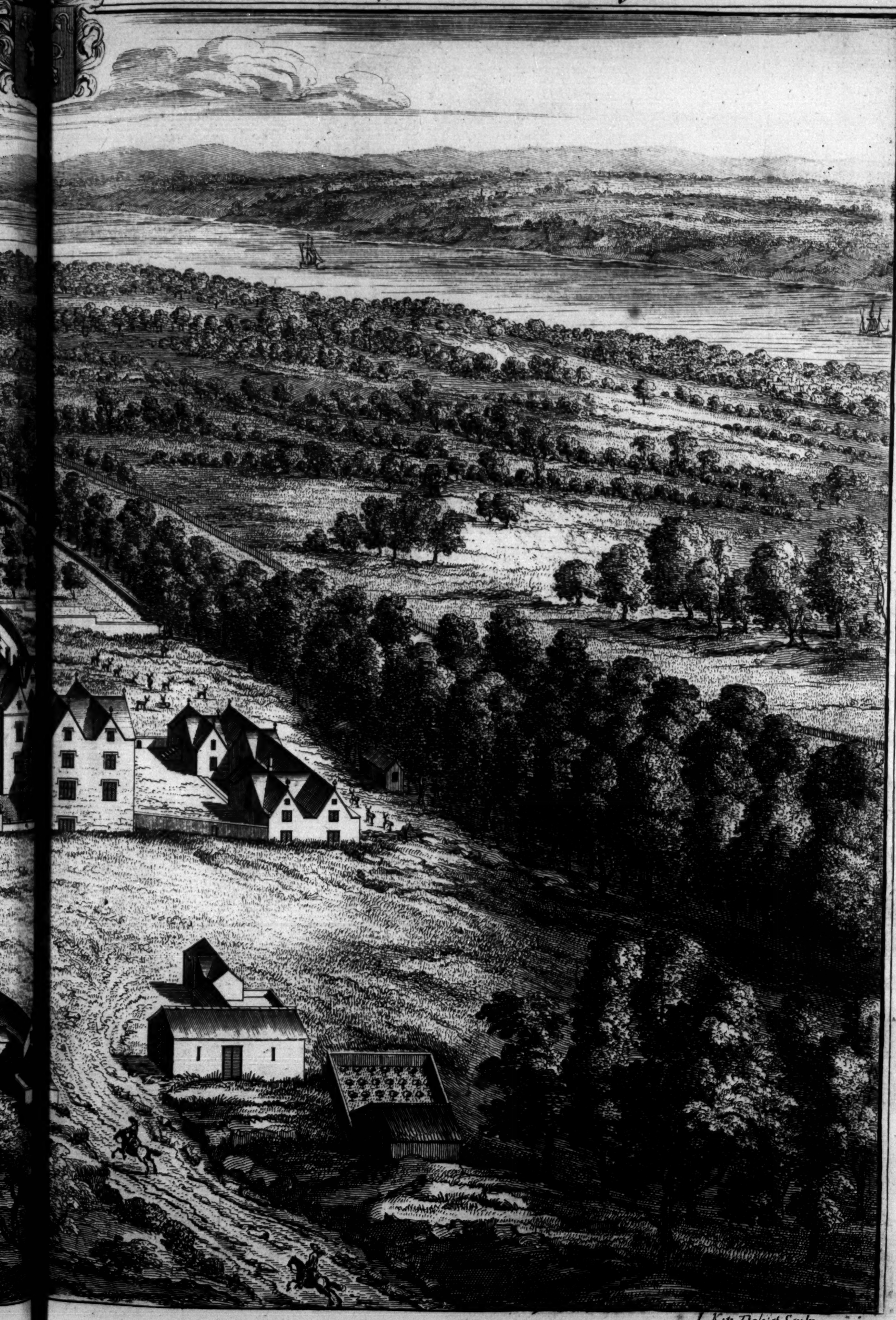
6. Part of the village of Tockington is in the ſame hundred, and lies two miles diſtant from the church. But the greater part of Tockington lying in the pariſh of Olveſton, an account is given of it in that place.

7. Gaunt's

Knole The Seat of



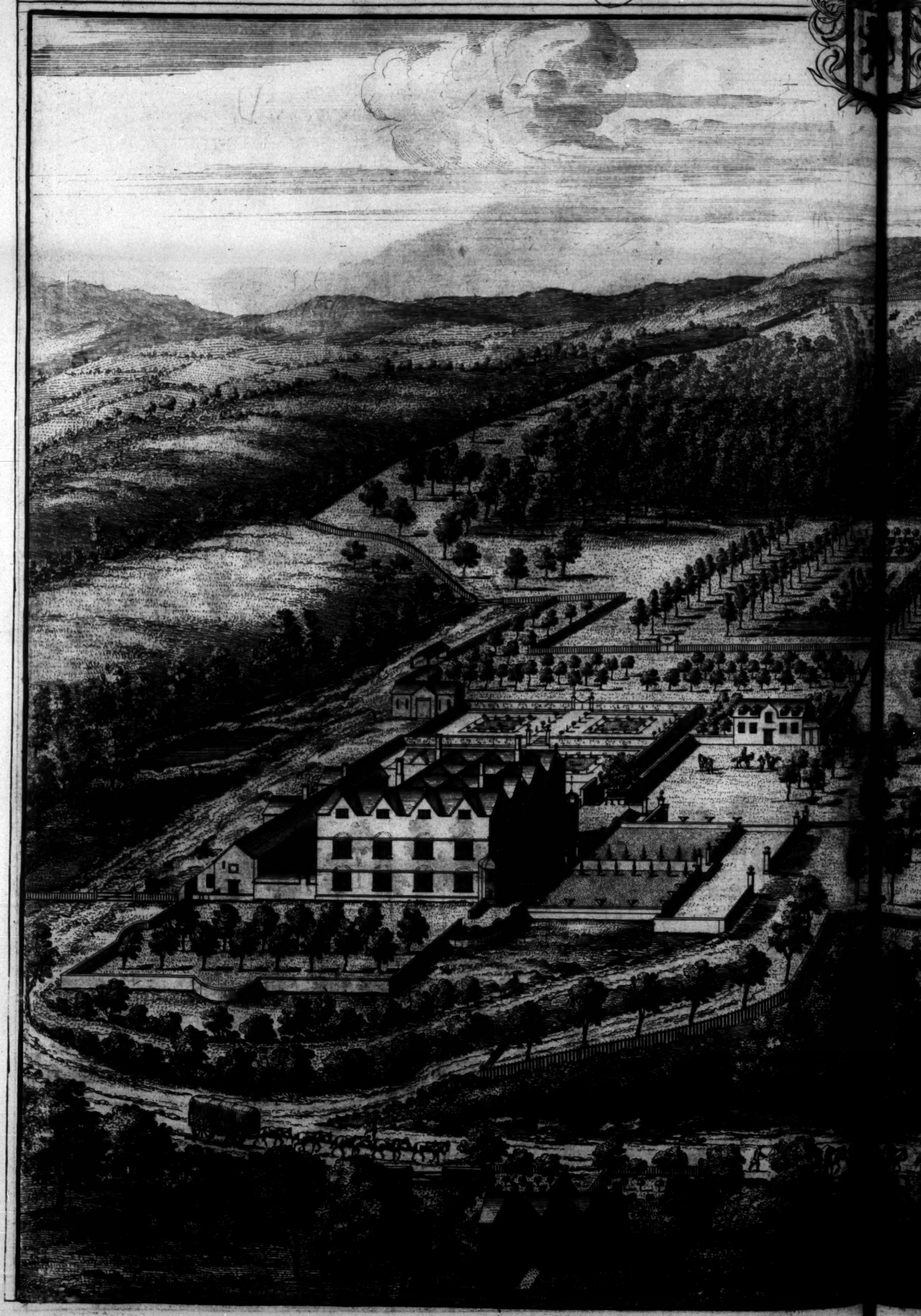
Tho: Chester Esqr.



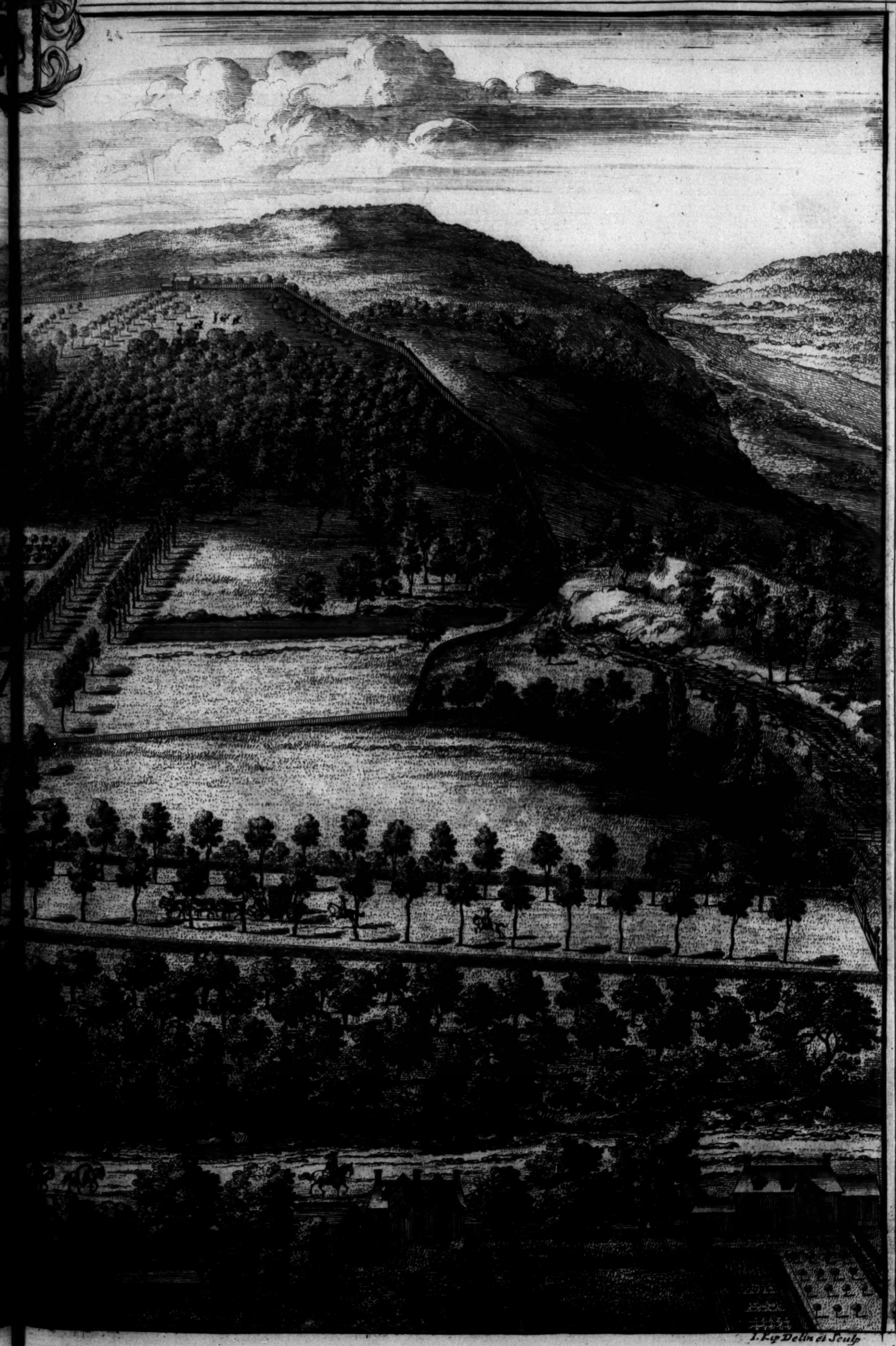
I. Kip Delin et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Over the Seat of



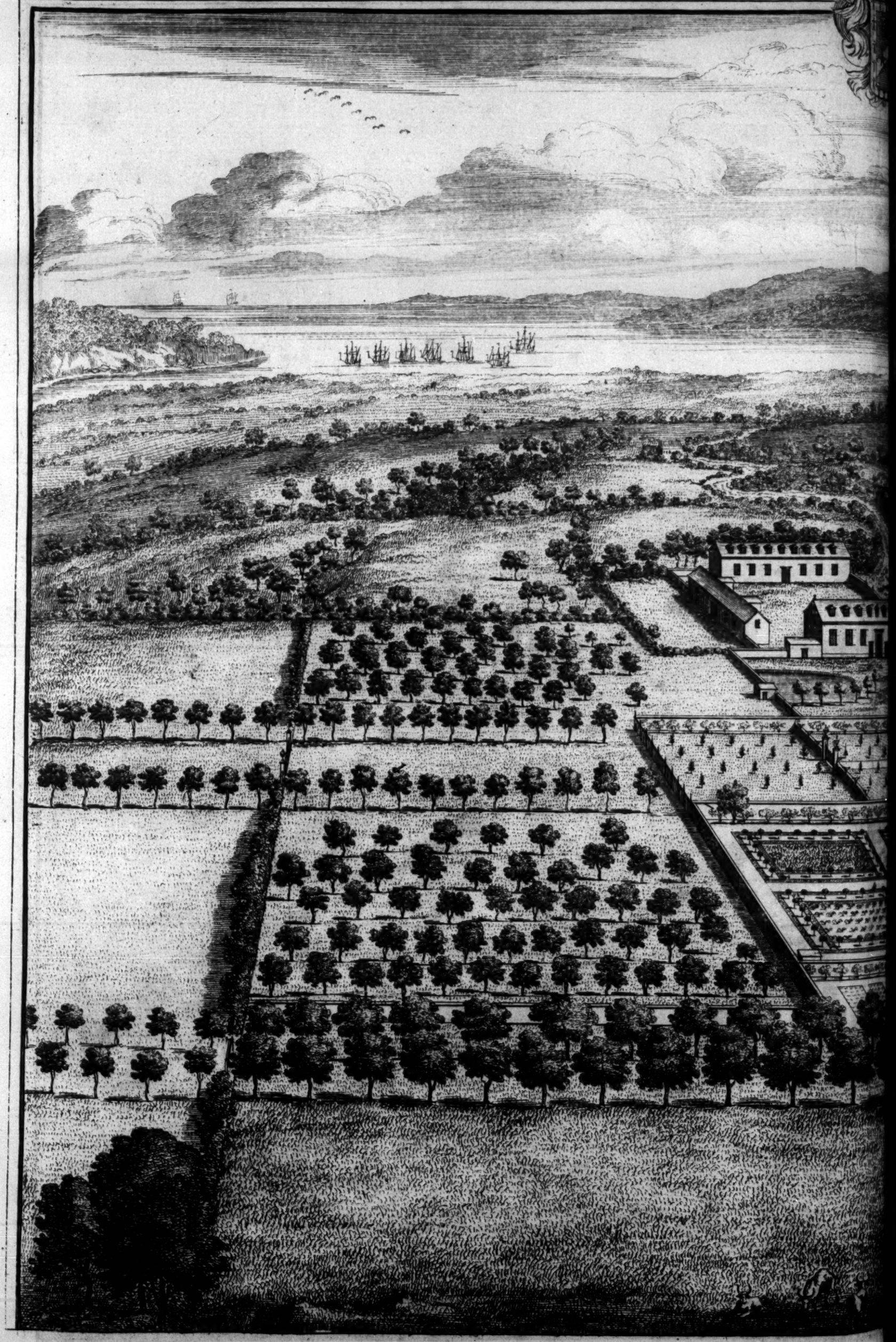
John Dowell Esq



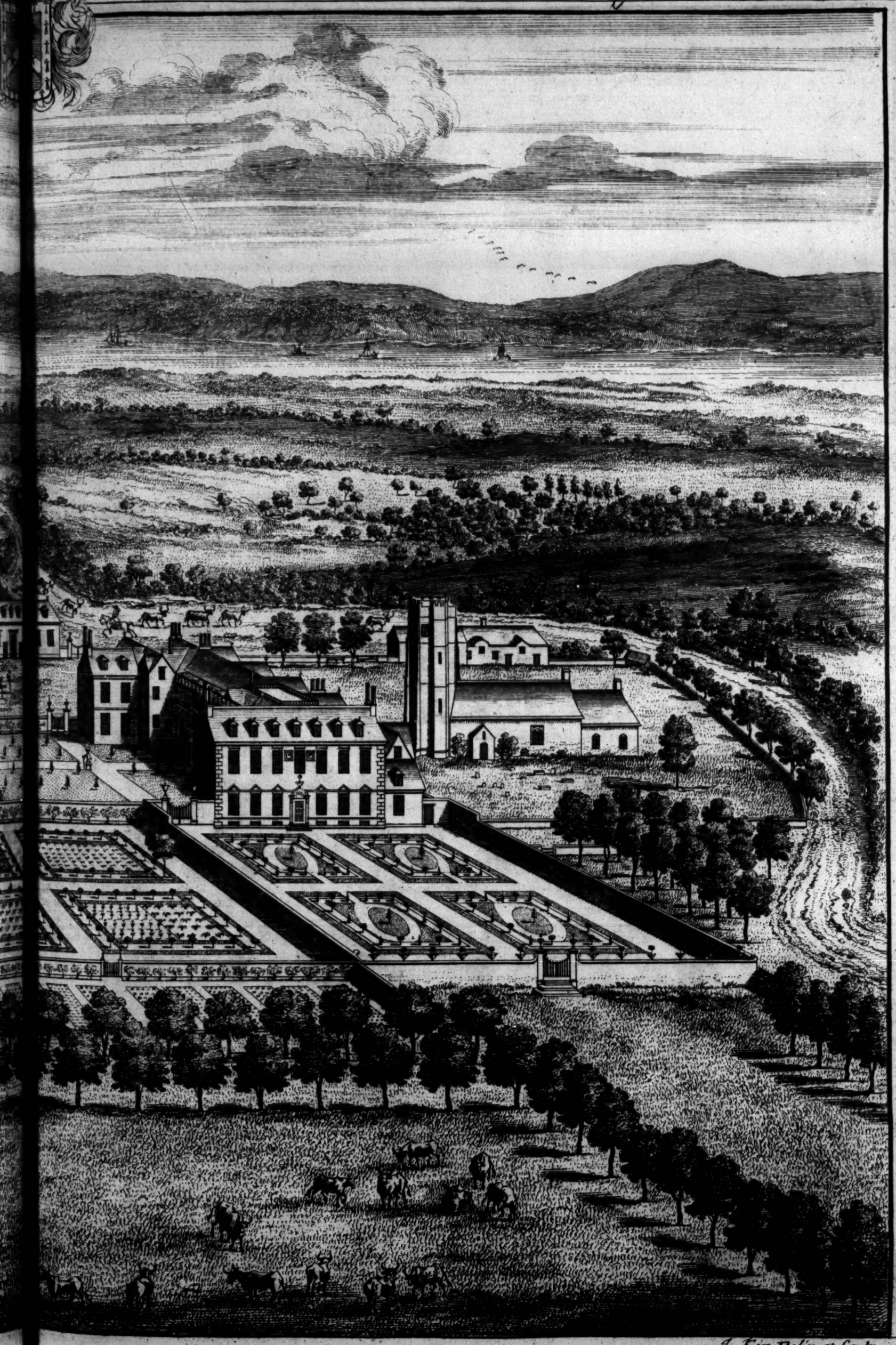
I. Kip Delin et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

Alveston the Seat of



Edward Hill Esqr.



J. Kip Delin et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

7. Gaunt's Urcot, lying in the hundred of Thornbury: it contains twelve houſes, and is three miles diſtant from the church. The mayor and commonalty of the city of Briſtol are lords of this manor. It did anciently belong to Gilbert de Gaunt, whoſe ſiſter's ſon and heir, Richard de Gourney, founded an hoſpital in his manor-houſe called Bilſwick, in the county of Gloceſter, near Briſtol, and gave this manor to it; which being diſſolved in king Henry the Eighth's days, the manor of Gaunt's Urcot was granted to the city of Briſtol, for publick uſes, 33 Hen. VIII. and the hoſpital was refounded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is ſtill called the Gaunts Hoſpital, and is within the liberties of the city of Briſtol. It was firſt founded for a hundred poor perſons; it now entertains the blue-coat boys.

Within this manor of Gaunt's Urcot there is a farm, called St. Swithin's Chapel, ſurrounded with a moat: the body of the chapel and the chancel are now ſtanding; but the ancient croſs building, which was at the weſt end, ſuppoſed to be the lodging of the prieſt, is new-built upon the old foundation. The inhabitants hereabouts talk of an abbey dedicated to St. Swithin, that ſtood not far from hence; but there are no footſteps of it to be found. There was an ancient chantry at Brokenborough, in this hamlet, erected in the ſame year as the abbey of St. Auguſtine was founded; and the patronage of the chantry was given to that abbey. John Harold was the laſt incumbent. And divers lands lying in Almondſbury, and formerly belonging to this chantry, were granted to Richard Moor and Thomas Montford, in truſt for Thomas viſcount Fenton, 6 Jac. It was found by inquiſition, 9 Hen. V. that William Turner, and Alice his wife, and her anceſtors, were ſeiſed, time out of mind, of the manor of Brokenborow, with the alternate preſentation to the chantry, which they ſettled on Thomas his younger ſon. Thomas Ivy is found to be ſeiſed of the manor of Brokenborow, 4 Hen. VIII. Thomas lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, had livery of the manor of Brokenborow 24 Hen. VIII. Henry lord Berkeley ſells the fourth part of this manor to John Holliſter and others, 6 Eliz.

There are one hundred and thirty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred and thirty inhabitants; whereof fifty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	24
	Burials	23

TAXES.

		Over.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid,	70	14	8
	1694	To the land-tax,	62	12	0
	1694	To the poll-tax,	13	07	0

		Gaunt's Urcot.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid,	45	12	0
	1694	To the land-tax,	53	08	0
	1694	To the poll-tax,	09	01	0

		Almondsbury.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid,	129	18	0
	1694	To the land-tax,	103	08	0
	1694	To the poll-tax,	125	08	0

		Hempton and Patchway.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid,	122	16	8
	1694	To the land-tax,	152	04	0
	1694	To the poll-tax,	016	13	0

ALVESTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swinſhead, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Thornbury, five miles weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is generally pronounced Alliſton. It derives its name from *Ald*, Saxon for Old, and from its being ſituated eaſt of Olveſton.

"The church of St. Peter of Bath held Alveſton in "Langley hundred. It was given to the church by "king Edward the Confeſſor, and confirmed by king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides: "there were twelve plow-tillages, whereof two were "in demean. There was ſufficient meadow and wood "belonging to this mannor. It paid a yearly rent of "100s. in king Edward's reign: it paid 4l. yearly in "king William's reign.

"Earl Herald held Alveſtan in Langley hundred. "It was taxed at ten hides; there were twenty-five "plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean. It paid "a yearly rent of 12l." Domeſday Book.

Walter the ſheriff gave one yard-land in Alveſton to the abbey of Gloceſter, 7 Hen. I.

This manor was in the crown in the reign of king Henry the Third, who reſerved his park in Alveſton when the foreſt of Kingſwood was diſforeſted.

It ſoon after came to the family of the Fitz-Warrens. Fulk Fitz-Warren died ſeiſed thereof, and left it to Conſtantia de Toni, his widow, in dower, who was ſeiſed thereof, with court-leet, view of frank-pledge, and waifs, and alſo of the hundred of Langley, 15 Ed. I. Fulk Fitz-Warren, ſon of Fulk, died ſeiſed of it, 16 Ed. II. Margaret, his widow, held it in dower, and died 10 Ed. III.

Walter of Gloceſter was a younger ſon of the laſt Fulk Fitz-Warren, and had this manor of Alveſton granted to him by his father. Walter of Gloceſter, ſon of Walter, ſucceeded him in his eſtate: he had livery of the manors of Alveſton and Urcot, 14 Ed. III. and ſettleth them in remainder, after the death of Peter his ſon, on Peter Corbet of Siſton, who had married his daughter, and dieth 34 Ed. III. Petronella, his widow, holds thoſe manors in dower, and dieth 36 Ed. III. Peter their ſon ſucceeded, and dieth, without iſſue, 43 Ed. III. whereby this eſtate did deſcend to John Corbet, ſon of Walter. John died ſeiſed thereof 47 Ed. III. and was ſucceeded by William Corbet his brother, who likewiſe died without iſſue, ſeiſed of this eſtate, 1 Ric. II. Margaret, their ſiſter, daughter of Walter, and grand-daughter and heir of Peter, ſucceeded: ſhe was married to ſir Gilbert Dennis, and alſo died without iſſue; but firſt ſettleth theſe manors on ſir Gilbert her huſband, and his heirs; by which means they came into the family of the Dennis's.

Sir Gilbert Dennis died ſeiſed of the manors of Alveſton and Urcot, and of Langley hundred, 10 Hen. V. and was ſucceeded by Maurice Dennis, his ſon. Walter Dennis, ſon of Maurice, was the next heir. Sir William Dennis, ſon of Walter, died ſeiſed of theſe manors, 26 Hen. VIII. Sir Walter, ſon of ſir William, ſucceeded: from him it deſcended to his ſon Richard Dennis, who alienated the ſame to Maurice Shepard 19 Eliz. Maurice died the next year, and livery of the manor of Alveſton was granted to Richard Haughton, and his wife, daughter and heir of Maurice Shepard, 21 Eliz. who joined in the ſale of it to Robert Webb, 22 Eliz.

Nicholas Veel purchaſed it of Robert Webb. From him the manor of Alveſton deſcended to his ſon Nicholas; and Nicholas Veel, ſon of the laſt Nicholas, ſold it to Edward Hill, eſq. who is the preſent lord of the manor. He hath a large handſome houſe by the church, and a great eſtate in this and other places of this county. He keeps a court-leet, and the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead belongs to him. This is an ancient family of Oldſton, though lately returned hither from Cam, near Durſley. They were formerly called by the name of Hull.

John Hull, alias Hill, held Elwell's Place, and divers lands in Aſhwick and Catcut, in Somerſetſhire, in the reign of king Edward the Third. He married Alice, daughter of John Weſton, of Ingſt in the pariſh of Olveſton, with whom he had an eſtate, and a large houſe, afterwards called Hill's Place. John Hull was ſon of John, to whom ſucceeded William Hull, his ſon

ſon and heir. Maurice Hull was ſon of William: he lived in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

William Hull, ſon of Maurice, married Agnes, daughter of William Atwood. He died in the year 1559.

Maurice Hull, ſon of William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Betſon of Berkeley, with whom he had divers lands in Lidney. Thomas Hull was ſon and heir of Maurice: he married Margaret, daughter of Dennis and widow of Davis. Edward Hull, ſon of Thomas, married Mary daughter of Thomas Segar of Olweſton. Thomas Hull, ſon of Edward, married Julian, daughter of Richard Joans of Oldbury, one of the coheireſſes of Thomas Guillim, eſq. with whom he had an eſtate at Much Fawley, King's-Caple and How-Caple, in Herefordſhire.

Edward Hill of Cam, ſon of Thomas, married Eizabeth daughter of John Smith of North-Nibley: his ſecond wife was Elianor, daughter of Thomas Veel of Aleſton.

John Hill, ſon of Edward, married Elizabeth daughter of John Green, of Eynſham in Oxfordſhire.

Edward Hill, ſon of John, married Elizabeth daughter of John Jacob, of Norton in Wiltſhire, and now reſides at Aleſton.

William Wiryot, and Margaret his wife, held lands within the manor of Alveſton and Urcot, 2 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol, and is annexed to Olveſton, from whence it is diſtant two miles. The building is ſmall, and hath a low tower at the weſt end, with battlements.

Colonel Thomas Veel lies buried in the chancel, who died 1663. Nicholas Veel, eſq. lies buried near the ſame place, who died 1703.

Some of the deſcendants of Dr. Thomas Clayton, the king's profeſſor of phyſick in Oxford, lie buried in the ſame chancel, and alſo ſome of the family of Milborn. John Milborn, eſq. married Suſan, the daughter of Dr. Clayton. She died 1654, and was buried in the chancel.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Alliſton village, containing ſixteen houſes, and lies one mile from the church. 2. Urcot, containing fourteen houſes, and is one mile from the church. "Cnulph "held Herdicot in Langley hundred, in the reign of "king Edward the Confeſſor; the biſhop of Con-"ſtance, in Normandy, held it in the reign of king "William; and Robert held it of him. It was taxed "at two hides; there were two plow-tillages in de-"mean, and ten acres of meadow, and a wood; it "paid a yearly rent of 40s. in both reigns." Domeſ-day-book.

3. Grovening is another hamlet containing ſix houſes, and is two miles from the church. Near unto this place, on the edge of an hill, is a large round camp, from whence is a pleaſant proſpect on the Severn, and on the town of Thornbury. It is called the Old Abbey, from an houſe adjoining to it, lying in the pariſh of Tetherington, which did formerly belong to an abbey.

There are forty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

A large barrow, near the abovementioned camp, was dug about forty years ſince, where were found the bones of divers men laid in diſtinct tombs of ſtone: the ſides and bottom, and covering of theſe tombs, were of entire ſtone.

Yearly	Births	-	6
	Burials	-	6

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	135	03	04
	1694	To the land-tax	214	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	034	07	00

ALVINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Blideſloe, four miles diſtant ſouth from Colford, four miles north-eaſt from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, and ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

Alvington was a Roman ſtation in their *iter* from Iſca, now Caerleon, to Caleva, now Wallingford: it was by the Romans called Abone or Avone, from being ſituated on the river Severn, where they did ferry from this place to Trajectus, now Oldbury. It is ſet down, in the Itinerary of Antonine, as nine miles from Caerwent, which is the preſent true diſtance: it is alſo ſet down as nine miles diſtance from Trajectus; whereas, in truth, there is but the breadth of the Severn between them, which is not above two miles. A farther account of this is given in the pariſh of Bitton.

This manor formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter, and has been a market-town.

Anſelm, marſhal of Alvington, was ſeiſed of the hundred of Blideſloe, 1244, and releaſes all ſuits and ſervices due from the priory of Lanthony, or their dependents.

The prior of Lanthony held the manor of Alvington, with markets and fairs, 49 Hen. III. and had court-leet and waifs therein, 15 Ed. I. which were allowed the ſame year in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

Edward Blount and Margaret his wife were ſeiſed of the manor of Alvington, 4 Ric. II.

The prior of Lanthony was ſeiſed of the manor of Alvington, 18 and 19 Ric. II.

The ſite of the manor, with divers lands, after the diſſolution of the priory of Lanthony, was granted to Arthur Porter, 32 Hen. VIII.

Tithes in Alvington were granted to ſir William Herbert, 1 Ed. VI. as the manor thereof was to the ſame perſon, 4 Ed. VI. both lately belonging to Lanthony.

William Compton, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

William Higford of Dixon, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, and hath a pleaſant ſeat and a good eſtate in this place; an account of whoſe family is given in the pariſh of Alderton.

This church is in the foreſt deanry, and is annexed to Woolaſton. Mr. Bell is the preſent incumbent.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Procurat. Synodals	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06
Pentecoſt.	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is ſmall, with a tower at the weſt end, and an aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to the lord of the manor. John Higford eſq. lies buried in the church. He died 1706.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable: it is bounden by the Severn, and has another ſmall brook running through it, called Cone-Brook. It has been of conſiderable account in ancient times, until the ferry was removed lower to Beachley.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	5
	Burials	- -	4

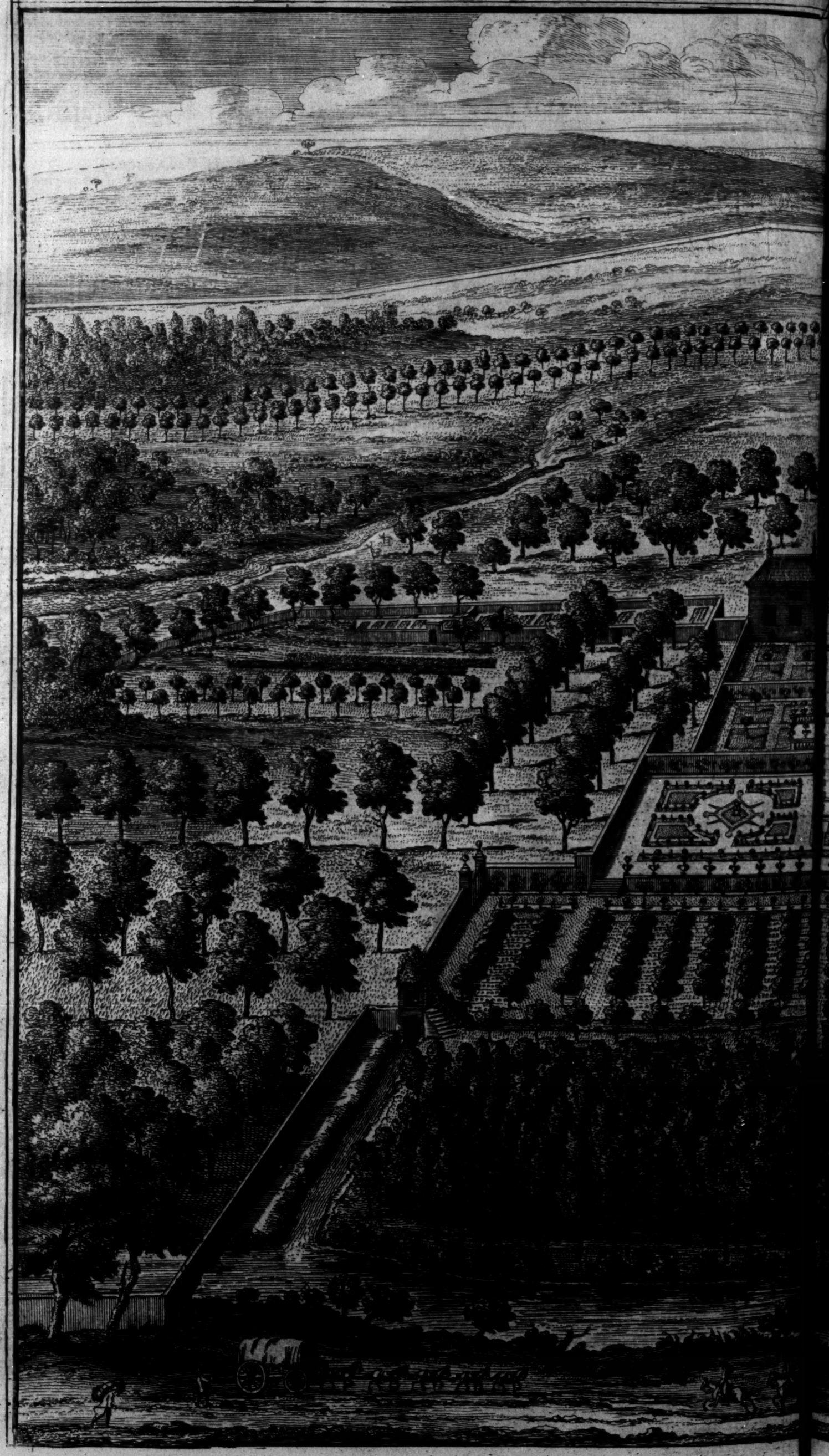
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	89	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax	83	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	17	18	00

CAMDEN'S BRITANNIA.

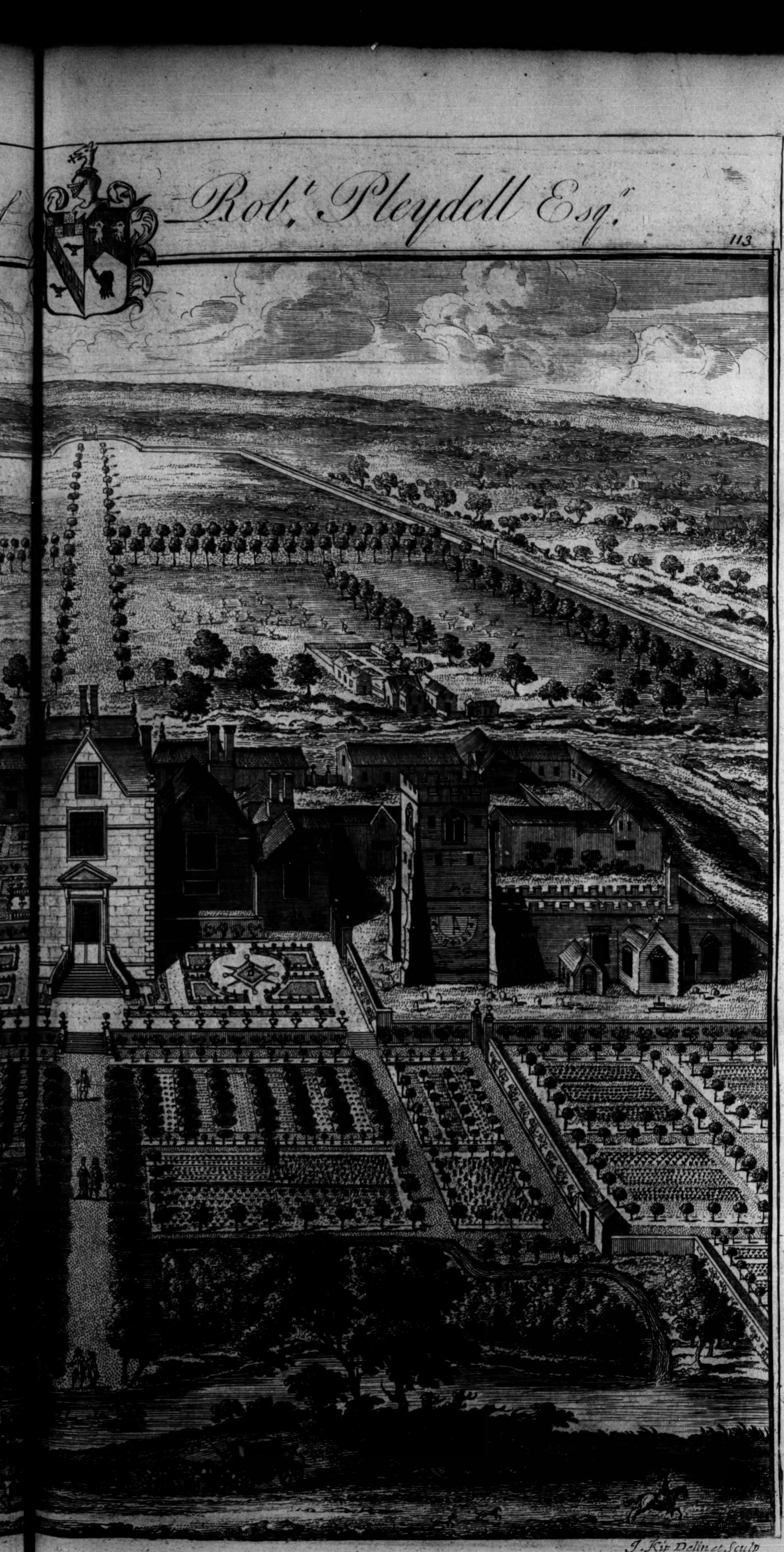
"Of moſt ancient note is Antonius's Abone or "Avone, and is not yet totally deprived of its own "name, being now called Aventon, a ſmall village "indeed, but by the Severn ſide, and exactly diſtant "nine miles, as he obſerves, from Venta Silurum, or "Caer-went.

"And

Amney the Seat of



Rob.t Pleydell Esq.r



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BRITISH MUSEUM

" And ſince Avon in the Britiſh language ſignifieth " a River, it is not improbable it took its name from " the river. In the ſame ſenſe among us (to omit " many others) we have Waterton Bourn, Riverton; " and the Latins have their Aquinum and Fluentinum: " and I am the more ready to believe that this town " took its name from the river, becauſe at this place " they uſe to ferry over; from whence the town oppoſite " to it was called Trajectus by Antonine: but without " doubt there is an error in the computation of the " diſtance between thoſe two places, ſince he makes it " nine miles between Trajectus and Abone, whereas " the river is ſcarce two miles over.

" But I ſuppoſe it may have loſt its name, or rather " dwindled into a village, when paſſengers began to " ferry over lower, or when Athelſtan expelled the " Welſh thence; for he was the firſt, according to " William of Malmſbury, who drove the Welſh beyond " the river Wye; and whereas in former times Severn " did divide the Welſh, or the Cambri, and the " Engliſh, he made the Wye to be their boundary; " whence our countryman Neckham,

" *Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenſes, hinc reſpicit Anglos.*

" On this ſide, Wye the Engliſh views,
" On that, the wand'ring Welſh purſues."

AMNEY-CRUCIS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, two miles diſtant eaſt from Cirenceſter, five miles north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and ſixteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is called Amney from the Latin word for a River. It is named Holy-Rood from the holy rood in the church, and to diſtinguiſh it from three other pariſhes in the neighbourhood, which are all called Amneys.

" Tovi held Omenie, in Gerſdone's hundred, of " king Edward the Confeſſor: it was taxed at ſeven " hides: there were eleven plow-tillages. Turſtin the " ſon of Rolf held theſe lands in the reign of king " William the Conquerour; half an hide-land in this " place did belong to the church. It paid 8l. yearly " rent to king Edward, and only 6l. yearly to king " William. Ulvi held another hide in the ſame place, " of king Edward, which was reputed a manor: there " were two plow-tillages. Turſtin held it of king Wil- " liam; it paid 40s. yearly in both reigns.

" Alwi held one hide-land in Omenie, in Gerſdones " hundred, of king Edward the Confeſſor: there were " two plow-tillages and a mill. Humphrey the cham- " berlain held it of king William; it paid 50s. yearly " rent in both reigns.

" Alwin held three yard-lands in Omenie, in Gerſ- " done's hundred, of king Edward the Confeſſor: " there was one plow's tillage: Baldwin held it of " king William the Conquerour. It paid 20s. yearly " rent in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury; which abbey, by the grant of William the Second, was ſeiſed of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, in Amney Holy-Rood, 15 Ed. I. which privileges were then allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto.*

Iſabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, granted one meſſuage and one plough's tillage, in Holy-Rood Amney, to the abbey of Tewkſbury, the firſt of Ed. II. Hugh le Diſpencer had an eſtate in this manor, in the eighteenth year of Ed. II. for in that year Eubulo l'Eſtrange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine to him thereof.

The abbot of Tewkſbury purchaſed ſeven meſſuages, four cottages, two hundred and ſixty-ſix acres of arable, five acres of meadow, and a rent of 10d. ½ in Amney, of John de Boteler, 20 Ed. II.

Great part of the tithes and glebe of this Amney did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and after the diſſolution were granted to the biſhoprick 33 Hen. VIII. and were confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

Divers meſſuages in Holy-Rood Amney, in the tenure of Richard Bye, did belong to the priory of Bradenſtock in Wiltſhire, which was founded by Walter earl of Saliſbury, for Black Canons, in the reign of king Stephen: it was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and was valued at the diſſolution at 27ol. 10s. 8d. yearly. Theſe meſſuages were granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 Hen. VIII.

The advowſon of the vicaridge of Amney-Crucis did belong to the nunnery of Clerkenwell in Middleſex, and was granted to ſir William Herbert 4 Ed. VI.

The fields called Sheep-Houſe, &c. in Amney, belonging to Tewkſbury abbey, were granted to James Woodford and Thomas Ludwell 2 Eliz.

Other tithes of corn and hay, in Amney Holy-Rood, did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to Peter Oſborn and others 3 Eliz.

The manor and rectory of Amney Holy-Rood, which had belonged to Tewkſbury abbey, were granted to John Playdel 4 Eliz.

This family is deſcended from the Playdels, anciently of Colſhill in Berkſhire. William Playdel of Colſhill was reſident in that place in the reign of Ed. IV.

Thomas Playdel was ſon and heir of William. William Playdel was ſon and heir of Thomas: he married Agnes, daughter and heireſs of Robert Reaſin, eſq. of Warham in Dorſetſhire, and had iſſue, Anthony, Tobias, Virgil, Gabriel, Zacharias, Thomas, John, Tile and Elizabeth.

Anthony Playdel, eldeſt ſon of William, married Elizabeth and died without iſſue, 1538, whilſt his father was living. He made his will, and appointed his brother Tobias to be his executor.

Tobias Playdel, next brother to Anthony, ſucceeds in the eſtate at Colſhill. The other brothers were anceſtors to ſeveral conſiderable families. Virgil Playdel was ſettled at Hampton Turvil in Wiltſhire, Gabriel Playdel at Mughall in the ſame county, Zacharias Playdel at Magot-mill in the ſame county, Thomas Playdel at Scrivenham in Berkſhire, and John Playdel at Weſtcot in the ſame county.

John Playdel of Weſtcot, youngeſt ſon of William Playdel, and youngeſt brother of Tobias, married Bridget, daughter of Barker of Suning in Berkſhire. He left a numerous iſſue.

Robert Playdel fourth ſon of John, and heir to him by the death of his elder brothers without iſſue, ſucceeds to the manor of Weſtcot. He removed to Holy-Rood Amney in Gloceſterſhire, and was lord of the manor in the year 1608. He married Suſanna, daughter of Edward Saunders, eſq. of Brixworth in Northamptonſhire. He was high ſheriff of the county 1640, and died 1642, and lies buried at Amney.

John Playdel, ſon and heir to Robert, married Rebecca, daughter of John Pimm of Buckinghamſhire, and died without iſſue.

Robert Playdel, brother and heir to John, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Saunders, M. D. He died 1678, and lies buried at Amney.

Robert Playdel, ſon and heir of Robert, married Sarah, daughter of Philip Sheppard, eſq. of Minchin-Hampton. He was high ſheriff of the county 1682, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Holy-Rood Amney, and has a large houſe near the church, with pleaſant gardens and a delightful park adjoining, with a clear river running through it. He has a great eſtate in this and other counties.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford. It is a vicaridge worth 35l. a year. It is in the preſentation of the lord chancellor; Mr. Dalton is the preſent incumbent. The patronage of this church, and the impropriation, did formerly belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury. The impropriation of the corn-tithes is veſted in Robert Playdel, eſq. who likewiſe holds the greateſt part of the hay-tithes by leaſe from the biſhop of Gloceſter. The reſt of the hay-tithes belong to the vicar. The whole tithes impropriated are worth about 100l. a year.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1603	Henry Biſhop,	King James,
1671	John Prevote,	King Charles,

1674 Charles Serjeant, King Charles,
1681 William Harvey, King Charles,
- - - - - - - Dalton. - - - - - - - -

The glebe conſiſts of ten acres in each common field, and of a ſmall cloſe near the vicaridge-houſe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	6	09	00½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	0	12	11
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	0	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	0	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - - -	0	01	00

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower at the weſt end. In the window, at the eaſt end, are the arms of the earl of Clare.

In the chancel are ſeveral inſcriptions on marble, in memory of the Playdels.

One for Robert Playdel, eſq. ſon of John Playdel. He died 1642. Another inſcription for Robert Playdel, eſq. ſon of the former Robert, and of Suſannah his wife. He died 1678. He was a perſon eminent for his prudence and virtue.

In the north aile is a fair free-ſtone monument, repreſenting a man and his wife, and twelve children: it has no inſcription, but by the coat of arms it muſt have been for Mr. George Floid, heretofore owner of this manor, and anceſtor to the Floids of Wheatenhurſt.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable land, and has a good ſhare of meadow and paſture.

Eight houſes belonging to this pariſh lie in the town of Amney-Mary, near a mile from the church of this place.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof twenty-five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 8 / Burials - 7

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	81	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	62	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	36	01	00

ANNEY-MARY.

THIS pariſh is often called Aſbrook: it lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, three miles diſtant eaſt from Cirenceſter, five miles north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and ſixteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Durand of Glouceſtre held one hide in Eſbrook, in "Gerdone's hundred, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror; there was one plow's tillage in demean; "it formerly paid a yearly rent of 10s. it paid the ſame "in the reign of king William.

"Alwin held a yard-land as a mannor in Eaſt-Brook "in Gerſdone's hundred in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor; Humphry the chamberlain held it in "king William's reign: it paid a yearly rent of 2s." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to Roger le Hore, 8 Ed. I.

Aſhbrook was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III.

The manor and tithes did afterwards belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter. The tithes of corn and hay in Amney-Mary were granted to Peter Oſborn and others, 3 Eliz. The tithes of the demeans were granted to John Playdel 5 Eliz.

John Partrige, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Robert Playdel of Holy-Rood Amney, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is an impropriation without any proviſion for the curate: Mr. Dalton is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter; it now belongs to Robert Playdel, eſq. and is worth about 50l. a year.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat. - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple: it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of meadow. A ſmall river runs through this place into the Iſis below Cricklade.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid, -	45	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax, -	45	06	00
	1694	To the poll-tax, -	08	10	00

AMNEY-PETER.

THIS pariſh is alſo called Eaſtington, from its Eaſterly ſituation from Cirenceſter: it lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, three miles diſtant eaſt from Cirenceſter, five miles north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and ſixteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Godrick held Ominie in Gerſdone's hundred in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Renbald the "prieſt held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at four hides, and one "yard-land. A prieſt did reſide in this place. There "were eight plow-tillages, whereof two were in "demean. There were two water-mills, and twenty "acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in "both reigns.

"The brother of Renbald the prieſt held two hides "in Omenie, in Gerſdone's hundred, in the reign of "king William. There were five plow-tillages, whereof "two were in demean; there were twenty-four acres "of meadow, and a water-mill. It formerly paid a "yearly rent of 40s. and ſcarce paid 20s. a year in king "William's reign.

"Eldric and Godric held four hides, and two yard-"lands and an half in Omenie, as two mannors, in the "reign of king Edward. Ernulf de Heſding held them "in the reign of king William. There were five "plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean. It paid "a yearly rent of 6l. in both reigns.

"Winebald de Balon, one of the greater barons of "king Hen. I. and Roger his ſon, granted to St. "Peter's monaſtery of Gloſter half an hide in Amney, "which Thomas an Engliſhman did hold, diſcharged "from all payments, except the king's Dane-gelt, "26 Hen. I." Domeſday Book.

The manor and impropriation did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter 17 Ed. III.

A portion of tithes in Farley, near Amney, did anciently belong to the abbey of Gloceſter: they were granted after the diſſolution to the biſhoprick, 33 Hen. VIII.

The manor and other tithes, which had alſo belonged to the abbey, were granted to Richard Knight 1 Mariæ. The manor did afterwards deſcend to his ſon and heir Robert Knight, who had livery granted to him 15 Eliz.

George Gaſcoign, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Robert Playdel of Holy-Rood Amney, eſq. is the preſent lord.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is an impropriation worth to the curate 3l. 13s. 4d. a year. Mr. Dalton is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation doth now belong to Mr. Bellers, valued at 8l. a year, out of which 13s. 4d. is yearly paid to the curate.

Ranbury farm, Kingſton meadow, and moſt of the pariſh, pay no tithe; the tithes whereof are worth about 20l. a year.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d.

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple: it is dedicated to St. Peter. Divine ſervice is performed here once a fortnight.

Two acres in each common field, in the pariſh of Amney-Mary, and one acre in Mr. Tryndar's piece, are given to repair the church.

The pariſh is three miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of paſture and meadow. A ſmall river runs through this place into the Iſis below Cricklade.

There are twenty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about a hundred inhabitants; whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	36	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	36	03	06
	1694	To the poll-tax -	06	16	00

ARLINGHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, ſeven miles diſtant north from Durſley, one mile eaſt from Newnham, and nine miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Nine hides in Erlingham belonged to the mannor of "Berkeley, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

There were diſtinct manors in this pariſh, and divers of the lands did belong to ſeveral proprietors. The records are ſet down in order of time.

The abbot of St. Auguſtin of Briſtol was ſeiſed of the manor of Erlingham, with court-leet, and of lands called Kern and Bethlea, in Erlingham, 15 Ed. I. and his right was allowed in a *Quo Warranto* the ſame year.

Walter de Thornhall married Elizabeth the widow of in whoſe right he was ſeiſed of the third part of the manor of Arlingham, and of a fiſhery in the Severn: they jointly levied a fine of their eſtate, 29 Ed. III. and ſettle it on themſelves, in fee-tail; the remainder, on James the ſon of Elizabeth, her former huſband.

Geoffery le Mareſchal held Erlingham 32 Ed. III.

John at Yate was ſeiſed of the manor of Erlingham 41 Ed. III.

Agnes, widow of ſir Thomas Bradeſtone, held it 43 Ed. III.

Thomas Bradeſtone, ſon of Thomas, was ſeiſed of the manor 48 Ed. III.

Richard Seimour was ſeiſed of the manor of Erlingham 2 Hen. IV.

Ela, widow of Thomas Bradeſtone, was ſeiſed thereof 11 Hen. IV.

Nicholas Barſtable held Erlingham 13 Hen. IV.

Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeiſed of one meſſuage and of one yard-land in Erlingham 12 Hen. VI.

Sir Edward Ingoldſthorp was ſeiſed of the manor of Erlingham 35 Hen. VI.

Elianor, ducheſs of Somerſet, married to Thomas lord Rouſe, was ſeiſed of lands in Arlingham, belonging to Thomas lord Berkeley, 7 Ed. IV.

Margaret, counteſs of Shrewſbury, was ſeiſed of the manor of Erlingham 7 Ed. IV.

William, earl marſhal and Nottingham, did levy a fine of the manor of Arlingham, and of other lands in that pariſh, to Edward Willoughby and Robert Legg, 3 Hen. VII.

Thomas Baker did levy a fine of lands in Arlingham to John Eſterfield, John Walſh and others, 9 Hen. VII.

Thomas Pany, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Arlingham 16 Hen. VII.

William Warner levied a fine of lands in Arlingham 18 Hen. VII.

Lands in Arlingham, which did belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, were granted to the dean and chapter of that place 34 Hen. VIII.

A manor in Arlingham did belong to the abbey of Flaxley, which, after the diſſolution of that abbey, was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 Hen. VIII.

The lords Berkeleys were lords of the manor of Erlingham.

William, marquis of Berkeley, granted this manor, with divers others, to king Henry the Seventh and his heirs male. At the death of king Edward the Sixth, this manor did revert to Henry lord Berkeley, who had livery thereof granted to him 1 Mariæ.

This manor ſoon after came to the Weſtwoods; for Robert Weſtwood, on the death of his father, had livery thereof, 1 Eliz.

The rectory and church of Arlingham were granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac.

Charles Yate, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Arlingham, and hath an handſome houſe called the Court, with pleaſant gardens and park, and a large eſtate in this pariſh.

This family came into England with king William the Conqueror, and has reſided in Gloceſterſhire ever ſince the Norman conqueſt, and ſoon after had an eſtate in divers places of this county, at Durſley, Flaxley, Cam, &c. and particularly in Arlingham, as appears by ancient deeds, wherein de la Yate grants lands in Erlingham, in the reign of king John; and one of their anceſtors gave part of the ground on which the church was built; and a yearly rent is at this day paid by the parſon to the lord of the manor, as an acknowledgement.

An additional eſtate in Erlingham came to this family by a marriage into the Berkeley family. Maurice lord Berkeley died, ſeiſed of the manor of Erlingham, 9 Ed. I. 1281. He left this manor to ſir Robert Berkeley, his ſecond ſon. John Berkeley, ſon and heir of ſir Robert, died, ſeiſed thereof, 14 Eliz. 1321, and left four daughters coheireſſes.

Margaret, the youngeſt daughter, was married to John at Yate, who, in her right, became ſeiſed of an eſtate in Erlingham. John Yate, ſon of John, ſucceeded his father: he alſo left a ſon John, who died ſeiſed of lands in Walmore and Littlemore, in the manor of Rodeley, and of lands in Arlingham, Durſley and Hatherley. He was alſo poſſeſſed of the bailiwick of Abbenhall in the foreſt of Dean, 41 Ed. III.

William Yate was his ſon: he left Richard Yate, who died without iſſue. Walter Yate his brother ſucceeded him: he married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wye, eſq. which Thomas was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire in the year 1575. Thomas Yate was his ſon and heir, and left Richard, who had Richard Yate, whoſe ſon was Walter Yate. He was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1696.

Richard Yate, ſon of Walter, ſucceeded him. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Price, eſq. mayor of Gloceſter, who was eminent for his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, and ſerved him perſonally as major of horſe in the Great Rebellion.

Charles Yate, ſon and heir of Richard, is the preſent poſſeſſor.

By this account it appears that the Yates have been ſeiſed of an eſtate in Arlingham above four hundred and fifty years.

The family of the Berrows of Field-Court, in the pariſh of Hardwick, were anciently poſſeſſors of lands in this pariſh, which are ſtill called the Berrews.

Mr. William Bycke has a good houſe, called the Farm, and a good eſtate.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is a vicaridge worth 60l. a year. John Bridgman, eſq. is patron; Mr. Butler is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation belongs to Mr. Bridgman, and is worth 100l. a year. It pays 15l. yearly to the crown.

Roger lord Berkeley gave this church to the priory of Leonard Stanly.

The

The abbey of Gloceſter did preſent to this church 1502.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570	Robert Downs,	Queen Elizabeth,
1573	William Downs,	Queen Elizabeth,
1598	Henry Child,	Queen Elizabeth,
1633	John Giles,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1681	W. Cluterbuck,	Ja. Bridgman, eſq.
- -	Richard Butler.	Jo. Bridgman, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	19	07	2½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	18	8¾
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	8
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	0
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	7

The church is long, with a tower at the weſt end, with battlements. It is dedicated to the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the chancel for the family of the Bycks: there are alſo ſeveral inſcriptions in the body of the church, for the family of the Yates's.

The church-houſe, with two ſmall parcels of land let to Mr. Yate at 30s. a year, and four other parcels of land, paying ſmall rents, are given towards the repair of the church.

Thomas Liſton, merchant, has given 10l. yearly to the poor.

The inhabitants of Arlingham have a right to ſend two perſons (taking their turn with other pariſhes) to an hoſpital at Warwick, founded by Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter, of the Berkeley family, 13 Eliz. who founded the hoſpital for twelve poor men hurt in the wars; and, if no ſuch, then Erlingham to have the benefit.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable: it is almoſt encompaſſed with the Severn. There is a large proſpect over the Severn from Barrow-hill, from whence may be obſerved thirty-ſix churches in a fair day.

Overton is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing twelve families, a mile from the church.

Milton End is another hamlet, containing two families.

There are eighty houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 14
Burials - - 11

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	188	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	141	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	031	04	00

ASH-CHURCH.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Tewkſbury hundred, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Tewkſbury, five miles weſt from Winchcomb, and nine miles north from Gloceſter.

Tithes in Aſh-Church, Newton, Northly, Cardiff, Pamington and Aſton, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl and James Paget, 36 Hen. VIII.

The manor and capital meſſuage, and lands called Aſh-Church, late belonging to Richard earl of Warwick, were granted to ſir Ralph Fane 1 Ed. VI.

The rectory of Aſh-Church was granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte 7 Ed. VI.

The manor and farm of Aſh-Church was granted to William Hawtree 7 Ed. VI.

The manor did afterwards belong to John Harrington, whoſe ſon John Harrington had livery thereof 20 Eliz.

Thomas Hughs, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Benedict Wakeman and John Parſons, eſquires, are the preſent lords.

A meſſuage called Caran's Place and Caran's Mill, in Aſh-Church, was granted to Dorothy Darel, the widow of Paul Darel, and to George Treſham, 36 Hen. VIII.

Robert Aſhton levied a fine of lands in Aſh-Church to Henry Moody 2 Mar.

Lands called Ham and Down in Aſh-Church, lately belonging to Thomas lord Seimour, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton, in exchange for lands in Hampſhire, 18 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is an impropriation veſted in ſeveral perſons; the whole worth 200l. a year. Mr. Hatch is the preſent incumbent, and at the viſitation is ſtyled Rector of Aſh-Church. The impropriator of North Way and Newton pays 8l. a year to the curate: Mr. Scrimſhire has added 12l. a year.

There is a ſmall old houſe, and a ſmall cloſe of paſture ground, worth about 16s. a year, belonging to the curate.

Pentecoſtals - - 1s. 3d. ½.

The church is large, and well leaded, with handſome battlements on the ſouth ſide. It hath a large aile on the north ſide, formerly called St. Thomas's chapel. It hath an handſome high tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements.

There is an inſcription in braſs, in the body of the church, for Mr. Roger Ferrers, who died 1579, and for others of the ſame family. A very handſome monument is erected in the ſouth ſide of the church, in memory of William Ferrers, eſq. who died 1625.

There is in the chancel an inſcription for Mr. Thomas Dowdſwell, who died 1680. Other inſcriptions in the north aile for the ſame family.

A houſe, and the church-yard, and three ridges of land, worth 2l. 16s. 8d. yearly, are given towards the repair of the church.

William Ferrers, eſq. gave 5l. yearly to repair the high ways from Fiddington to Tewkſbury, 5l. yearly to the curate, and 5l. yearly to the poor of this place where he was born. He lies buried in Alhallows church, in Lombard-ſtreet, in London; ſo that the forementioned tomb for him, in this church, was only honorary: all which annuities are charged on the manor of Skillinghope, in Lincolnſhire.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable. The river Caran runs through the midſt of it; and a ſmall brook, called Turle, runs by Pamington, and between Natton and Newton, and diſcharges itſelf into the river Swill-Yate near Tewkſbury.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Northway and Newton, containing twelve houſes. William de Valentia was ſeiſed of this manor, 36 Hen. III. by the gift of Robert de Pont de l'Arch, and confirmed by the king.

The abbeſs of Iſwis was ſeiſed of the manor of Newinton, in Salamaneſbury hundred, 53 Hen. III. The Knights Templers held Newinton 2 Ed. III. John de Berkeley of Durſley was ſeiſed of this manor 4 Ed. III. George duke of Clarence, in right of Iſabel his wife, was ſeiſed of Northy, 18 Ed. IV.

The manors of Northy, Pamington and Fiddington, did belong to the counteſs of Warwick: ſhe levied a fine of theſe manors to king Hen. VII. in the third year of his reign. Tithes of hay in Northy were granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte 7 Ed. VI. The manor of Northy was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and John Morley, 23 Eliz. Thomas Cox, eſq. of Cleve, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, was owner of this manor. Sir John Cox, his grandſon, left a ſon and daughter: the ſon dying without iſſue, it deſcended to his ſiſter, who died unmarried, and gave it to her mother, who ſettled it on Elianor, niece of ſir John Cox, married to John Stafford, eſq. younger ſon of the lord viſcount Stafford. Henry Stafford, eſq. his ſon and heir, is the preſent poſſeſſor.

poſſeſſor. John Jackman and others were ſeiſed of the manor of Carans in Northy 16 Ed. IV. Lands in Northy were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips, in truſt for ſir William Ryder and others, 7 Jac.

" 2. Pamington, containing twenty houſes belonging to the lord Craven.

" Eight hides in Pamington did belong to the " manor of Theodecheſbury, in the reign of king " Edward the Confeſſor, and were in the king's " hands." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Tewkſbury, by the grant of William the Second, had court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in Pamington and Fiddington, 15 Ed. I. and their right was allowed the ſame year in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

Pamington was held of Thomas earl of Oxford, 45 Ed. III. George duke of Clarence, in right of Iſabel his wife, was ſeiſed of the manor of Pamington 18 Ed. IV. The manor of Pamington, lately belonging to the earl of Warwick, was granted to Anne Forteſcue, and to his heirs male, 5 Mariæ.

Tithes of hay in the meadows called Tenants Meadow, and Pamington Doles, lately belonging to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Roger Mannors, eſq. 18 Eliz.

3. Fiddington, containing twenty houſes, whereof Mr. Kemble is owner.

" Six hides in Fitenton were held of the mannor of " Theodecheſberie in the reign of king William the " Conquerour. Two hides in Fitenton belonged to " the church of Theodecheſberie: there were two " plow-tillages: it paid formerly the yearly rent of 10s. " it paid the ſame in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Fiddington, Aſhton and Porton, were held, by knight's ſervice, of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, 8 Ed. II. The manor of Fiddington was held of Hugh de Audeley, and of Margaret his wife, 21 Ed. III. Roger de Acton held Fiddington 35 Ed. III. The manor of Fiddington, lately the earl of Warwick's, was granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI. This manor and other lands were granted to John earl of Warwick, in exchange for Warwick caſtle, 3 Ed. VI. The manor of Fiddington, lately belonging to Tewkſbury abbey, was granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte 7 Ed. VI. Robert Aſhton did levy a fine of the manor of Fiddington, to Henry Moody, 2 Mariæ. Thomas Cluterbuck, in right of his wife Elizabeth, died, ſeiſed of the manor of Fiddington, 15 Car.

John Coal, the ſon of William, died ſeiſed of lands in Fiddington, called Hall Court, 16 Hen. VIII. and left William his ſon and heir ſixteen years old. James Gunter and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in Fiddington, to Thomas Berew and Margaret his wife, 1 Mar.

4. Aſton, containing twenty families: it is called Aſton upon Carran. Giles de Badleſmere held Aſhdon 12 Ed. III. John Pullen and Alice his wife were ſeiſed of lands in Aſton upon Carent 1 Ric. II.

Lands in Aſton upon Carent, which did belong to Bell-Becks a foreign priory, were granted to the college of Fotheringhay 2 Ed. IV. Lands and tithes, which did belong to the college of Fotheringhay, were granted to Sir Richard Lee 1 Ed. VI. Tithes in Aſton upon Carent, which did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte 7 Ed. VI. Tithes and a mill in Aſton upon Carent, which did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips, in truſt for ſir William Ryder and others, 7 Jac.

5. Hammons-Downs or Home-Downs: livery of the manor of Homeſdown, and Nether Homeſdown, was granted to Thomas Lane, ſon of Thomas, 3 Ed. VI.

6. Natton.

There are ſeventy-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and eight inhabitants; whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 14
Burials - - 13

	Northway and Newton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	185	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax - -	299	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax - -	014	04	00

	Pamington.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid, -	082	10	00
	1694 To the land-tax, -	063	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax, -	002	12	00

	Fiddington and Natton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	115	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	139	16	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	008	10	00

	Ashton upon Carran.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -			
	1694 To the land-tax -	054	16	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -			

ASHELWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, five miles diſtant eaſt from Newent, five miles ſouth from Tewkſbury, and four miles north from Gloceſter.

" Three hides in Eſceleword did belong to the man- " nor of Berkelai in the reign of king Edward the " Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

The manor belonged to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol 9 Ed. II. and continued in that abbey until its diſſolution.

The manor, rectory and advowſon, of the vicaridge of Aſhleworth, were granted to the biſhop of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

William Hayward of Quedgly, eſq. has a leaſe under the biſhop, and keeps a court-leet: it did formerly belong to Henry Bret, eſq.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is a vicaridge worth 40l. a year. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron; Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation does likewiſe belong to the biſhop: it is in leaſe to Mr. Hayward, and is worth 40l. a year.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Thomas Meakins,	- - - - - - - -
1595 Robert Harris,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - - - - - - - Tompſon,	- - - - - - - - -
1671 Edward Tidkin,	King Charles,
1695 Charles Smith,	Biſhop of Briſtol,
1700 Charles Smith,	Biſhop of Briſtol.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	11	09	00
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	00	03½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	11

The church hath two ailes and a chancel by the ſide of the greater chancel, and a ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

There is an inſcription, in the chancel, for Richard Tompſon, vicar of this church: he died in the year 1671.

Another inſcription in memory of Sophronia Pauncefoot, the wife of John Pauncefoot, eſq. She died 1635.

Lands in Harsfield, worth 14l. yearly, are given to the uſe of the church and poor.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and is very well planted with fruit-trees: it lies between the river Severn and the Leaden.

There are in this pariſh ſeveral hamlets. 1. Longridg, containing eight families. Iſabel de Mortimer was ſeiſed of this place 6 John. A chantry at Longbridge was granted to Henry Pool Ed. VI. 2. Knight's

Green, containing ſix families. 3. Nupping-End, containing twelve families. 4. Whitend, containing ſeven families. 5. High-Croſs, containing twelve families. 6. Wickeridge, containing twelve families. 7. Mare-End, containing ſix families.

There are in this pariſh ſeventy houſes, and about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof fourteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 18 / Burials - 16

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	104	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax	088	18	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	019	00	00

ASTON-BLANK.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stow, three miles north from Norleach, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is generally called Cold Aſton, from its bleak ſituation.

It probably obtained the additional name of Blank from a family which were formerly owners of it.

There are more pariſhes and hamlets of this name, than of any other. It is derived from the Aſh-trees growing in theſe places; which tree has many medicinal virtues, but not valued becauſe the tree is ſo common. A few aſh-boughs, thrown into any pond where there are plenty of toads or frogs, will undoubtedly deſtroy moſt of them in two or three days. The bark of it, in a greater quantity, has the ſame effect as the Jeſuits bark ſo renowned for curing of agues and fevers. The fire-aſhes of it draw bliſters. The keys of it pickled are an excellent wholeſome ſauce, and a great expeller of venom. Pliny's account concerning the aſh-tree muſt not be omitted. He aſſerts, That, if a fire was on one ſide of a ſerpent, and aſh-leaves on the other, the ſerpent would ſooner go into the fire than into the aſh-leaves.

" Goda the counteſs, wife of Euſtace earl of Bullaine, " and ſiſter to king Edward the Confeſſor, held Eſton, " in the hundred of Celſledeſton, in the reign of king " Edward. It was taxed at four hides; there were ſix " plow-tillages and a half, whereof three were in " demean. The church of St. Mary de Lanhie held " it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It " paid a yearly rent of 100s. in king Edward's reign; " it paid 4l. yearly in king William's reign.

" Drogo held ten hides in Eſtone, part of the manor " of Cundicot in Whitelay hundred, in the reign of " king William." Domeſday Book.

Ralph Muſard was ſeiſed of the manor of Aſton 1 Ed. I.

John Carter, eſq. was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and was high ſheriff of the county 10 Jac. 1612.

Goddard Carter, eſq. is the preſent lord of it. This has been an ancient family in this county; it is now removed into Oxfordſhire. Giles Carter, eſq. was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and compounded for 968l. 17s.

The church is in the deanry of Stow. It is a vicaridge worth 30l. a year; the lord chancellor is the patron.

The priory of Malvern has formerly preſented to this church, which priory was founded by Aldwin a monk, 11 Will. I. for Benedictine monks. It was valued at the diſſolution at 98l. 10. 9d. ½.

The impropriation belongs to Mr. Winchcomb, worth 100l. a year. The vicar hath the tithes of hay, and the leſſer tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	06	12	09
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	13	10
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	09

The church hath a tower adorned with battlements.

There is an handſome monument in the church for Giles Carter, eſq. He died 1664.

There is 20l. given to the poor by an unknown hand.

George Townſend, eſq. has given Little Aſton farm, worth 80l. a year, to Pembrock college in Oxford.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Windruſh bounds this place.

There are twenty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	56	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax	39	10	08
	1694	To the poll-tax	09	16	00

ASHTON COLD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Pucklechurch, two miles diſtant weſt from Marſhfield, four miles north from Bath, and twenty-five miles ſouth from Gloceſter: it is ſo called from the aſh-trees growing there.

This manor did belong to the Baſkervils ſoon after the Conqueſt. William Baſkervil was ſeiſed thereof, and left it to his ſon Ralph; from whom it deſcended to his ſon Walter Baſkervil, who died 16 Joh. and left Ralph Fitz-Nicholas his heir.

Robert ſon of Ralph Fitz-Nicholas died ſeiſed of it 1 Ed. I. and left Ralph de Pipard his heir.

Robert Pipard ſucceeded his father, and died ſeiſed thereof 3 Ed. II.

John Pipard levied a fine of the manor of Cold Aſton 4 Ed. II.

The family of the Pipards were ancient in Gloceſterſhire. William Pipard was high ſheriff of the county 10 Hen. II. Gilbert Pipard was high ſheriff 14 Hen. II.

From the Pipards it came to Edmond le Boteler, who had married the heireſs of Pipard. Edmond le Boteler held Cold Aſton, with free warren, 9 Ed. II.

James Boteler, ſon of Edmond, was created earl of Ormond, and was ſeiſed of this manor 2 Ed. III. Another fine was levied of this manor, 3 Ed. III. by the ſaid James le Boteler earl of Ormond, and Elianor his wife, to make a ſettlement thereof on Edmond Boteler, the remainder to the right heirs of the earl. Elianor, widow of James le Boteler earl of Ormond, held it 37 Ed. III. James Boteler earl of Ormond was ſeiſed thereof 6 Ric. II. Elizabeth, widow of the laſt James earl of Ormond, was ſeiſed of the manor 13 Ric. II. James Boteler, a ſucceeding earl of Ormond, was owner thereof 7 Hen. V. and 31 Hen. VI. James Boteler earl of Ormond was created earl of Wiltſhire, and was ſeiſed of the manor of Cold Aſhton 1 Ed. IV. and was attainted the ſame year, whereby the manor came to the crown, and was the ſame year granted to ſir Walter Devereux, and to his heirs male. This ſir Walter had married Anne daughter and heireſs of William lord Ferrers of Chartley, and had been high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 34 Hen. VI. and for his eminent ſervice againſt the houſe of Lancaſter was advanced to be lord Ferrers by king Edward the Fourth. He was afterwards ſlain in Boſworth field, fighting for king Richard the Third.

Thomas earl of Ormond, the laſt of that name, who was proprietor of this manor, left no iſſue male, whereby it deſcended to his two daughters coheireſſes. Anne, the eldeſt daughter, was married to ſir George St. Leger: ſhe ſurvived her huſband, and ſhe and her ſiſter Margaret Boteler had livery granted unto them 7 Hen. VIII.

The lady Anne St. Leger died 24 Hen. VIII. and livery of the manor was then granted to ſir John St. Leger, her ſon and heir. This manor continued by deſcent in the ſame family from the Conqueſt until towards the end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, which

which was about four hundred and fifty years, whereof it was above two hundred years in the name of Boteler.

Another manor in this pariſh, and the advowſon of the church, and the manor of Tatwick, with ſeveral woods in Hameſwell, Tatwick and Cold Aſhton, were granted to ſir Walter Dennis 32 Hen. VIII. all which had formerly belonged to the abbey of Bath.

This manor did afterwards come to John Stratford, eſq. who died ſeiſed of it 7 Ed. VI. and livery of it was granted to his ſon Henry Stratford, who ſoon after conveyed it to Pipwell, mayor and alderman of Briſtol, who died about the fifteenth year of queen Elizabeth, and his ſon Michael Pipwell had livery of the manor granted to him. John Pipwell, ſon of Michael, ſucceeded: he was lord of it in the year 1608, and ſold it to Mr. Gunning, mayor and alderman of Briſtol.

From him it deſcended to his ſon ſir Robert Gunning, who dying without iſſue, it came to his ſiſter and heir. She was married to ſir Thomas Langton, mayor and alderman of Briſtol, whoſe ſon Thomas Langton is the preſent lord of the manor, and has an handſome houſe by the church.

Henry, the vicar of the church of Aſhton, was ſeiſed of 100s. rent, iſſuing out of Eaſtly and Turvill, 6 Ed. III.

Divers lands lying in Aſton Little, within the pariſh of Cold Aſton, did belong to the priory of Weſt-Wood in Kent, founded by Richard de Lucy, in the year 1178, for Black Canons, dedicated to St. Thomas the apoſtle: it was valued at the diſſolution at 186l. 9s. Theſe lands were granted by the crown to Robert Acton and Charles Acton 30 Hen. VIII.

Lands in Cold Aſhton did belong to the monaſtery of St. Oſwald's, and were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 Hen. VIII.

Other lands belonging to the ſame monaſtery were granted to Thomas Reeve and Chriſtopher Bullet 5 Mariæ.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 80l. a year. Mr. Whittington is patron; Mr. Fido is the preſent incumbent.

The priory of Bath did preſent to this church.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570 Ambroſe Hunt,	Queen Elizabeth,
1581 John Taylour,	Timothy Pebwall,
1616 Robert Williams,	King James,
1666 George Elliot,	King Charles,
1666 Edmund Fido,	William Whitington,
1667 Edward Iſles,	King Charles.

The glebe-land conſiſts of above one hundred acres.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt fruits	17	01	07
Tenths	01	14	02
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	01

The church is large and handſome, with battlements and flat roof, and hath a lower aile on the ſouth ſide, flat likewiſe, with battlements, and a lower tower at the weſt end. It was built by Thomas Keys, rector of this church and dean' of Durham: he finiſhed the parſonage-houſe 1509, and lies buried in the chancel. The feaſt of dedication is kept on Whitſunday.

Hameſwell in this pariſh did formerly belong to the prior of Bath, who had free warren in Hameſwell 5 Ed. I. afterwards to the Pepwalls, and is now the ſeat of Mr. Whittington, who has an handſome houſe in this place, and is deſcended from the Whittingtons of Pauntly, in which pariſh is an account of the pedigree of that family.

Turner's Court in this pariſh is an handſome old houſe, and had anciently a conſecrated chapel, but now turned to other uſes, and belongs to the family of the Strouds.

Hugh Garewell of Lincoln was ſeiſed of Tatewick, in the pariſh of Cold Aſhton, 43 Ed. III.

Roger Kemys, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Tatewick, and of a moiety of the manor of Tatewick, to William Stowford, 13 Ed. IV. William Bennet ſells a moiety of this manor to John Gaſtrel, and levied a fine thereof 5 Mariæ.

About fourteen years ſince, in this pariſh, as a perſon was ploughing with oxen, one of the oxen faultered in a hole, which, when the earth was removed from it, appeared like to the tunnel of a chimney; through which ſeveral perſons have been let down, where they found a cavity in which one might walk above half a mile one way, and it is not known how far the other; and as they walked with candles, they obſerved ſeveral ſuch tunnels aſcending towards the ſurface of the earth.

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook runs into the Boyd, and down into the Avon at Keynſham.

There are thirty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and forty-two inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 4
Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid,	129	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax,	135	19	00
	1694	To the poll-tax,	030	15	00

Sir Bevil Greenvil being mortally wounded, 1643, at Landſdown, in the Great Rebellion, was brought to the parſonage-houſe of this place, and died there.

Small ſtones, like muſcles, are frequently found in theſe fields.

ASTON SOMERVIL.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of the hundred of Kiftsgate, three miles diſtant ſouth from Eveſham, four miles north from Winchcomb, and fifteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter: it is derived from lying eaſt of the river Caran, and from the name of the family of the Somervills.

"Erneſi held Eſtune in the hundred of Greteſtan, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. Heſcoit "Muſard held it in the reign of king William the "Conquerour. It was taxed at ſix hides; there were "ſixteen plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean. "There was a water-mill and twenty acres of meadow "belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in both "reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor muſt have belonged to the Somervills ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, for it had obtained the additional name of Somervil in the earlieſt times.

Sir John de Aſton Somervil held the manor of Aſton Somervil 35 Hen. III.

Maſculine Muſard, in truſt for the abbot of Eveſham, was ſeiſed of the manor in Aſton Somervil, with the advowſon of the church thereof, 31 Ed. I. and 2 Ed. II.

Robert Somervil, eſq. of Edſton in Warwickſhire, is the preſent lord. This is a family of the firſt antiquity. Sir Walter de Somervil, anceſtor of this family, was of Norman extract, and came in with the Conqueror. The elder branch of the family were barons of parliament. Roger de Somervil was ſummoned as a baron to parliament, and died the firſt of Edward the Third. Sir Philip de Somervil, ſon of Roger, was obliged by tenure to give a flitch of bacon, in his hall at Wicknore in Staffordſhire, to all who had been married a year, and would make oath that they had not repented of their marriage. He died 29 Ed. III. and with him the barony became extinct.

William Somervil, ſon of ſir John, gave one hundred marks fine, and was admitted lord of the manor of Somervil Aſton, with the advowſon of the church, 5 Ed. II. Sir William Somervil, ſon of William, was ſeiſed of this manor 1 and 11 Ed. III. Sir John Somervil was his ſon and heir. Robert Somervil, ſon of ſir John, was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire

terſhire, 2 Hen. IV. in the year 1401. The Somervils reſided in a large houſe, moated round, near the ſouth ſide of the church; but now it is totally ruined.

Thomas Somervil of Aſton Somervil, a deſcendant of the laſt, married Joan daughter and heir of John Aleſbury, eſq. of Edſton in Warwickſhire. He died 16 Hen. VII. This family, from that time, reſided in Warwickſhire. Robert Somervil, ſon of Thomas, married Mary daughter of John Grevil of Milcot. He died 29 Hen. VIII. John Somervil, ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth daughter of William Corbet. He died 20 Eliz. John Somervil, ſon and heir of John, was ſeduced by his confeſſor to kill queen Elizabeth; for which reaſon he was condemned, but found ſtrangled in Newgate before his execution, 25 Eliz. 1583. He was but twenty-three years old when he died.

Sir William Somervil, ſon of the former John, and brother to the laſt, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Humphry Ferrers of Tamworth-caſtle. He died 1616.

Sir William Somervil, ſon of ſir William, married Cicely daughter and coheir of ſir John Shirley of Iſfield in Suſſex. He died 1628. William Somervil, ſon of the laſt ſir William, born after his father's death, married Anne daughter of Robert lord viſcount Tracy of Toddington. Robert Somervil, eſq. of Edſton in Warwickſhire, ſon of William, is the preſent poſſeſſor of Aſton Somervil.

So this manor has continued in the name and family of Somervil ever ſince the reign of king Henry the Third, which is about the ſpace of five hundred years.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 70l. a year. William Somervil, eſq. is patron; Mr. Parry is the preſent incumbent. It belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, whereby the demeans of the manor pay no tithes.

Other tithes in Aſton Somervil, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Anthony Hunt,	- - - - - - - - - - - -
1615 John Davis,	Sir William Somervil,
- - - Giles Collier,	- - - - - - - - - -
1642 Richard Davies,	King Charles,
1662 John Parry.	- - - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	09	03	04
Tenths - - - - - -	00	18	04
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church hath an handſome tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles.

There was an aile on the ſouth ſide of the church, which was the burying-place of the Somervils, but is now wholly demoliſhed. Four very ſmall parcels of land, and the feeding of ſeveral high-ways, belong to the church-wardens towards the repairing of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable: a ſmall brook runs into a greater, which falls into the Avon at Eveſham.

There are twelve houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 1

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	104	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax	054	03	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	008	14	00

ASTON SUBEDGE.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftsgate hundred, five miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and one mile north-weſt from Campden, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It derives its name from being ſituate eaſt from the pariſh of Weſton in the neighbourhood.

"A riding tenant held ſix hides in Eſton, of the "mannor of Tewkſbury, in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor: Girard held them in the reign of king "William the Conqueror.

"The church of Tewkſbury held one hide in "Aſtone in the hundred of Tewkſbury, which paid "no taxes: there was one plow's tillage. It paid a "yearly rent of 10s. in the reign of king William.

"A nobleman held four hides in Eſſeton in the reign "of king Edward: it was a mannor dependent on the "mannor of Tewkſbury, which did then belong to "Brictric ſon of Algar. Girard held theſe lands in the "reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

Margaret de Cormeills held Eſton and Begſowere 10 Hen. III. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hereford, was ſeiſed of Eſton 47 Hen. III. Ralph Muſard held this manor 1 Ed. I.

Aſton was held of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, by the ſervice of one knight's fee, 8 Ed. II.

The manor of Aſton was held of Hugh de Audeley earl of Gloceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 Ed. III.

Sir Richard Stafford died ſeiſed of the manor of Aſton Under-Edge, and of the advowſon of the church, 4 Ric. II. Maud, the widow of ſir Richard Stafford, was ſeiſed of the manor of Aſton Under-Edge 1 Hen. IV. Edward earl of Stafford held Aſton 4 Hen. IV. Edward Stafford, biſhop of Exeter, was ſeiſed of the manor of Aſhton Under-Edge 7 Hen. V.

Thomas Freeman and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Aſhton Under-Edge, to Nicholas Gowley, 32 Hen. VI.

Sir Chriſtopher Savage died, ſeiſed of this manor, 4 Hen. VIII. Chriſtopher his ſon and heir had livery of it granted to him 11 Hen. VIII. Francis Savage, ſon of Chriſtopher, ſucceeded his father, and had livery of the manor 37 Hen. VIII. and died the ſame year.

Tithes in Aſhton Subedge were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI. which formerly belonged to Winchcomb abbey.

This manor was in the crown in the year 1608, but moſt of the eſtates are now divided amongſt ſeveral freeholders.

The ingenious Endymion Porter, much eſteemed in the courts of king James and king Charles, was born in this pariſh 1544, and had this manor granted to him by king James: he died ſeiſed thereof 1652. His widow Olivia Porter, and George his ſon, ſold it to Richard Graves of Micleton, whoſe truſtees, after his death, ſold it to William Morgan; and Richard Morgan, ſon of William, is the preſent lord of the manor.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 70l. a year. Walter Savage, eſq. of Bradeway in Worceſterſhire, is patron: Mr. Bloxham is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1607 Thomas Fauſſet,	Chriſtopher Crag,
- - - Thomas Sellers,	- - - - - - - - -
1675 Francis Maſon,	King Charles,
1686 John Bloxham,	Walter Savage, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	10	02	02
Tenths - - - - - - -	01	00	02½
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	03	00
Synodals - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple.

Mr. Endymion Canning gave 20l. to the poor.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall ſtream runs down from hence to Cow-Honibone.

There

There are twenty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and four inhabitants; whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	067	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax	039	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	010	00	08

ASHTON UNDER-HILL.

THIS pariſh lies part in the hundred of Tibleſton, and part in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from Winchcomb, three miles ſouth from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and thirteen miles north from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the aſh-trees growing about the town, and from its ſituation under an hill.

"Turbert, a nobleman, held Eſton in Tetboldeſton "hundred under earl Harold: it was taxed at eight "hides; there were ten plow-tillages, whereof four "were in demean. Earl William held theſe lands in "the reign of king William, and joined them to "Beckford, and made them one mannor; but gave "the advowſon and tithes, and three yard-lands, to "the abbey of Cormeile in Normandy. The entire "mannor paid a yearly rent of 30l." Domeſday Book.

Alexander Karante held lands in Aſton Karante 50 Ed. III. John, ſon and heir of Alexander Karante, was ſeiſed of lands in Aſton Karante 6 Ric. II.

Lands in Aſton upon Carrent, which did belong to Bellbeck, a foreign priory, were granted to the college of Fothering-Hay 2 Ed. IV.

King Henry the Eighth granted this manor to ſir Richard a Lee. Coningſby of St. Alban's married the heireſs of Lee, and ſells it to ſir Richard Franklyn and Mr. Wakeman. Sir Robert Franklyn is the preſent lord of the manor. Mr. Henry Wakeman has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is an impropriation, and is annexed to Beckford. Sir Robert Franklyn and Mr. Wakeman have the impropriation, worth about 60l. a year. Mr. Lunn is the preſent incumbent: the impropriation in Grafton pays 20s. yearly to the crown.

The church hath an handſome tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles and an aile on the north ſide.

Mr. Endymion Canning gave 20l. to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable, and ſome wood.

There are fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof fifteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5
Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	057	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax	047	17	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	004	00	00

AVENING.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, two miles diſtant north from Hampton, three miles north-weſt from Tetbury, and twelve miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from the ſmall brook which runs through it: *Avene* in the Britiſh language ſignifies a Small River.

"Brictrick held Avening in Langtrew hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. In the "reign of king William the Conqueror, it was in the "king's own hand: it was taxed at ten hides; there "were twenty-four plow-tillages, whereof eight were "in demean; there were five water-mills; there was "a wood two miles long, and half a mile broad, in "which was an avery of hawks. It paid a yearly rent "of 27l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the abbeſs of Caen in Normandy; and after the ſuppreſſion of alien monaſteries, it was given to the abbeſs of Sion in Middleſex, and by the diſſolution of monaſteries it came to king Henry the Eighth, who granted it to Andrew lord Windſor 34 Hen. VIII. in exchange for the manor of Stanwell near Windſor, which had been in the family of the Windſors ever ſince the Norman conqueſt. Walter their anceſtor aſſumed the name of Windſor, being conſtituted conſtable of that caſtle in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. William lord Windſor, ſon and heir of lord Andrew, ſucceeded his father, and had livery of this manor granted to him 35 Hen. VIII.

Thomas lord Windſor was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Thomas lord Windſor, grandſon to the former by his eldeſt daughter married to Dixey Hickman, ſold it to Mr. Samuel Sheppard, whoſe ſon, Philip Sheppard of Hampton, eſq. is the preſent lord of it, and has a park ſtocked with deer, ſome part whereof is in this pariſh, and ſome part in Hampton. Samuel Sheppard, eſq. ſon of Philip, has a good houſe and a great eſtate in this pariſh.

Mr. Sanford has likewiſe a good houſe and a good eſtate.

John Hewet levied a fine of lands in Avening to William Webb 1 Ed. VI.

Some lands in Avening did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, 7 Ed. VI. in truſt for other perſons.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 180l. yearly. Philip Sheppard, eſq. is patron; Mr. Swinten is the preſent incumbent.

The abbeſs of Caen in Normandy did formerly preſent to this church.

The abbeſs of St. Saviour's, St. Mary, and St. Bridget of Sion in Middleſex, of the order of St. Auguſtine, did preſent to this church 1488.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	William Buſhy,	- - - - - - - - -
1609	William Hall,	Henry Pigot, Thomas Hall,
- - -	William Hall,	- - - - - - - - -
1684	Robt. Frampton, D. D.	Philip Sheppard, eſq.
1685	Geo. Bull, D. D.	Philip Sheppard, eſq.
1705	John Swinſen,	Queen Anne.

Eight acres in meadow and paſture, and a hundred and twenty-three acres in arable, and four cottages, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	24	00	00
Tenths	02	08	00
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	03

The church is built in form of a croſs, with a low tower in the middle, with battlements: there is a ſmall ſide aile on the north.

There is a ſtone monument, in the north aile, of a man kneeling in armour, in memory of Henry Bridges, eſq. ſon of John lord Chandos. He died 1615.

An handſome monument, in the ſouth aile, for John Driver, gent. who died 1681. Another for Mr. John Driver, who died 1687.

An inſcription for William Buſhy, rector of this church: he died 1609.

Another for William Hall, rector of this church, who died 1683.

This pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable lands and woods of beech. A ſmall brook runs down by Woodcheſter into Stroud river.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Nailſworth, about a mile from the church, containing ſixty houſes.

Catherine; the widow of Thomas Leach, was ſeiſed of the manor of Nailſworth 8 Hen. V.

2. Aſton, containing three houſes, about a mile from the church, belonging to Mr. John Driver, who has a good houſe and large eſtate in this place, which has continued in this name and family for ſeveral generations.

The reputed manor or farm of Loſemore, the preſent eſtate of Mr. Driver, was granted to Andrew lord Windſor by king Henry the Eighth. He died ſeiſed thereof 34 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to William lord Windſor, his ſon, 35 Hen. VIII.

There are a hundred and ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 16 / Burials - 15

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid, -	128	11	04
	1694	To the land-tax, -	180	05	00
	1694	To the poll-tax, -	048	16	00

Dr. Frampton, rector of this church, was biſhop of Gloceſter.

Dr. Bull, rector of this church, was made biſhop of St. David's.

AWRE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Blideſloe, three miles diſtant ſouth from Newnham, five miles ſouth from Dean, and twelve miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

"King Edward the Confeſſor held Awre in Blite-"ſloe hundred: it was taxed at five hides; there were "fifteen plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean. "There was a water-mill and a ſalt-pit belonging to it. "It was obliged to find half a night's entertainment "for the king and his court: it did the ſame in the "reign of king William the Conqueror. There were "three members dependent on this mannor, Peritau, "Eteſlau, and Bliteſlau." Domeſday Book.

This manor, in the reign of king John, was in the family of the Awres, who took their name from the place: it continued in the family during the reign of Edward III. ſo they muſt have held it above two hundred years. From that time it came into the Berkeley family, and continued therein till the reign of Henry VI. for Richard de Beauchamp, who married the heireſs of Berkeley, was ſeiſed thereof 17 Hen. VI. Several other perſons are recorded to be ſeiſed of this manor at the ſame time.

The Mortimers held it during the reign of the three Edwards; and the family of the Baderons are ſaid to be ſeiſed thereof from the firſt Edward, until the reign of Henry IV. It is difficult to make this account conſiſtent, unleſs there be diſtinct manors. The records are ſet down in order of time.

Henry de Bohun held Awre 1 John, and releaſed all his right therein to the king.

Walter de Awre held one yard-land and ſix acres in Awre, and a meadow called Hundins, and one yard-land called Haworth, and an iron forge in the foreſt of Dean, 5 John: the ſame year he had a grant of the manor of Awre for his life.

William earl of Saliſbury was ſeiſed of Awre 3 Hen. III.

The inhabitants of Awre had common of paſturage in Dean foreſt 10 Hen. III.

The advowſon of Awre church was granted to Henry de Awre 10 Hen. III.

Richard Marſhal, earl of Pembroke, had a grant of the inheritance of the hundred of Awre 17 Hen. III.

Robert de Awre held Awre and Box 55 Hen. III. Walter de Awre held the ſame 6 Ed. I.

Philip Baderon was ſeiſed of Awre 6 Ed. I. and of one yard-land in Awre 15 Ed. I. and of one meſſuage and thirty acres of land 30 Ed. I.

Roger de Mortimer earl of Marſh died, ſeiſed of Awre, 11 Ed. I.

Anſelm de Gourney was ſeiſed thereof 14 Ed. I.

William de Valentia and Joan his wife, and Maud de Mortimer, were ſeiſed of the manor of Awre, and of the hundred of Blideſloe, with return of writs, &c. 15 Ed. I. and their right was then allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

Maud de Mortimer died, ſeiſed of the manor of Awre, 29 Ed. I. upon whoſe death the manor deſcended to Edmond ſon and heir of earl Roger her huſband: but he did not enjoy it long; for being mortally wounded in a battle againſt the Welſh, he died 31 Ed. I. whereupon Margaret his widow, a Spaniſh lady, and near kinſwoman to queen Elianor, became ſeiſed of Awre.

Robert de Awre held one meſſuage and one yard-land in Awre 19 Ed. II.

John Baderon was ſeiſed of Awre, and of a fiſhery in the Severn, 6 Ed. III.

Awre was the ancient demean of Richard de Awre 7 Ed. III. John de Awre held Awre, and a fiſhery in the Severn, 18 Ed. III. Thomas de Awre was ſeiſed of Awre 36 Ed. III.

Robert Badderon was ſeiſed of a fiſhery in Awre 36 Ed. III.

Sir Maurice, ſon of Thomas de Berkeley, held the manor of Awre, with its members Etlowe and Blakeney, and the hundred of Blideſlow, 42 Ed. III.

John Sabin and others, for the abbey of Flaxley, were ſeiſed of one meſſuage, two plough-tillages, and a yearly rent of 100s. in Awre, 10 Ric. II.

Elizabeth, widow of ſir Maurice Berkeley, was ſeiſed of the manor of Awre, and of Etloe and Blakeney, with the hundred of Blideſlow, 13 Ric. II.

Robert Badderon was ſeiſed of a tenement called Handomere, in Awre, 3 Hen. IV.

Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Awre, with its members Etloe and Blakeney, and of the hundred of Blideſlow, 5 Hen. V.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was ſeiſed of the manor of Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, and of the hundred of Blideſlow, 17 Hen. VI.

John Berew levied a fine of lands in Awre, Etloe, Blakeney and St. Briavel's, and of a fiſhery in Severn, to ſir Alexander Baynham and others, 10 Hen. VII.

Richard Nevel lord Latimer died, ſeiſed of the manor of Awre and Purton, 22 Hen. VIII. John lord Latimer, his ſon, had livery granted thereof the ſame year.

Edward Berew died ſeiſed of lands in Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, Gatcomb and Poulton, and of a woodward-ſhip in the foreſt of Dean, 12 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by James his ſon, who was then twenty-eight years old.

Sir Edward Winter was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

The city of Gloceſter are lords of this manor, in truſt for the blue-coat hoſpital within the city: it is worth 160l. a year, and was purchaſed with the money given by ſir Thomas Rich. There is a court-leet belongs to this manor.

The church is in the foreſt deanry: it is a vicaridge worth 100l. a year. The haberdaſhers company in London are patrons; Mr. Maxwell is the preſent incumbent.

Edmond de Mortimer, and Margaret his wife, were ſeiſed of the advowſon of Awre 32 Ed. I.

The lord Berkeley gave the advowſon of Awre to the priory of Lanthony, who procured the tithes to be appropriated.

The rectory of Awre and Purton, with certain tithes and fiſheries in the Severn, did formerly belong to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted 5 Jac. to Thomas James, in truſt for Thomas Erſkyn viſcount Fenton.

King Edward the Sixth did preſent as patron to Awre and Purton.

The impropriation is veſted in the haberdaſhers company, and is worth 100l. a year: it pays 13l. 15s. 1d. yearly

yearly to the crown. The tithes are divided between the vicar of Awre and the curate of Blakeney chapel within this pariſh.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - James Whiting,	- - - - - - - - -
1677 Charles Chapman,	Dan. Andrews,
- - - - - - - Jordan,	- - - - - - - - -
1707 Robert Maxwell,	Haberdaſhers company, London.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	10	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	01	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is large: it is a double building, ſupported in the middle with pillars: it hath an handſome tower at the weſt end, with battlements: it is dedicated to St. Andrew. William de Cheltenham did erect a chantry in this church 33 Ed. III.

There is an inſcription in the chancel, within the rails, in memory of Thomas Berow of Field-Court, eſq. who died 1683.

An houſe in Awre, with another tenement in Awre, and a ſmall parcel of land near the Severn, are given towards the repair of the church.

The church-houſe is aſſigned to the uſe of the poor.

The ruins of an ancient great houſe are yet to be ſeen, which is ſaid to have been the houſe of ſir Gilbert de Awre, who came in with king William the Conqueror. There is alſo in this place a fair brick houſe, formerly belonging to the Berrows; now to Mr. Blackwell of London.

Poulton Court is an ancient houſe in this place, formerly belonging to the Poultons, now to Mr. Blackwell of Briſtol. Here was anciently a chapel, which is now wholly demoliſhed. Adelina de l'Iſle, widow of Reginald Dunſtanvil, gave the lordſhip of Poulton to the abbey of Tewkſbury, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. John de Willington held Poulton 12 Ed. III. Sir Ralph de Willington was ſeiſed thereof 23 Ed. III. Iſabel daughter of William Beaumont held this manor 2 Hen. VI. Philip Beaumont, eſq. was ſeiſed of this manor of Poulton 13 Ed. IV. Hugh Beaumont, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Poulton to Richard biſhop of Durham, and to other biſhops, and to other eminent perſons, 16 Hen. VII. John Baſſet, and Elizabeth his wife, and John Beaumont clerk, levied the like fine 16 Hen. VII. John Chicheſter levied the like fine 18 Hen. VII. The ſame John Chicheſter, and Margaret his wife, John Croker, and Anne his wife, did levy the like fine 20 Hen. VII. This manor was afterwards granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, and upon his attainder it did revert to the crown, and it was again granted to William Bridgman and Richard Wilſon 5 Mariæ.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable, and much wood-ground. It lies on the ſhore of the Severn, and is parted by a ſmall brook from Newnham, and by another ſmall brook, called Linch-brook, from Lidney.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Hagloe, containing forty-two houſes, and lies a mile from the church.

2. Blideſlow, which conſiſts of twelve families, and gives name to the hundred. Here was anciently a ſeat of the Baynhams, which is now a farm-houſe. "Bli- "teſlau, in the hundred of Bliteſlau, was a member of "the mannor of Awre in the reign of king William "the Conqueror, and did then belong to William the "ſon of Baderon." Domeſday Book.

John Tiptot earl of Worceſter was ſeiſed of Blideſlow 9 and 10 Hen. VI. Robert Grinder, eſq. was ſeiſed of the ſame 22 Hen. VI. Elizabeth counteſs of Worceſter was ſeiſed thereof 31 Hen. VI. Chriſtopher Baynham died ſeiſed of the manor of Blideſlow 32 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted to ſir George his ſon the ſame year. Sir George Baynham died ſeiſed of the ſaid manor 38 Hen. VIII. and livery of the ſame was granted to his ſon Chriſtopher 3 Ed. VI.

Chriſtopher Baynham died ſeiſed of the manor of Blideſlow 5 Mariæ, and livery thereof was granted to Richard his brother the ſame year.

Livery of this manor was granted to Thomas Baynham 16 Eliz.

3. Etloe, which contains forty families, and lies two miles from the church. "Etlau, in the hundred of "Bliteſlau, was a member of the mannor of Awre in "the reign of king William the Conqueror: it did "then belong to Roger de Berkeley." Domeſday Book.

Patrick de Claworth was ſeiſed of Etloe 11 Ed. I. John de Awre was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, one plough's tillage, a mill, and a fiſhery in Severn, in Awre and Etloe, 6 Ric. II. The manor of Etloe was granted to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other great perſons, 3 Hen. V. Richard Mortyn levied a fine of the manor of Etloe, and of other lands belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, unto the king, 15 Ed. IV. to the uſe of Richard Mortyn for one month; the remainder to Elizabeth the queen, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others.

4. Blakeney. Elianor de Haresfield was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one plough's tillage in Blakeney 8 Ric. II. Here is a chapel of eaſe to Awre, to which the haberdaſhers company of London have ſettled tithes worth 40l. a year. The company of haberdaſhers are patrons; Mr. Mantle is the preſent incumbent. This place contains fifty families, and lies two miles from the church of Awre. The chapel is ſmall, and a ſingle building: it has a very good gallery. The church-houſe was claimed by Mr. Barrow, but has been ſince purchaſed to the uſe of the poor. This hamlet has two yearly fairs, one on May-day, the other on All Saints day. Mr. Euſtace Hardwick has an handſome houſe in this hamlet, and a good eſtate in this and other places.

Gatcomb was heretofore a port of conſiderable trade, and Pomerton was a large town in this pariſh; but now both are wholly ruined.

A trout river runs through this pariſh into the Severn, at Bream's Pill, where pentagonal ſtones are found. Two bridges over the river are maintained by the inhabitants of Blakeney.

There is a very large common in this pariſh, called the Old Wharf.

There are one hundred and thirty-nine houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeven hundred inhabitants, whereof forty-four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	20			
	Burials - -	19			
			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid		224	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax		232	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax		063	12	00

Sternhold, who compoſed ſome of the ſinging-pſalms, was born here: his poſterity turned papiſts, and have left this place.

There is a furnace for caſting of iron at Blakeney, belonging to Mr. Foley.

BADGWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, three miles ſouth-weſt from Cheltenham, ſeven miles ſouth from Tewkſbury, and four miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

The manor belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter in the year 1022, but was ſold by abbot Edric.

"Aleſtan held Beiewurd in Dudeſtan hundred in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. William de "Ow held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at eight hides; there were "thirty plow-tillages, whereof ſix were in demean; "there was a water-mill, and a wood two miles long

"and

" and one mile broad, belonging to the ſaid mannor. It " paid formerly a yearly rent of 15l. It paid 13l. " yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This earl of Ewe continued in poſſeſſion of it until 9 Will. II. when he was caſt into priſon, and his eyes put out for rebellion againſt that king.

The manor of Badgworth was then granted to Gilbert Marſhal, ſo called from bearing the office of marſhal to the king. To him ſucceeded John his ſon, who had likewiſe John his ſon and heir; and he dying without iſſue, in the laſt year of king Richard the Firſt, was ſucceeded by his brother William earl of Pembroke, and hereditary marſhal. He died 3 Hen. III. and was ſurvived by Iſabel his wife, the daughter and heireſs of Richard earl of Strigul, now called Chepſtow: ſhe held the manor of Badgworth in dower 3 Hen. III. but ſoon after died, whereby the manor deſcended ſucceſſively to William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter and Anſelm, ſons of William earl of Pembroke, who all dying without iſſue left five ſiſters their heireſſes; Maud, married to Hugh Bigot earl of Norfolk, and afterwards to John de Warren earl of Surrey; Joan, the ſecond daughter, married to Warrine de Monchenſis; Iſabel, the third daughter, was married to Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter, and afterwards to Richard earl of Cornwall; Sibil, the fourth daughter, was married to William de Ferrers earl of Derby; and Eve, the fifth and youngeſt daughter, was married to William le Braoſe.

This diviſion of the manor among ſo many coheireſſes muſt account for the great variety of owners intermixed in the following records.

Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hertford held this manor 8 Ed. II.

Hugh de Audley, the elder, was ſeiſed of this manor in the reign of king Edward the Second: he was one of the barons who took up arms againſt the king to expel the Spencers: he was therefore impriſoned, and his lands ſeiſed. He died at the end of this king's reign, and Iſolda his widow was reſtored to the lands of her huſband 1 Ed. III.

King Edward the Second granted the manor of Bedgworth to Hugh le Diſpencer, the younger, in the fifteenth year of his reign. He obtained this grant upon the attainder of the former proprietors: he was ſoon after attainted, and the former were reſtored.

Hugh de Audley earl of Gloceſter, and Margaret his wife, were ſeiſed thereof 21 Ed. III. Sir James de Audley of Heley was ſeiſed of Badgworth 9 Ric. II.

Hugh earl of Stafford held Badgworth and Chardington 10 Ric. II. Thomas earl of Stafford held the ſame 16 Ric. II. William his brother was ſeiſed thereof 22 Ric. II. Sir Nicholas lord Audley died ſeiſed of the fourth part of the manor of Badgworth 15 Ric. II. He left only daughters, whereof Joan was married to Thomas lord Touchet, who was deſcended from William lord Touchet, who was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 28 Ed. I. Sir Nicholas lord Audley died 25 Ed. III. John his ſon ſucceeded him, who left alſo another John his ſon and heir, who obtained the title of Lord Audley 15 Ric. II. He died ſeiſed of one ſhare of Badgworth 10 Hen. IV. Sir James Audley, and Joan his wife, were ſeiſed of this manor, and were ſucceeded by John Audley their ſon, who had livery of it 23 Hen. VIII.

Sir Roger Hillary, and ſir Reginald Grey of Ruthen, and Margaret his wife, did levy a fine of a moiety of the moiety of the manor of Badgworth to Robert biſhop of London, and others, to the uſe of themſelves, 15 Ric. II. Elizabeth, the widow of ſir Nicholas de Audeley, held it then for her life, and died 2 Hen. IV.

Edward earl of Stafford was ſeiſed of this manor 4 Ed. IV.

Margaret Hillary, one of the heireſſes of the lord Audeley, held this manor 12 Hen. IV.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield, in right of Maud de Long Eſpee his wife, was ſeiſed of the manor of Bedgworth, and obtained free warren therein, 9 Ed. I. He left two daughters his heireſſes, whereof Elianor was married to Strange, deſcended of Guy ſon of the duke of Britain, who came into England in the reign of Henry I. and obtained the name of Leſtrange, becauſe he was a ſtranger.

John le Strange, ſon of le Strange, was ſeiſed of the moiety of the manor of Badgworth, in right of Elianor his mother, 1 Ed. III. He died ſeiſed thereof 23 Ed. III. Fulk his eldeſt ſon ſucceeded him; but dying within one year, leaves this eſtate to John his brother. Elizabeth his widow holds this manor in part of dower. After her death, it deſcended to Elizabeth his daughter and heir, married to Thomas Mowbray earl of Nottingham. She died, ſeiſed of the moiety of the manor of Badgworth, 7 Ric. II. whereby the moiety of this manor came to Ancoret her aunt and heir, daughter of John lord Strange of Blackmere, who was then married to ſir Richard Talbot.

Sir John de Ferrers of Chartley, and Elizabeth his wife, in right of dower, formerly the wife of Fulk le Strange, were ſeiſed thereof. She died 41 Ed. III. Elizabeth, Widow of Richard Cobham, and wife of John Ferrers, held it 49 Ed. III.

Richard lord Talbot, and Anchoret his wife, were ſeiſed of Bedgworth 2 Ric. II. She ſurvives her huſband, and dieth ſeiſed 1 Hen. V. Gilbert Talbot was ſeiſed of it 7 Hen. VI.

John Troutback, and Margaret his wife, did levy a fine of a moiety of the moiety of Badgworth to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to the heirs of Margaret, 23 Hen. VI. Sir William Troutback held this manor 38 Hen. VI.

John earl of Shrewſbury was ſeiſed of it 38 Hen. VI. and of it and of Hunt-houſe 13 Ed. IV. Catherine counteſs of Shrewſbury was ſeiſed in dower of a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, and of a meſſuage called Hunt Thorns, 15 Ed. IV. Livery of the manor of Badgworth was granted to John Talbot, and Margaret his wife, couſin and heir of ſir William Troutback, 3 Hen. VIII. Livery of Badgworth was granted to John Talbot 7 Eliz. Mr. Talbot has at preſent a manor in this pariſh.

This manor did alſo ſometimes belong to the Bridges lord Chandos. John lord Chandos died ſeiſed thereof 4 Mar. and livery of the manor was the ſame year granted to Edward lord Chandos his ſon and heir. Giles Bridges lord Chandos had livery thereof 15 Eliz.

There are other records which mention other perſons to have been owners of this manor.

John Muſgrove was ſeiſed of it 3 Ed. I. John Calew levied a fine of lands in Badgworth, to the uſe of John Maltravers the younger, 4 Ed. III. Sir John Maltravers held it 38 Ed. III.

The prior of Chepſtow was ſeiſed of tithes and rent in Badgworth 7 Ric. II. This priory conſiſted of Black monks of the Cluniac order, and was a cell to the abbey of Bermondſey in Surrey.

Sir Hugh Hollis held this manor 3 Hen. V. Thomas Hollis was ſeiſed of it 8 Hen. V.

Tithes in Badgworth, which did belong to the Benedictine nuns of Uſk in Monmouthſhire, were granted to Bergaveny 34 Hen. VIII. This nunnery was endowed 26 Hen. VIII. and was valued at the diſſolution at 69l. 9s. 8d. The manor of Badgworth, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, did alſo belong to the nunnery of Uſke, and were granted to James Gunter and Walter Lewis 37 Hen. VIII. Other tithes in Badgworth, belonging alſo to the ſame nunnery, were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

Mr. George Gwinnet is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a good houſe and eſtate, and keeps a court-leet.

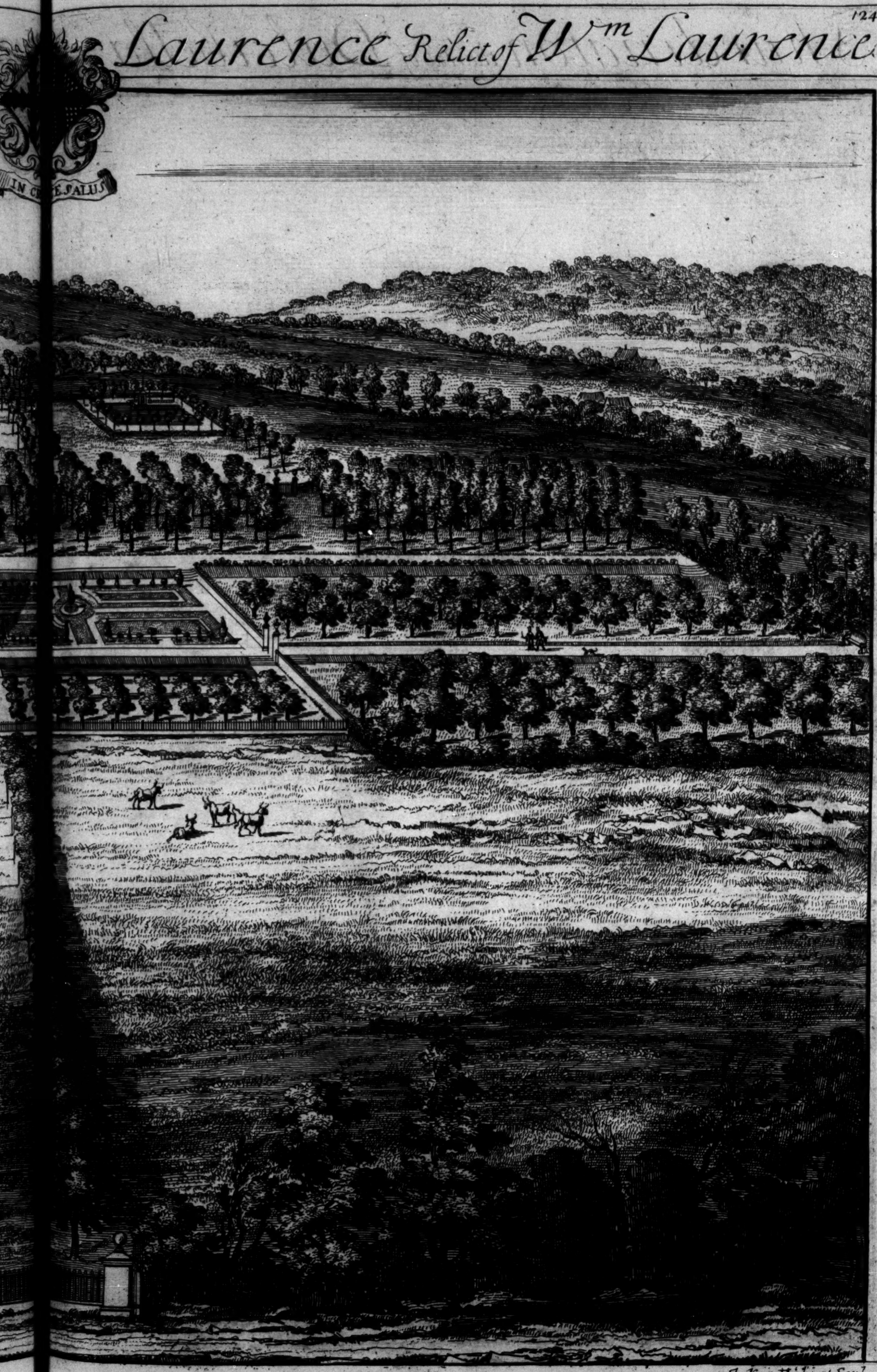
Mr. Lawrence has an handſome ſeat, and a large eſtate, at the Green Way in this pariſh, which is now in dower to his widow.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a vicaridge worth 60l. a year. Sir William Dodwell is patron; Mr. Trinder is the preſent incumbent.

The glebe-lands did formerly belong to the priory of Benedictine

Shurdington the Seat of Dulcibella

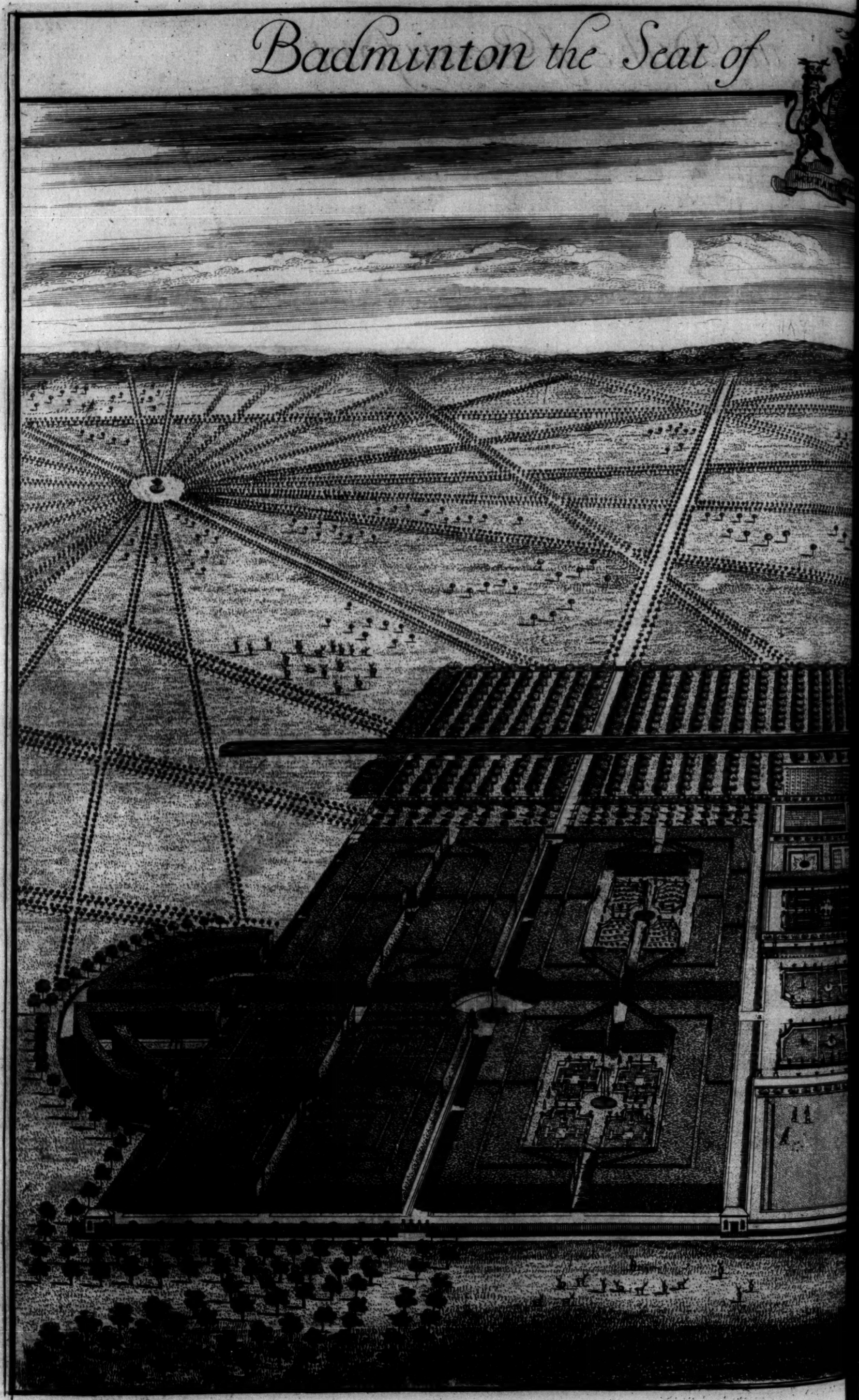
Laurence Relict of Wm Laurence &



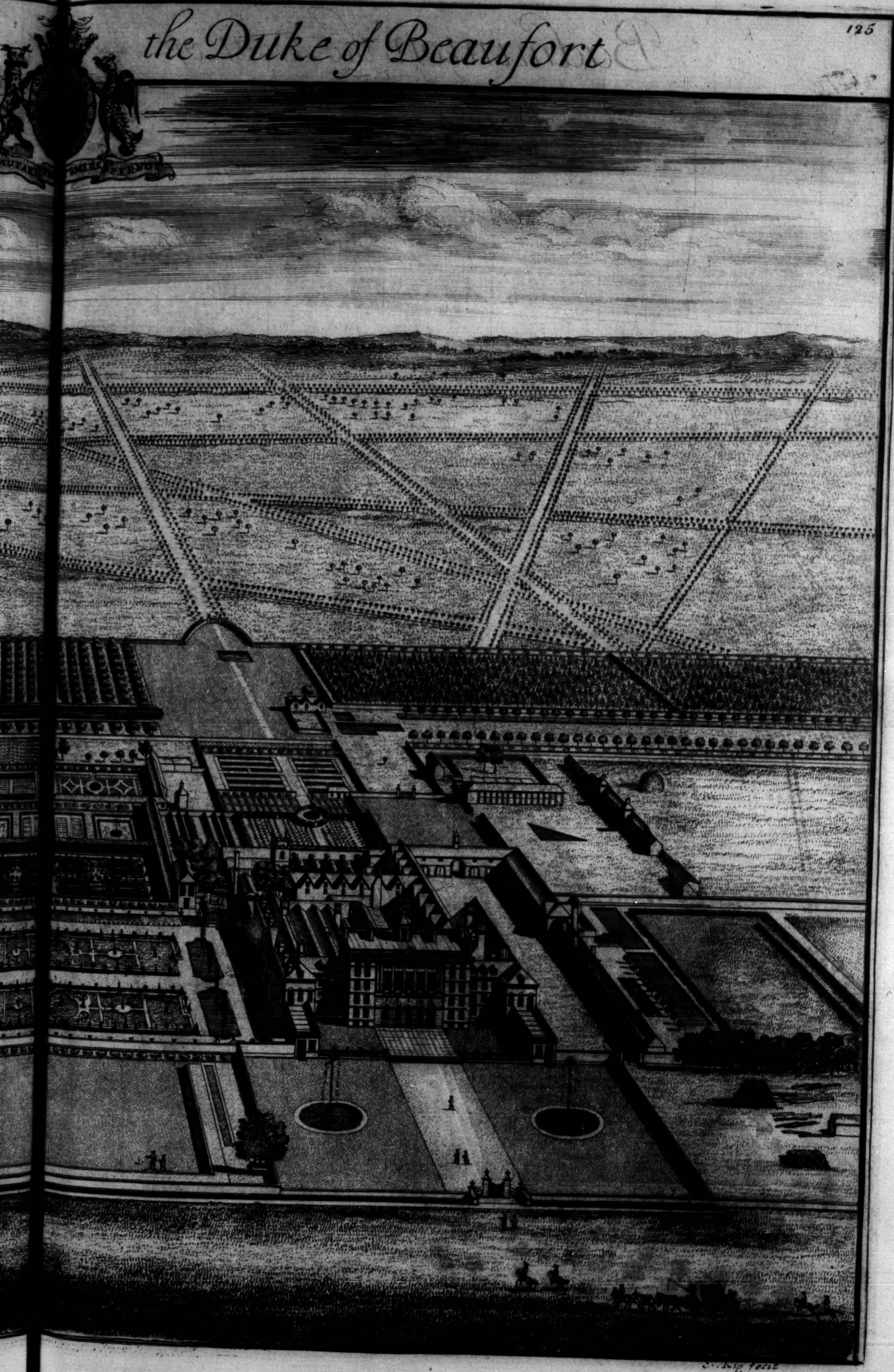
J. Kip Delt. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Badminton the Seat of



the Duke of Beaufort



Benedictine nuns in Uſk; they now belong to ſir William Dodwell and Mr. Burrows: they are worth 80l. yearly, and pay 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly to the crown.

Jeſus college in Oxford hath the impropriation worth 100l. a year for the maintenance of a ſchool in Abergaveny. The college pays 16l. a year out of it to Chriſt college in Cambridge, in lieu of tithes belonging to them.

The rector of Oddington receives 7l. yearly for tithes in Great Shurdington.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1572 Richard Kee,	George Huntley,
1596 Will. Stedman,	W. Horwood, eſq,
- - - Rob. Lawrence,	- - - - - - - - -
1689 Mark Trinder,	Paul Dodwell.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - - -	20	11	01 ½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	01	01 ½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church hath a large tower at the weſt end, with battlements: it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It hath a chapel on the north ſide, dedicated to St. Margaret. There is an inſcription in St. Margaret's chapel, in memory of William Lawrence, eſq. who died 1682. Other inſcriptions in the ſame chapel for children of Mr. George Gwinnet; and one for Robert Lawrence, vicar of this pariſh, who died 1689.

This St. Margaret, to whom the chapel was dedicated, was of noble birth, who, being compelled by her parents to marry, eſcapes from her huſband on the wedding-night, in man's apparel, becomes a monk, and afterwards, by order of the monaſtery, is made governor of a nunnery; one of the nuns of which place proving with child, it was concluded that Pelagius (for ſo St. Margaret called herſelf) was the father. Upon this ſhe is immured, and did not diſcover herſelf 'till juſt expiring, and after her death was found to be a chaſte virgin of the female ſex.

There is a raiſed tomb in the church-yard for Mr. Walter Bromwich, who died 1577; another for Mr. George Gwinnet, who died 1604; another for Mr. Edward Bromwich, who died 1636.

An inſcription in the body of the church for Mr. James Carteret, who died 1667; ſeveral other inſcriptions for that family.

An inſcription in the chancel for Thomas Hinſon, eſq. who died 1649. In the chancel is an handſome monument for William Hinſon, eſq. who died 1667. Several other inſcriptions for that family.

Another inſcription for Mr. John Edwards, who died 1692.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable. A ſmall brook ariſeth at the upper end of this pariſh, and runs through it into the Severn by Santhurſt.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh:

1. Badgworth, containing twenty-five houſes.

2. Little Sherdington, containing eleven houſes, and is one mile from the church. Roger Maltravers was ſeiſed of Little Sherdington in the manor of Bedgworth 25 Ed. III. John Arundel of Arundel was ſeiſed of the manor of Sherdington 9 Hen. V. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel died ſeiſed of the manor of Sherdington 13 Hen. VI. Mr. Lawrence has an handſome houſe at Little Sherdington. Mr. Anthony Edwards has likewiſe a good houſe in the ſame place.

3. Bentham, conſiſting of twenty-four houſes, one mile and an half from the church. Fulk Fitz-Warren held lands in Bentham of Thomas lord Berkeley of Brimpsfield, by the ſervice of carrying an horn in Brimpsfield park between the feaſts of the Aſſumption and the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin, whenever the king ſhould hunt there, 23 Ed. III. Fulk Fitz-Warren was ſeiſed of the manor of Bentham, 1, 6, and 15 Ric. II. Bentham was held of Hugh, earl of Stafford, by the fifth part of a fee, 10 Ric. II. The ſame was ſo held of Thomas, earl of Stafford, 16 Ric. II. The ſame held after the ſame manner of William, earl of Stafford, brother and heir of Thomas, 22 Ric. II. Edward earl of Stafford was ſeiſed of the manor of Bentham 4 Hen. IV. Fulk Fitz-Warren was ſeiſed of the ſame 9 Hen. IV. Fulk Fitz-Warren held this manor, with divers knights fees thereunto belonging, 8 Hen. V. Sir John Berkeley held forty acres in Bentham 6 Hen. VI. Sir Richard Haukeford, and Anne his wife, were ſeiſed of Hunt-court in Bentham 9 Hen. VI. Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir Richard Haukeford, was ſeiſed of a place called Hunt-court, in the manor of Bentham, 12 Hen. VI. A fine was levied of the manor of Bentham, called Hunt-court, to the uſe of William Bircher, and Thomaſia his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the right heirs of William, 21 Hen. VI. Maurice Berkeley of Beverſton was ſeiſed of the manor of Bentham 38 and 39 Hen. VI. and 14 Ed. IV. Livery of the manor of Hunt's-court was granted to William earl of Bath 20 Eliz. Mr. Hinſon is the preſent owner of the manor of Hunt's-court, and has a good ſeat in this place.

4. Little Witcomb, containing twenty-ſix houſes. Mr. Stephens of Lypiat has a good houſe and eſtate at Little Witcomb, called Crickley.

5. Part of Great Shurdington, containing eight houſes, and is a mile from the church, where Mr. George Gwinnet has an handſome ſeat.

There are one hundred and four houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 16
Burials - 15

Badgworth.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	306	01	04
	1694 To the land-tax	360	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	036	18	00

Great Sherdington.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	030	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax	042	02	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	003	04	00

BADMINTON GREAT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, ſix miles diſtant ſouth from Tetbury, four miles north-eaſt from Sodbury, and twenty miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

Oſwald founded the monaſtery of Perſore in Worceſterſhire, in the year 680, and gave ſeveral tenements in Badminton to the ſaid monaſtery.

"Edrick held Badmintune in the reign of king Ed-"ward the Confeſſor: Ernulf de Heſden held it in the "reign of king William the Conquerour. It was taxed "at four hides; there was a prieſt and fifteen plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean: there were "eight acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 10l. "in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor had been long the ſeat of the ancient family of the Botelers.

Ralph Boteler, called Radulphus Pincerna, lived in the reign of Henry I. He bore the office of butler to Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter. He ſettled at Overſly in Warwickſhire, and founded there a monaſtery of Benedictine monks, 5 Steph. in the year 1140.

Robert Boteler was his ſon and heir. Ralph Boteler, ſon of Robert, was juſtice of aſſize in the ſame county, 13 Hen. III. 1225.

Ralph Boteler of Badminton, ſon of Maurice, in the reign of Henry III. married Maud daughter and heireſs of William Pantulph baron of Wem, whoſe anceſtors had been barons of Wem ever ſince the reign of William the Conqueror. Ralph Boteler died ſeiſed of Badminton, and of the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, 3 Ed. I.

Adam de Boteler, a branch of this family, was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 3 Ed. I. in the year 1270, and continued ſheriff five years ſucceſſively.

Thomas Boteler, ſecond ſon of Ralph, and brother to William, ſucceeded in Badminton. Sir Thomas Boteler, ſon of Thomas, lived in the reigns of Ed. I. and Ed. II. This ſir Thomas had married a near relation of Edmond Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel, whereby the name of Allan was induced as a chriſtian name into the family of the Botelers. Sir Thomas died in the reign of Ed. II. and left his ſon Alan under age; and the guardianſhip of him was granted to the earl of Arundel, who, taking part with the Spencers, was ignominiouſly put to death at Hereford, by command of the queen and Mortimer; and by inquiſition taken after his death, 20 Ed. II. it was found that he died poſſeſſed of the manors of Badminton and Thormarton.

Alan Boteler, ſon of ſir Thomas, lived in the reign of Edward III. and the manor of Badminton was held by knight's ſervice of Ed. earl of Kent 4 Ed. III.

Sir Alan Boteler, ſon of Alan, was his next heir. Thomas Boteler, ſon of ſir Alan, was ſeiſed of Badminton 41 Ed. III.

Sir Ralph Boteler was ſon of ſir Thomas. Sir John Boteler, ſon of ſir Ralph, was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 14 Ed. IV. 1472. John Boteler, ſon of ſir John, was high ſheriff of this county 21 Hen. VII. in the year 1504. He died 16 Hen. VIII. in the year 1523. Ralph Boteler was ſon of John, and died before his father.

Sir John Boteler, ſon of Ralph, married Sylveſtra daughter of ſir Anſelm Guyes of Elmore: he died 5 Ed. VI. William Boteler, ſon of ſir John, was eighteen years old at his father's death: he married Theophila daughter of ſir John Newton of Barr-Court.

Nicholas Boteler, ſon of William, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He married Margaret daughter of ſir John Young: he left three ſons, John, Robert and Alan. By this account it appears, that the manor of Badminton had continued four hundred years in the family of the Botelers.

Thomas Somerſet, third ſon of Edward earl of Worceſter, was created viſcount Somerſet of Caſſel in Ireland: he purchaſed the manor of Badminton of Nicholas Boteler, the laſt proprietor of that family. He left an only daughter Elizabeth Somerſet, who, dying unmarried, gave the eſtate to Henry Somerſet lord Herbert, afterwards duke of Beaufort.

The duke of Beaufort, grandſon to the former duke, is the preſent lord of this manor. This family, ſince the deſtruction of Ragland caſtle in the Great Rebellion, have here fixed their chief ſeat; which, in reſpect of ſtately buildings, beautiful gardens, large parks, and whatever can make a place delightful, is eſteemed one of the nobleſt ſeats in England.

This family is deſcended from John of Gaunt, fourth ſon of king Edward III. John ſurnamed of Gaunt, being born in that city, was progenitor of the duke of Beaufort. He was fourth ſon of king Edward III. by queen Philippe daughter of the earl of Henault, and bore this title; John King of Caſtile and Leon, Duke of Acquitain and Lancaſter, Earl of Richmond, Derby, Lincoln and Leiceſter, and Steward of England.

His firſt wife was Blanch, the younger daughter and coheireſs of Henry duke of Lancaſter. She died in the year 1369, and lies buried near her huſband in St. Paul's church in London. His ſecond wife, whom he married in the year 1372, was Conſtance eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Peter, king of Caſtile and Leon; for which reaſon he took upon him the title of King of Caſtile and Leon, and was ſummoned by that name to the ſucceeding parliament.

In the year 1386, he marched, with an army of twenty thouſand men, to recover his right in Spain, and lands at the Groin. He married his eldeſt daughter by his firſt wife, to the king of Portugal, and concludes a peace with John the uſurper of Caſtile, by marrying his only daughter by his wife Conſtance, to Henry prince of Aſturia, ſon of the ſaid king John; by which two matches his iſſue did ſucceed to the crowns of Spain and Portugal.

In the year 1396, he married his third wife Katherine, the widow of ſir Ottes Swinford. He died 1399, and was buried near his firſt wife in St. Paul's church, under an handſome tomb, which continued until the fire of London.

He left iſſue by Blanch his wife, Henry IV. king of England, Philippe queen of Portugal, and Elizabeth, firſt married to John Holland earl of Huntingdon, and afterwards duke of Exeter: her ſecond huſband was ſir John Cornwall, knight of the garter.

His iſſue by Conſtance his ſecond wife, daughter of Peter king of Caſtile, was Katherine, an only daughter, married to Henry afterwards king of Caſtile.

His iſſue by his third wife were John Beaufort, created earl of Somerſet, Henry Beaufort, who was biſhop of Wincheſter and cardinal of St. Euſebius, and was forty-three years biſhop of Wincheſter, and was called the Rich Prelate. He lent great ſums of money to king Henry V. to prevent his ſeiſing on the lands belonging to the church. His daughter was Joan Beaufort, firſt married to Robert Ferrers lord of Wem in Shropſhire: her ſecond huſband was Ralph Nevill earl of Weſtmoreland.

His iſſue by his laſt wife were called Beauforts, from a caſtle in Anjoue in France, where they were born; and a particular act of parliament made them legitimate, becauſe they were born before their intermarriage.

John Beaufort, eldeſt ſon of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, was created earl of Somerſet in the twentieth year of Richard II. He was made lord chamberlain of England in the firſt year of king Henry IV. He married Margaret Holland daughter of Thomas earl of Kent, and ſiſter and coheireſs of Edmond earl of Kent, who after his death was again married to Thomas duke of Clarence, ſecond ſon to king Henry IV.

His iſſue were Henry Beaufort, John Beaufort, Edmond Beaufort; Joan Beaufort, married to James the Firſt, king of Scotland; and Margaret Beaufort, married to Thomas Courtney the ſeventh earl of Devonſhire. He died in the year 1410, and lies buried in the cathedral of Canterbury.

Henry Beaufort ſucceeded his father in the earldom of Somerſet, but died young in the year 1418.

John Beaufort ſucceeds his brother, and was earl of Somerſet: he was made knight of the garter, and was ſoon after taken priſoner in France, in the ninth year of king Henry V. He continued a long time priſoner, and was redeemed by large ſums.

He was created duke of Somerſet in the twenty-firſt year of king Henry VI. He married Margaret Beauchamp, widow of ſir Oliver St. John, by whom he had an only daughter, Margaret Beaufort, who was married to Edmond Tudor earl of Richmond, eldeſt ſon of Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor, and of Katherine of France, queen of England, and dowager of king Henry V. by whom ſhe had Henry the Seventh, king of England. She was afterwards ſucceſſively married to ſir Henry Stafford, a younger ſon of Humphrey duke of Buckingham, and, after his death, to Thomas earl of Derby, but had no children by either of them. She died in the year 1509, in the firſt year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, who was her grandſon, and lies buried in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Weſtminſter. This John duke of Somerſet died in the year 1444, and lies buried in Wimborn minſter in Dorſetſhire.

Edmond Beaufort, third ſon of John earl of Somerſet, was created earl of Dorſet, and afterwards marquis of Dorſet; and upon the death of his brother, he was created duke of Somerſet. He was ſeveral times made regent of France, and governor of Normandy: he was ſlain at the battle at St. Alban's, taking part with king Henry VI. againſt Richard duke of York, 1455. He married Elianor, ſecond daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, by whom he had iſſue, Henry Beaufort, Edmond Beaufort; John Beaufort, ſlain at Tewkſbury

Tewkſbury in the battle againſt the Yorkiſts, in the year 1471, and lies buried in that monaſtery; Thomas Beaufort, who died without iſſue; Elianor, married to the earl of Ormond and Wiltſhire, and, after his deceaſe, to ſir Robert Spencer; Joan Beaufort, firſt married to the lord of Hoth in Ireland, and afterwards to ſir Richard Fry; Anne Beaufort, married to ſir William Paſton of Norfolk; Margaret Beaufort, firſt married to Humphrey earl of Stafford, by whom ſhe had Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham; ſhe was afterwards married to ſir Richard Darrel; and Elizabeth, married to ſir Henry Lewis.

Henry Beaufort, eldeſt ſon of Edmond duke of Somerſet, ſucceeded his father in the dukedom. He was commander in chief for king Henry VI. at the battle of Towton, wherein thirty-ſix thouſand men loſt their lives, and king Henry was compelled to fly. He was taken priſoner by John Nevil marquis Montacute in the battle of Exham, and was then beheaded in the year 1463, by the command of king Edward the Fourth. He was never married, but left an only ſon, named Charles.

Edmond Beaufort, ſecond ſon of Edmond duke of Somerſet, ſucceeded his brother in the dukedom. He was taken priſoner with prince Edward ſon of king Henry IV. at the battle of Tewkſbury, and was there beheaded in the year 1471, and was buried in that monaſtery.

Charles Somerſet, ſon of Henry Beaufort duke of Somerſet, was made knight of the garter, and lord chamberlain of the houſhold, by king Henry the Seventh, and was afterwards created earl of Worceſter and baron of Ragland, in the fifth year of king Henry the Eighth. In the year 1514, he married Elizabeth, daughter and heireſs of William Herbert, earl of Huntingdon and baron of Gower and Chepſtow. The two laſt titles are deſcended to this family, and the heir is ſtill called Lord Herbert. His children by this wife were Henry Somerſet, and Elizabeth married to ſir John Savage, anceſtor to the earl of Rivers.

His ſecond wife was Elizabeth Weſt, daughter of the lord de la Ware, by whom he had Charles Somerſet captain of Calais, ſir George Somerſet, and Mary Somerſet, married to the lord Grey of Wilton. He alſo married a third wife, Elianor the daughter of Edward lord Dudley. He died in the year 1526, and lies buried at Windſor under a ſtately tomb.

Henry Somerſet, eldeſt ſon of Charles earl of Worceſter, ſucceeded his father in the honour: he married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Anthony Brown: he died in the year 1549, and lies buried in the church of Chepſtow under an handſome monument.

He left iſſue, William Somerſet, Thomas Somerſet, Francis Somerſet killed at the battle of Moſſelborow againſt the Scots, ſir Charles Somerſet, Elianor Somerſet married to ſir Robert Vaughan, Lucy Somerſet married to John Nevil lord Latimer, Anne Somerſet married to Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland, and Jane Somerſet married to ſir Edward Manſel.

William Somerſet, eldeſt ſon of Henry earl of Worceſter, ſucceeded his father in the earldom: he was made knight of the garter by queen Elizabeth, and was one of the peers that ſat on the trial of Mary queen of Scots: he married Chriſtian daughter of the lord North: he died in the year 1588, and lies buried at Ragland.

His iſſue were Edward Somerſet, Elizabeth Somerſet married to William Windſor a younger ſon of the lord Windſor, and Lucy Somerſet married to Henry Herbert ſon of ſir Thomas Herbert.

Edward Somerſet, only ſon of William the laſt earl of Worceſter, ſucceeded his father in honour and eſtate.

He was inſtalled knight of the garter in the year 1598: he was maſter of the horſe to queen Elizabeth and to king James, and was privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth, king James, and to king Charles, and was lord privy ſeal: he died in the year 1627, and lies buried at Ragland.

He married Elizabeth Haſtings, daughter of Francis earl of Huntingdon: he had iſſue, William Somerſet, who died young; Henry Somerſet; Thomas Somerſet, created viſcount Somerſet of Caſſel in Ireland; he was maſter of the horſe to queen Anne wife to king James; he married Elianor the widow of the earl of Ormond, by whom he had an only daughter, Elizabeth Somerſet, who left her eſtate to Henry the firſt duke of Beaufort; Charles, who died an infant; Francis, who alſo died an infant; ſir Charles Somerſet, who married Elizabeth daughter of ſir William Powel; Chriſtopher Somerſet, who died an infant; ſir Edward Somerſet, who married Bridget daughter of William Whitmore of Cheſhire, eſq. Elizabeth Somerſet, married to ſir Henry Guilford; Catherine Somerſet, married to the lord Petre; Anne Somerſet, married to ſir Edward Winter of Lydney; Frances Somerſet, married to William Morgan of Lanternain, eſq. Mary Somerſet, who died an infant; Blanch Somerſet, married to Thomas Arundel, ſon and heir of Thomas lord Arundel of Wardour; and Catherine Somerſet, married to the lord Windſor.

Henry Somerſet ſucceeds his father in the earldom of Worceſter: he had been created a peer in his father's life-time, by the title of Lord Herbert: he was, for his great loyalty, and large ſupplies of money, created marquis of Worceſter by king Charles, in the year 1642: he defended his caſtle of Ragland with great courage; and it was the laſt garriſon in England that held out for the king; and it was then ſurrendered upon honourable terms. He married Anne daughter of John lord Ruſſel: he died in the year 1646, and was buried at windſor: he was a perſon of great devotion and learning.

He had iſſue, Edward Somerſet; ſir John Somerſet, who married Mary the daughter of Thomas lord Arundel of Wardour; William Somerſet, who died young; Henry, who died unmarried; Thomas Somerſet; Charles Somerſet; Frederick Somerſet, who died an infant; Francis Somerſet, who likewiſe died an infant; James Somerſet, who alſo died in his infancy; Elizabeth Somerſet, who died an infant; Anne Somerſet, who died unmarried; Mary Somerſet, who died unmarried; and Elizabeth Somerſet, who was married to Francis Brown viſcount Montague.

Edward Somerſet, eldeſt ſon of Henry marquis of Worceſter, ſucceeded his father in his honours. His firſt wife was Elizabeth daughter of ſir William Dormer, and ſiſter to Robert earl of Carnarvan; by whom he had iſſue, Henry Somerſet; Anne Somerſet, married to Henry Howard duke of Norfolk, from whom is deſcended the preſent duke of Norfolk; Elizabeth Somerſet, married to William lord Powis, afterwards marquis of Powis, and created duke of Powis by king James after his retreat into France.

Henry, only ſon of Edward marquis of Worceſter, ſucceeded in his father's honour. He was made lord preſident of Wales in the year 1672, and was made privy counſellor, and inſtalled knight of the garter, in the ſame year, and was created duke of Beaufort in the year 1682. He was lord lieutenant of Gloceſterſhire, Monmouthſhire, Herefordſhire, and all Wales, and of Briſtol, which city he defended in the rebellion of the duke of Monmouth.

He married Mary, eldeſt daughter of the lord Capel, who was beheaded in the year 1648, for his eminent loyalty to king Charles the Firſt; which family has ſince been honoured by the earldom of Eſſex. She was the widow of Henry Seymour lord Beauchamp, ſon of William marquis of Hertford; which family was afterwards reſtored to the dukedom of Somerſet. She is a lady of great virtue and wiſdom.

He died in the year 1699, and lies buried in Windſor chapel, near his anceſtor Charles earl of Worceſter, who was buried in the ſame place in the year 1526. He was a perſon of great prudence, and endowed with all other accompliſhments of body and mind.

He had iſſue, by his only wife Mary, Henry Somerſet, who died an infant; Charles Somerſet; Edward Somerſet,

Somerſet, who died an infant; Arthur, now lord Somerſet, reſiding in Herefordſhire; Elizabeth Somerſet, who died an infant; Mary Somerſet, married to James duke of Ormond; Henrietta Maria, firſt married to the lord O'Brian, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Thomond, of whom is deſcended the preſent earl of Thomond; ſhe was afterwards married to the lord Walden earl of Bindon, and eldeſt ſon of the earl of Suffolk; and Anne Somerſet, married to the earl of Coventry.

This duke lies buried in a chapel belonging to his anceſtors, in the royal chapel of Windſor, with this inſcription.

Sub hoc marmore conquieſcit,
Armorum & titulorum ſatur,
Henricus Somerſet,
Dux de Beaufort,
Marcio & comes de Vigorniâ,
Baro Herbert de Chepſtow Raglan & Gower,
E nobiliſſimo ordine periſcelidis
Eques.
Excellenti animo ac virtute vir;
Qui ſingularis prudentiæ laudem
Cum inſigni juſtitiæ gloria conjunxit;
Et illuſtriſſimæ ſuæ familiæ
Non modo fortunas a perduellibus everſas
In integrum reſtituit,
Sed & antiquos honores
Feliciter amplicavit.
Neque tamen rei privatæ ſtudio intentus,
Defuit publicæ:
Erit enim idem,
Regnante Carolo & Jacobo ſecundo,
Conſilii in principatu Wallenſi preſes;
Comitatuum civitatumq;
Gloceſtriæ, Herefordiæ, Briſtolii, Monumethiæ,
Necnon totius Walliæ,
Præfectus;
Arcis de Briavil caſtellanus
Et ſaltus de Dean cuſtos principalis;
Civitatum inſuper Gloſceſtriæ & Herefordiæ,
Municipiorumq; Malmſburii, Teuxburii & Andoveri
Seneſcallus.
Quin & utriſque Carolidum,
Quibus intemerata ſemper fide adheſit,
A camerâ & a conſiliis ſanctioribus.
Conjugem
Unicam atq; unicè dilectam habuit,
Mariam
Honoratiſſimi Arthuri domini Capel
Filiam natu maximam;
Ex quâ progeniem ſatis numeroſam ſuſcepit.

V. Filios.
Henricum dominum Herbert hic juxta ſepultum,
Carolum de Vigornia marchionem,
Henricum & Edwardum præmaturâ morte abreptos,
Arthurum dominum Sommerſet.

IV. Filias.
Elizabetham tenera ætate mortuam,
Mariam Ormondiæ duciſſam,
Henriettam dominam de Obrien,
Annam Coventriæ comitiſſam.

H. M.
Cariſſimo viro dominoq;
Poſuit
Superſtes & mœrens duciſſa:
Cui, poſt annos XLIII. ſuaviter in conjugio actos,
Triſte ſui deſiderium reliquit
Senex ſeptuagenarius

Jan. XXI. A. D. MDCXCIX.

Charles Somerſet, ſon of Henry duke of Beaufort, by Mary his wife, was ſtyled Marquis of Worceſter. He deceaſed before his father in the year 1698, and was buried at Ragland. He married Rebecca daughter of ſir Joſiah Child, and had iſſue by her, Henry Somerſet, Charles Somerſet, John Somerſet who died young, and Henrietta Somerſet.

Henry Somerſet, eldeſt ſon of Charles marquis of Worceſter, was duke of Beaufort, upon the death of his grandfather Henry duke of Beaufort.

He firſt married Mary Sackvill, daughter of the earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, who died in child-bed; after whoſe deceaſe he married Rachel Noell, daughter and coheireſs to the earl of Gainſborow, by whom he has Henry Somerſet, ſtyled Marquis of Worceſter.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a vicaridge worth 13l. a year. The duke of Beaufort is patron; Mr. Atkynſon is the preſent incumbent. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Perſhore.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
Ralph Biſhop,	Queen Elizabeth,
William Cable,	Nicholas Butler, eſq.
Gilbert Maſſey,	Sir George Ivey,
John Horſman,	John Horſman,
Thomas Franklin,	Marquis of Worceſter,
- - - - Atkynſon.	- - - - - - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	05	05	05
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	10	06½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	08	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church hath an aile on each ſide, and a ſtrong tower: it joins to the houſe of the duke of Beaufort.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the church, in memory of the Botelers, formerly lords of this manor.

The ducheſs dowager of Beaufort has built a very handſome alms-houſe, and has plentifully endowed it.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture and arable, and borders on Wiltſhire.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſeventy-ſix inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5
Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	66	13	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	78	01	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	76	00	00

BADMINTON LITTLE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, ſix miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Tetbury, four miles north-eaſt from Sodbury, and twenty miles ſouth from Gloceſter: it is reputed an hamlet in the pariſh of Hawkſbury.

This manor and chapel formerly belonged to the abbey of Perſhore; after the diſſolution of which monaſtery, the manor and chapel of Badminton Little, with tithes, were granted to John Boteler 37 Hen. VIII. and have ever ſince had the ſame proprietor as the pariſh of Great Badminton.

The duke of Beaufort is lord of the manor.

Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Little Badminton, to the uſe of John Young and William Lypiat, 18 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is an impropriation belonging to the duke of Beaufort: it is worth 5l. a year to the curate. Mr. Ballard is the preſent incumbent.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d. ½.

The church is a low double building ſupported by pillars, and hath a ſmall tiled tower at the weſt end.

There are four acres of arable land in the common field, in the poſſeſſion of Robins and Moor, given to the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable land.

There

There are thirteen houſes in this pariſh, and about fifty inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - - 1
Burials - - - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -			
	1694	To the land-tax -	032	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	001	12	00

BAGENDON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, three miles north-weſt from Cirenceſter, five miles ſouth-weſt from Norleach, and twelve miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

The manor of Bagendon did anciently belong to a family of the ſame name. Richard de Bagendon, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of the manor to Reginald Pedewardine, to the uſe of themſelves, and the heirs of their bodies, 4 Ed. III. Richard de Bagendon, ſon of Richard, did levy a fine of the third part of the manor of Bagendon 11 Ed. III. which Lucy the widow of Richard de Bagendon did then hold in dower.

This manor did afterwards belong to the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the church of Cirenceſter: it was conveyed to Robert Plain and others for the uſe of that chantry 6 Ric. II.

After the diſſolution of chantries, it was granted to ſir John Thynn, and Chriſtian his wife, 3 Ed. VI. He died ſeiſed thereof 22 Eliz. and that year livery of the manor was granted to ſir John Thynn his ſon, and it hath continued in that family ever ſince. Sir Thomas Thynn was lord of it in the year 1608, and the lord viſcount Weymouth is the preſent lord of the manor.

William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Bagendon, to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies, 20 Hen. VI.

Other lands in Bagendon did belong to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, which were granted to John Walter and Thomas Carpentour 1 Mar.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 40l. a year: the lord Weymouth is patron; Mr. Poulton is the preſent incumbent.

John Young, chaplain of the chantry of St. Trinity and St. Mary, in the church of St. John Baptiſt in Cirenceſter, did preſent to this rectory in the year 1403.

About ſeventeen acres of meadow and paſture, and about forty-ſeven acres of arable, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	08	04	04½
Tenths - - - - - - -	00	16	05¼
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	02	00
Synodals - - - - - -	00	01	00
Penteçoſtals - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable: a ſmall ſtream runs through this pariſh into the Churn at Bearidge-bridge.

There are thirteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Bearidge-bridge is within this pariſh, and lies on the river Churn, and in the road from London to Gloceſter. It was ſo called, either from tradition of a bearherd's killing a woman in that place; (the gibbet on which he was hanged, was lately ſtanding there) or from being the bearers way from Biſley, for the inhabitants to bury at Bibery; or, which is moſt probable, from the barrow, or burying-mounts, near the large Roman camp, which lies in London road, on the weſt ſide of the river Churn.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	021	11	04
	1694	To the land-tax	017	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	005	08	00

BARNSLY.

THIS pariſh is in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow, three miles diſtant north-eaſt from Cirenceſter, four miles weſt from Fairford, and ſixteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is derived from the Saxon word *Bern*, which ſignifies a Barn, and *Leay*, a Field. It has been writ Bardeſleigh.

"Durand held three hides and one yard-land in "Barneſlies in Beckberie hundred, of Ulſtan the "biſhop of Worceſter, as a mannor depending on "Bechberie. Theſe two mannors had eleven plow-"tillages, whereof five were in demean." Domeſday Book.

This manor, not long after the Conqueſt, came into the family of the Fitz-Herberts. Peter Fitz-Herbert was ſeiſed thereof in the reign of king Henry the Third, and left it to his ſon Herbert. Reginald, brother and heir of Herbert, died ſeiſed of the manor of Berdeſly 14 Ed. I. John Herbert, ſon of Reginald, was the next heir. From the Herberts this manor came to the Diſpencers.

Hugh le Diſpencer the elder had a charter of free warren in Barndeſly 28 Ed. I. which was afterwards by him ſettled on his ſon, Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, who being attainted for high-treaſon, his eſtate was forfeited to the crown, and was granted to Edmond, earl of Kent, 1 Ed. III. being then valued at 22l. yearly.

This Edmond was ſon of Edmond of Woodſtock, earl of Kent, ſon of king Edward the Firſt. He died ſeiſed thereof 4 Ed. III. and was ſucceeded by his younger brother John, earl of Kent, who died ſeiſed thereof 26 Ed. III. without iſſue; whereby this manor came to Joan his ſiſter and heir, commonly called the Fair Maid of Kent, at that time married to ſir Thomas Holland, who in her right was created earl of Kent, by king Edward the Third, and died the 34th of that king's reign. She was afterwards married to the Black Prince, and by him was mother to king Richard the Second. She died in the ninth year of her ſon's reign; and the right of the manor of Barneſly deſcended to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, her ſon by her firſt huſband. He died 20 Ric. II. and was ſucceeded by her ſon Thomas Holland, earl of Kent and duke of Surrey, who was beheaded at Cirenceſter 1 Hen. IV. who dying without iſſue, his brother Edmond earl of Kent was the next heir, who alſo died without iſſue the tenth of Henry the Fourth; but this manor was held fifty-eight years in dower, by Elizabeth the widow of the forementioned John earl of Kent. She died ſeiſed thereof 10 Hen. IV.

After her death, this manor deſcended to Elianor Holland, ſiſter and coheireſs to the family of the Hollands. She was married to Roger Mortimer, earl of March; whereby the manor deſcended to Edmond Mortimer their ſon and heir, who died ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. VI. without iſſue; whereby Richard duke of York, heir of the crown of England, ſon of Anne his ſiſter, became his heir, and was entitled to the manor of Barnſley. This prince fighting manfully for his right, was ſlain at the battle of Wakefield, laſt year of king Henry the Sixth; whereupon Cicely ducheſs of York, his widow, had the grant of this manor for her life, the ſame year. This grant was confirmed in the firſt year of her ſon king Edward the Fourth's reign, and ſhe held the ſame to the tenth of Henry the Seventh, 1495, when ſhe died; and that king, having married the heireſs of the houſe of York, became in her right heir to this manor.

It was ſoon after granted to Thomas Moreton, upon whoſe death it deſcended to ſir Robert Moreton his ſon, who died ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. VIII. William his ſon was the next heir, who died thirteen years

of age 14 Hen. VIII. whereupon this manor came to Dorothy the wife of Ralph Johnſon, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir Robert Moreton. They had livery of the manor of Barnſley granted to them 16 Hen. VIII.

Ralph Johnſon and his wife ſold it to William Bourchier, eſq. ſon of Anthony Bourchier, and of Thomaſin, ſiſter of ſir Walter Mildmay, and daughter of ſir Miles Mildmay. William married Suſan, the daughter of Brown, and died 6 Eliz. Thomas Bourchier, ſon of William, was his heir, and had livery of this eſtate granted to him the ſame year. He died, leaving two daughters coheireſſes, whereof Anne was married to Thomas Rich of North Cerney, eſq. but Walter Bourchier, brother to Thomas, ſucceeded in the manor of Barnſley, and had livery 4 Jac. He married Mary the daughter of Brown of Shingleton in Kent, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. William Bourchier was ſon and heir of Walter: he married Martha the daughter of Randall Brereton, eſq. and died Brereton Bourchier, ſon of William, ſucceeded in the eſtate: he married Elizabeth daughter and heireſs of Thomas Hulbert, of Corſham in Wiltſhire. His ſecond wife was Catherine, the youngeſt daughter of James lord Chandos. He hath a large new houſe and a pleaſant grove, and walks of trees, and a large park, and a great eſtate in this and other places.

Divers lands in this pariſh did belong to the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter, moſt of which, after the diſſolution of that priory, were granted to William earl of Southampton, and his heirs male, 31 Hen. VIII.

Other lands, belonging to the ſame priory, were granted to John Pope 37 Hen. VIII.

This church is within the peculiar of Bibery: it is a rectory worth 120l. a year. Brereton Bourchier, eſq. is patron; Mr. Pain is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory of this church did not anciently go with the manor; for Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, in right of Joan his wife, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was ſeiſed of the advowſon of this church 46 Ed. III.

Thomas duke of Gloceſter, and Elianor his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Humphrey de Bohun, were ſeiſed of this advowſon 21 Ric. II. He died that year. Elianor ſurvived him, and died ſeiſed thereof 1 Hen. IV. from whom it deſcended to Anne one of the daughters and coheireſſes of the ſaid Elianor: ſhe was married to Edmond earl of Stafford, who in her right died ſeiſed of the advowſon of this church 4 Hen. IV.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	William Tawney,	- - - - - - - - - -
1573	Nicholas Morris,	Thomas Bourchier,
1577	Robert Awfield,	Thomas Bourchier,
1599	Robert Haw,	William Bourchier, eſq.
1601	Nat. Aldworth,	William Bourchier, eſq.
- - -	John Careleſs,	William Bourchier, eſq.
1675	John Stubbs,	William Bourchier, eſq.
1676	Thomas Conſtable,	William Bourchier, eſq.
1696	Richard Pain,	Robert Pain.

Fifty acres of arable land belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First fruits - - - - - - - - -	13	15	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	07	06½

The church hath an aile on the north ſide, and a ſmall tower at the weſt end. It was built by ſir Giles Tame, who built the inn in that place, for accommodation of himſelf during the building of Rendcomb church; this being the middle way between Rendcomb and Fairford.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the chancel, in memory of divers of the family of the Bourchiers.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of rich arable, and has a very large quarry of good free-ſtone.

There are forty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4 / Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	064	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax	071	04	11
	1694	To the poll-tax	020	09	00

BARNWOOD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Cheltenham, three miles north-weſt from Painſwick, and one mile eaſt from Gloceſter.

"The church of St. Peter of Glouceſtre held Berne-"wood in Dudeſtan hundred, as a member of the man-"nor of Bertune, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor." Domeſday Book.

William the Conqueror confirmed to the abbey of Gloceſter the manor of Barnwood, with all its appurtenances, when Serlo was abbot. The ſame abbey was ſeiſed of it until the diſſolution of religious foundations: it was then granted by king Henry the Eighth to the chapter of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and continues part of the revenues of that church.

The manor is in leaſe to William Johnſon, eſq. who has an handſome houſe near the church, and a large eſtate.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation which pays 12l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Eaton is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation belongs to the dean and chapter of Gloceſter; it is worth 50l. a year, and is in leaſe to Mrs. Bridget Small.

	l.	s.	d.
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church hath an aile on the north ſide, and an handſome tower, with battlements at the weſt end: it was built by abbot Parker; it is dedicated to St. Michael and All Saints.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable: a ſmall brook runs from Princknage through this place to Gloceſter.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about a hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof none are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 7 / Burials - - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	128	10	08
	1694	To the land-tax	129	19	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	013	18	00

BARRINGTON GREAT.

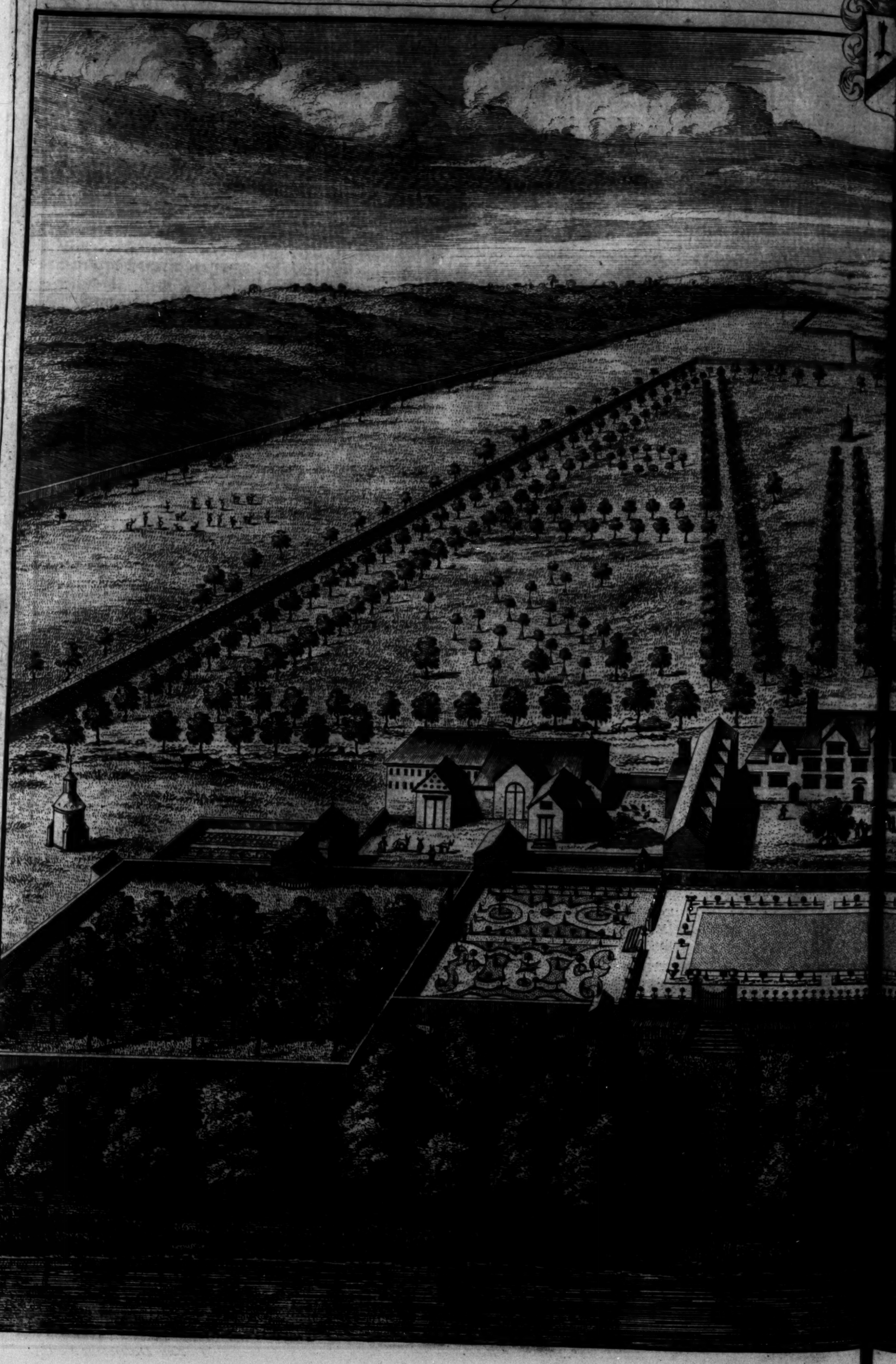
THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, five miles eaſt from Norleach, and eighteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Tovi Widneſi, a domeſtick ſervant of earl Herald, "held Berintone in Beritone hundred: it was taxed at "four hides; there were ſeven plow-tillages, whereof "two were in demean: there was a water-mill belonging "to it. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 7l. and Elſide "Ferendone, who held it of king William, paid the "ſame rent.

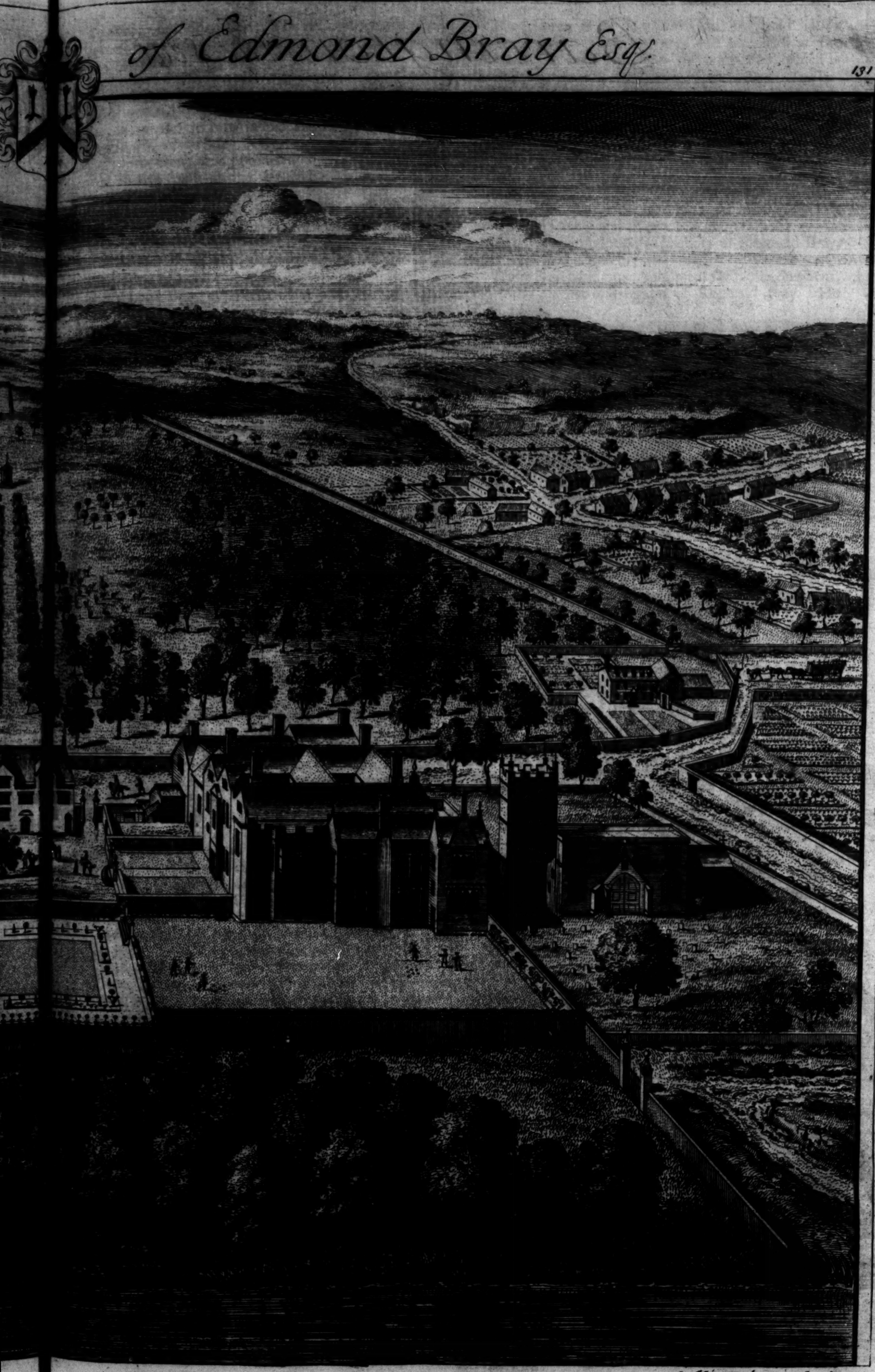
"Eilmer held four hides in Berintone, as a mannor, "of king Edward the Confeſſor. There were five "plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean: there was "a water-mill. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in king "Edward's reign; it paid only 60s. in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did afterwards belong to the priory of Lanthony

Barrington the Seat



of Edmond Bray Esq:



I. Kip Delin: et Sculp:

BRITISH MUSEUM

Lanthony near Gloceſter. The prior purchaſed a charter of free warren in Berinthone, and ſeveral other manors, 21 Ed. I.

At the diſſolution of monaſteries it came to the crown; and the manor, with the tithes of the demeans, were granted to John Gyeſe, the anceſtor of ſir John Guyſe of Rendcomb, in exchange for Aſple Gyeſe in Bedfordſhire, 32 Hen. VIII.

It was afterwards purchaſed with the fiſhery, free-warren and frank-pledge, by Richard Monington, eſq. who levied a fine thereof 1 Mar.

Reginald Bray, eſq. married Anne, daughter and heireſs of Richard Monington, with whom he had the manor of Barrington.

Edmond Bray, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Edmond Bray, eſq. deſcendant and heir to the former, is the preſent lord thereof, and keeps a court-leet: he hath a large houſe and park in this place, and a very great eſtate in this and other counties. His houſe ſtandeth part in Gloceſterſhire, and part in Oxfordſhire: he is deſcended of a very ancient and eminent family.

Sir Reginald Bray had done eminent ſervice in promoting the union between the two houſes of York and Lancaſter, and therefore was in great favour and eſteem with king Henry the Seventh, and by him created knight of the garter. He died without iſſue, and left a great eſtate to Edmond Bray, his nephew by his brother John. This Edmond was created lord Bray of Eaton in Bedfordſhire, who left an only daughter Margaret, married to ſir William Sandys, afterwards lord Sandys.

Reginald Bray, a younger ſon of John, married Anne daughter of Richard Monington, by whom the manor of Barrington came into the family of the Brays. Edmond Bray, ſon of Reginald, married Dorothy daughter of ſir John Tracy of Toddington. He died 1620. Sir Giles Bray, ſon of Edmond, died ſeiſed of the manor of Great Barrington 17 Car. and was ſucceeded by Reginald Bray, ſon of ſir Giles, who died before his father, 14 Car.

Sir Edmond Bray brother of Reginald, and ſon of ſir Giles, ſucceeded his father in the eſtate. He was eminent for his loyalty in the Great Rebellion, and was therefore ſequeſtred, and compounded for 1191l. 15s. 9d.

Reginald Bray, ſon of ſir Edmond, was his heir. He married and died 1688.

Edmond Bray, ſon of Reginald, is the preſent poſſeſſor. He married daughter and coheireſs of ſir Edward Morgan of Monmouthſhire.

The rectory and church of Barrington, and other lands in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Philip Chute and Richard Moor, in truſt for the earl of Clanrickard, 5 Jac.

Other lands in Barrington did belong to the priory of Burton, and were granted to Edmond Hermor 35 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. a year. Mr. Hungerford is patron; Mr. Bradley is the preſent incumbent, who has new-built a neat vicaridge-houſe for the benefit of his ſucceſſors.

The impropriation belongs to Mr. Hungerford, and pays 6l. 6s. 8d. yearly to the crown. It did formerly belong to the priory of Lanthony.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Jaſper Merick,	- - - - - - -
1604 John Hicks,	King James,
1664 Benj. Griffin,	King Charles II.
1689 John Bradley,	Edward Hungerford, eſq.

The lord of the manor pays one acre of wheat, and another of barley, in lieu of tithe-corn of the demeans, and a modus in money for his ſheep and mills.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - - -	07	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - - -	00	14	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church is an handſome building, and hath a tower adorned with battlements and pinnacles at the weſt end. It hath an aile on the north ſide, which is the burying-place of the family of the Brays.

Sir Giles Bray and ſir Edmond Bray lie buried in this place.

There is an handſome free-ſtone monument, with the effigies of a man in armour, in memory of captain Edmond Bray, father of ſir Giles Bray, who had killed a man, and was pardoned by queen Elizabeth at Tilbury camp. He ever afterwards wore his ſword on the right ſide, and never uſed his right hand, in token of his true ſorrow and ſincere repentance.

There is an inſcription in memory of Reginald Bray, eſq. who died 1692.

There is an handſome monument for James Stephens, eſq. who married a daughter of Reginald Bray. He died 1692.

John Tailer has given an annuity of 20s. to the poor, charged on lands in Milton.

The vicaridge-houſe, and ſome other houſes, are in Berkſhire.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable: the river Windruſh runs through it.

There are forty-three houſes in this pariſh, whereof twenty-eight are in Gloceſterſhire; and about a hundred and twenty inhabitants in the ſame county, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6
Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	90	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	65	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	30	15	06

The other Barrington is joined with this in the rate for the publick land-tax.

There is a great quarry of free-ſtone in this pariſh, remarkable for its durableneſs; and therefore much of the ſtone has been uſed in the repairing of Weſtminſter abbey, and in the building at Woodſtock.

BARRINGTON LITTLE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, ſix miles eaſt from Norleach, and eighteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Alwin held Berintone in Berintone's hundred in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: William, "the ſon of Baderon, held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror; and Radulph held it under "him. There was one plow's tillage in demean; there "was a water-mill, and ſix acres of meadow, belonging "to it. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. in both reigns.

"Turſton and Edewi held Berintone, in Berintone "hundred, as two mannors, in the reign of king Ed-"ward. Walter, the ſon of Roger, held it in the "reign of king William. It was taxed at eight hides. "There were thirteen plow-tillages, whereof four were "in demean; there was a water-mill, and twenty acres "of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in both "reigns." Domeſday Book.

The maſter of the Knights Templers was ſeiſed of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, in Little Barrington, by the grant of king Henry the Third.

The prior of Lanthony held another manor in Little Barrington, which had been granted by Maud the empreſs 15 Ed. I. and ſeveral privileges were allowed the ſame year in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

One of theſe manors was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntington, 28 Ed. III.

Other lands in Little Barrington did belong to the abbey of Breuern in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to Ed. Powel 36 Hen. VIII. Both the manors hold court-leets; one belongs to Mr. Smith, the other to Mr. Mints.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a vicaridge

ridge worth 30l. a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Brice is the preſent incumbent.

The prior of Lanthony near Gloceſter has preſented to this church. A portion of tithes, which did formerly belong to that priory, was granted to Lawrence Baſkervil and William Blake 3 Jac.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1571	Fulk Jones,	Queen Elizabeth,
1622	Lewis Jones,	King James,
1669	William Cadwell,	King Charles,
1675	Samuel - - - - -	King Charles,
1684	Thomas Lamb,	King Charles.

About ſixty acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	04	19	01½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	09	11½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	04½

The church is handſome, with an aile on the north ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements.

A yard-land and a tenement, and ſeven acres of land, are veſted in feoffees, for the uſe of the church and poor.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; the river Windruſh runs through it.

There are eighteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty-two inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 2

This leſſer Barrington is rated in the publick tax with the other Barrington.

BARTON by GLOCESTER.

THIS hamlet joins to the eaſt gate of the city of Gloceſter; it conſiſts of a large ſtreet beſides ſcattered houſes. The north ſide lies in the pariſh of St. Michael; the ſouth ſide lies in the pariſh of St. Mary de Load; and both are in the hundred of King's Barton, to which it gives name. It is ſo called, becauſe it was a farm or barton in the king's own hands, to ſubſiſt the caſtle of Gloceſter.

"Adelred, governour of the Wixes, about the "year 740 gave one hundred and twenty hides in "Barton near Gloceſter to the monaſtery, whilſt Eva "was abbeſs.

"It was a conſiderable mannor belonging to king "Edward the Confeſſor; it lay in Bertune hundred, "and was taxed at nine hides. There were twelve "plow-tillages in this mannor, whereof three were in "demean. It paid a yearly rent to the king of 9l. 5s. "beſides three thouſand loaves for the king's dogs. "It paid to king William the Conqueror 20l. yearly, "and twenty cows, and twenty hogs, and 16s. in lieu "of bread for the dogs.

"There were three other places which were members "of this mannor: 1. Brewere, belonging to Alfred arch-"biſhop of York, which had three yard-lands. 2. Upton, "belonging to Alwix the ſheriff, which was rated for "one hide. 3. Merwent, belonging to Nigell the "phyſitian, which had three yard-lands.

"The church of St. Peter of Glowceſtre held "Bertune in Dudeſtan hundred, in the reign of king "Edward the Confeſſor, with the adjoyning members, "Bernewood, Tufflege and Merewent. It was taxed "at twenty-one hides and ſeven yard-lands; there were "fifty-four plow-tillages, whereof nine were in demean; "there was a water-mill, and one hundred acres of "meadow, and a wood five furlongs in length and three "furlongs in breadth. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in "king Edward's reign; it paid 24l. in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor was taken away by Eldred biſhop of Worceſter, and afterwards archbiſhop of York, in conſideration of his great charges in rebuilding the monaſtery of Gloceſter: he took alſo the manors of Norleach, Odington and Standiſh, and annexed them to the archbiſhoprick of York. But Thomas, who ſucceeded him in that archbiſhoprick, reſtored them in the reign of king William the Conqueror, expreſſing great ſorrow for withholding them ſo long unjuſtly.

Jeoffry Lucy held the manor of Barton 2 Hen. III.

Jeoffry de la Grave held one yard-land in Upton 5 Hen. III. by the ſervice of attending on the king in his wars againſt Wales, with bow and arrows, forty days at his own coſt, and afterwards at the coſt of the king.

William de Kingſham held two acres of land in Upton, by the ſervice of guarding the door of the king's ſteward, 5 Hen. III.

Robert le Savage, who had a great eſtate in this place, in Twigworth and Kingſholm, was ſeiſed of Barton court 45 Hen. III. Walter Wither held it 54 Hen. III. John Muſgroſe was ſeiſed of this place and of Longford 3 Ed. I. Ralph de Waleſſworth held it 8 Ed. I.

The caſtle and bertone and tyne of Gloceſter paid an annual rent of 110l. 27 Ed. I. Which rent was the ſame year ſettled on queen Margaret, in part of her dowery.

Robert Maell, and Cicely his wife, were ſeiſed of a mill, and of one acre and an half of arable, and of two acres of meadow, in Barton near Gloceſter, 2 Ed. I.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Barton, and of ſix plow-tillages, 17 Ed. III.

King Edward the Third gave lands in King's Barton, with fiſheries in Minſterworth and Duny, to the monaſtery of Gloceſter, in exchange for other lands.

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was ſeiſed of the manor of King's Barton 3 Hen. VI.

Lands in Barton Abbey, and the firſt feeding of the meadow called Pully-Mead, and the tithes of the ſame, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 Hen. VIII.

A portion of tithes in St. Mary de Load in Barton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to the chapter of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII.

Other tithes in Barton Abbots did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

The manor of Barton Abbey was granted to the city of Gloceſter 34 Hen. VIII.

Lands in Barton Abbots were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple in truſt 35 Hen. VIII.

Other lands therein were granted to Robert Thornhill and Leonard Warcop 38 Hen. VIII.

Lands called Bord Land, parcel of the manor of Barton Abbots, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple in truſt 35 Hen. VIII.

The manor of Barton Abbots was granted to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to his heirs male, 5 Mariæ, late Gloceſter abbey.

This place did belong to the crown in the year 1608; it now belongs to the corporation of the city of Gloceſter: it is of a conſiderable yearly value, and is famous for a great cheeſe-fair, kept yearly on the ſeventeenth of September, which generally ſets the price of cheeſe for the whole year in all the neighbouring parts.

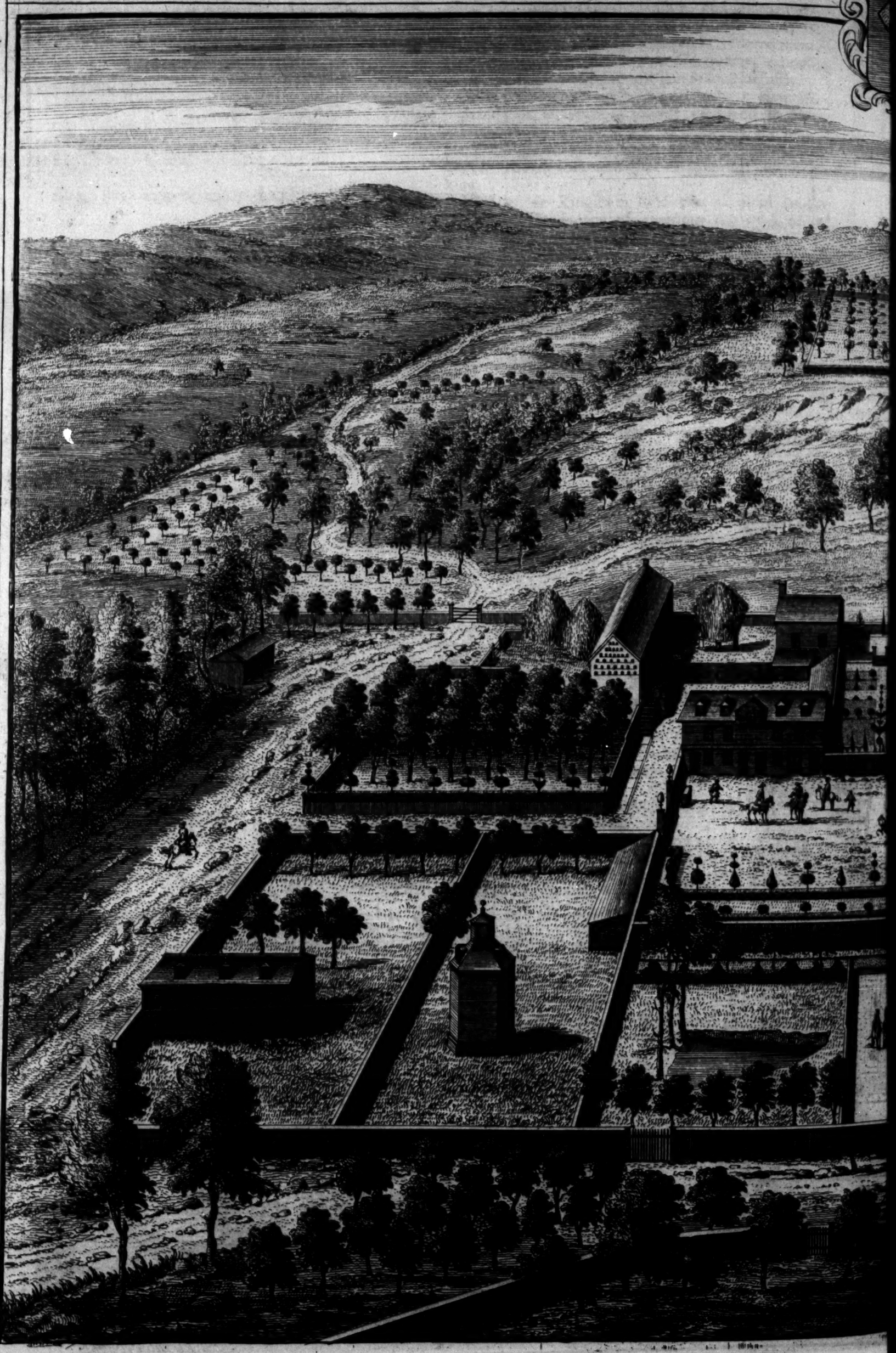
There are ſeventy houſes in this place, and about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 13 / Burials - - 12

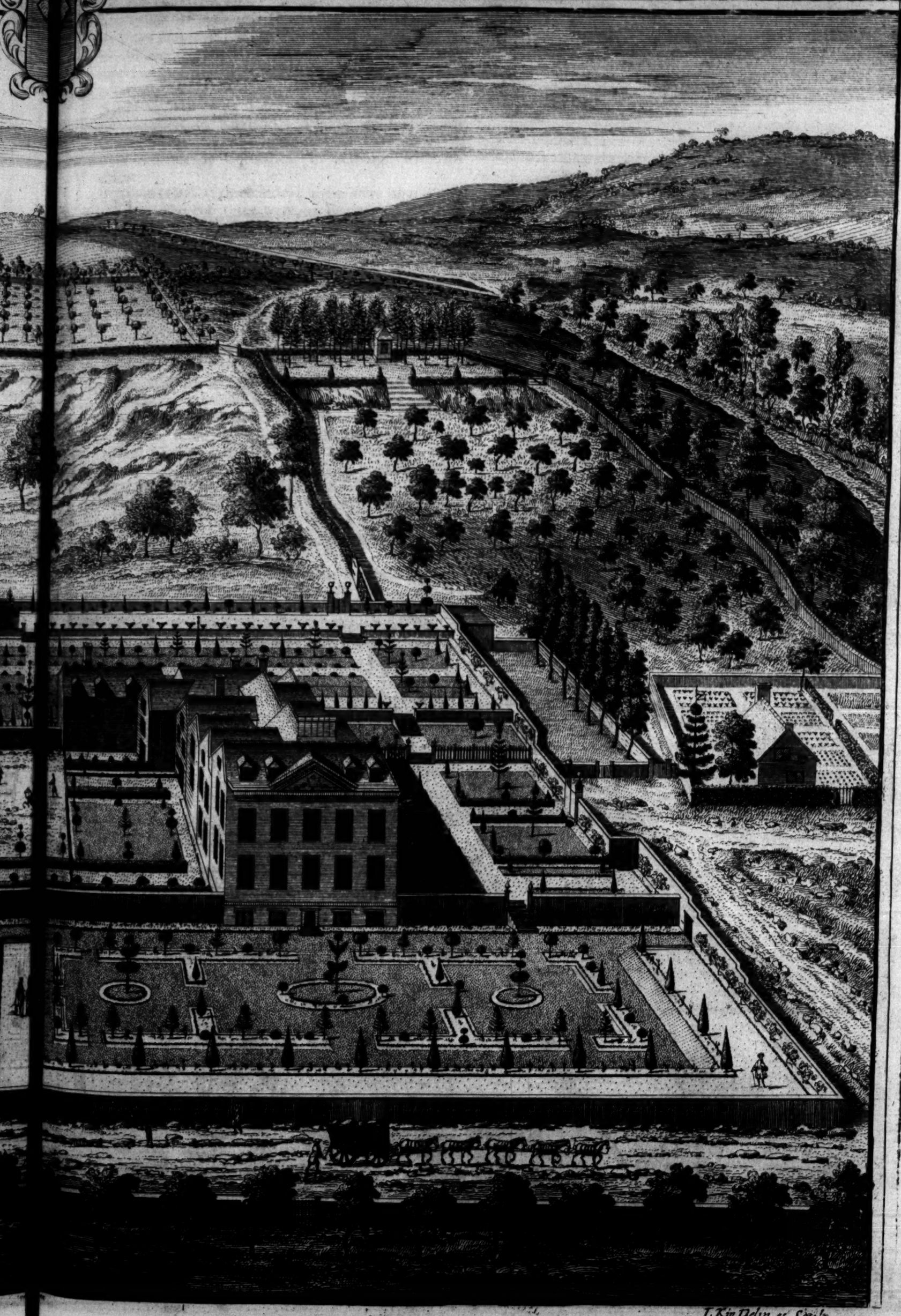
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	065	13	04
	1694 To the land-tax	186	10	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	010	08	00

BATTES-

Battsford the Seat of



Richard Freeman Esq



I. Kip Delin et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

BATTESFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftsgate hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Campden, four miles north from Stow, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Briſmer a Saxon was ſeiſed of Batsford before the "Norman conqueſt; it was then called Beckſhore, and "lay in the hundred of Wetelac, which hundred is "now comprehended in the upper part of Kiftſgate "hundred. King William the Conqueror gave this "manor to Walter de Lacy, who had aſſiſted him in "the conqueſt of England. Walter de Lacy gave "this, and fifteen other mannors in Gloceſterſhire, "unto Ansfrid de Cormeiles, in marriage with his "neice.

"It was taxed at three hides; there were nine plow-"tillages, whereof three were in demean: it yielded "8l. yearly in king Edward's reign; it yielded only "6l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

From Ansfrid it deſcended to his ſon and heir Richard de Cormeiles, who died 23 Hen. II. and Walter de Cormeiles, his ſon and heir, ſucceeded him, who left three daughters coheireſſes, Margaret, Albreda and Sybil. Margaret de Cormeiles held Begſoure 10 Hen. III.

Hugh Giffard, a younger brother to Elias Giffard of Brimsfield, married Sybil the youngeſt daughter, and had the manor of Beckſhore with others aſſigned to him for her ſhare. He was made conſtable of the tower of London 20 Hen. III. Walter de Giffard was their ſon and heir; but he dying without iſſue, Golefry Giffard his brother ſucceeded him, and died ſeiſed of this eſtate 19 Ed. I. Geofry Giffard, or Golefry, ſon and heir of Golefry, was ſeiſed of Beckſhore 9 Ed. III. and the ſame year purchaſed a charter of free warren therein.

Elias de Beckſhore purchaſed lands in Blackholnel of his brother John, 2 Joh.

Richard Thurgreen was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Beckſhore, and of divers lands in that place, and died and left them to Joan his only daughter and heireſs, who was married to Thomas Hoddington; which Thomas, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of the advowſon and lands to the uſe of themſelves, in ſpecial tail, the remainder to Thomas the ſon of Alexander de Beckford, 14 Ric. II.

Tithes in Batesford did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, which, after the diſſolution, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

Lands called Monk-Meadow, in Batesford, did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

John Croker, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He left three daughters coheireſſes, from whom are deſcended ſir Chriſtopher Hales of Coventry, Pye of Faringdon, eſq. and Hugh Barker of Berkſhire, who at preſent enjoy that eſtate.

Richard Freeman, eſq. has a very handſome pleaſant ſeat in this pariſh, and a great eſtate. He is deſcended of an ancient family, which has long reſided in this place. John Freeman was owner thereof in the reign of Henry the Seventh, from whom it has lineally deſcended through ſeven generations to the preſent poſſeſſor; all which have been juſtly eſteemed in their country. His grandfather Richard Freeman, ſon of Thomas, married Margaret daughter of Rutter of Quinton, eſq. His father John Freeman, ſon of Richard, married Anne daughter of Croft of Sutton. Richard Freeman, the preſent perſon, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Anthony Keck, one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal in the reign of king William the Third. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Marſhall, eſq. of Sellaby, in the county of Durham. He was made lord chief baron in the court of Exchequer in Ireland, in the year 1706. His eminent merit ſoon advanced him to be lord high chancellor, and to be one of the lords juſtices to govern that kingdom in the abſence of the lord lieutenant. Theſe great preferments were not his own ſeeking; his great prudence, integrity and moderation, claimed ſo high a ſtation.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 140l. a year: Chriſt-church college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Wilſon is the preſent incumbent.

This pariſh was under the peculiar juriſdiction of Blockley in Worceſterſhire, where they formerly buried; and the inhabitants do ſtill pay mortuaries to the vicaridge of that place.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Joh. Chamberlain,	- - - - - - - - - - -
- - - - -	Purefoy,	- - - - - - - - - - -
1598	Henry Cook,	Mary Sheldon,
- - -	Thomas Eaſon,	Thomas Harrington, eſq.
- - -	Joh. Eaſon,	John Hales, eſq.
1689	Joh. Wilſon,	Anthony Samback, eſq.

No land in this pariſh is tithe-free.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	13	03	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	06	04½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	05

The church is ſmall, and was formerly called the Chapel of Beckford.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable; moſt of it was incloſed above one hundred years ſince, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and a glebe ſet out for the parſon, with the moſt conveniency near the parſonage-houſe, worth 80l. a year. A ſmall brook runs into the Evenlode, which riſeth near this place. The pariſh is in great part bounded by Worceſterſhire, and reaches to the four-ſhire ſtone, where four counties meet.

There are eleven houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 2

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	108	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax	093	18	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	018	06	00

BAUNTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, one mile diſtant north from Cirenceſter, ſix miles weſt from Fairford, and fourteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Bolli held Baudintone in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor; Goisfrid Oveleteile held it in the reign "of king William the Conquerour: it was taxed at two "hides and one yard-land; there were three plow-til-"lages, and eight acres of meadow: it paid a yearly "rent of 40s. in both reigns.

"Edric Retel held Baudintone in Cirenceſter hun-"dred, in the reign of king Edward; Edrick Retell "the ſon held it in the reign of king William: it was "taxed at three hides and three yard-lands; there "were three plow-tillages, whereof two were in "demean; there were fifteen acres of meadow; and it "paid a yearly rent of 60s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Baudintone was held of Hugh de Audeley earl of Gloceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 Ed. III.

Baudinton was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III.

Robert Playne and others, for the church of Cirenceſter, were ſeiſed of the manor of Baudintone 6 Ric. II.

Baudinton was held of Hugh earl of Stafford, by half a fee, 10 Ric. II. The ſame was ſo held of Thomas

earl of Stafford 16 Ric. II. The ſame was held in like manor of William, brother and heir of Thomas earl of Stafford, 22 Ric. II.

William Notingham levied a fine of lands in Baunton, to the uſe of himſelf in ſpecial tail, 20 Hen. VI.

This manor formerly belonged to the family of the Georges, who were long owners of an eſtate in this place, which came to them by the marriage of William George with Catherine daughter and coheireſs of Robert de Pennington, 3 Ed. II. and hath continued in that family four hundred years. They became lords of the manor upon the diſſolution of the abbey of Cirenceſter. Chriſtopher George married Anne daughter of Robert Strange of Cirenceſter. Robert George, ſon and heir of Chriſtopher, married Margaret daughter of Edward Oldſworth, eſq. and was ſucceeded by John George his brother, who was eminent for his loyalty in the Great Rebellion, and ſerved in parliament, as burgeſs of Cirenceſter, in the reigns of king Charles the Firſt and king Charles the Second. He died 1675, leaving an only daughter married to Richard Whitmore of Slaughter, eſq. but he ſettled the manor of Baunton on his nephews. William George, his ſurviving nephew, ſold it to Thomas Maſter of Cirenceſter, eſq. whoſe ſon Thomas Maſter is the preſent lord of the manor.

Lands in Baunton did belong to the Knights Hoſpitalers, and were granted to John Walters and Thomas Carpenter 1 Mar.

Tithes in Baunton, belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to George Johnſon and Edward Boſtock, in truſt for Thomas Erſkin viſcount Fenton, 5 Jac.

John Pain of Baudinton, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands therein to the uſe of themſelves, in tail ſpecial, 11 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is an impropriation worth 10l. a year to the curate: Thomas Maſter, eſq. is patron; Mr. Poulton is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation belongs to Thomas Maſter, eſq. it formerly belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter.

Pentecoſtals - - 4d. ½.

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple. A burial-place was conſecrated 1625, by Dr. Godfry Goodman biſhop of Gloceſter, at the requeſt of John George, eſq. then lord of the manor.

This pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Churn runs from hence to Cirenceſter.

There are eighteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeventy inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid, -	017	04	08
	1694	To the land-tax, -	021	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax, -	005	08	00

BECFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Tibbleſton, four miles diſtant north-weſt from Winchcomb, four miles north-eaſt from Tewkſbury, and twelve miles north from Gloceſter: it is ſo called from the Daniſh word *Bece*, which ſignifies a Brook.

"Rotleſca, tenant of king Edward the Confeſſor, "held Beceford in the hundred of Tetboldeſton: it "was taxed at eleven hides; there were thirty-three "plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean. Earl "William held it in the reign of king William the "Conquerour; he joined Eſtone to Beceford, and "made one mannor of them both, which paid a yearly "rent of 30l. Earl William gave the tithes and ad-"vowſon of this place to the abbey of Cormeile in Nor-"mandy." Domeſday Book.

There was a priory in this place, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Martin and St. Barbara in Normandy; it was founded by Robert Fitz-Alan. This priory was ſeiſed of the manor of Beckford, Aſton and Grafton, 56 Hen. III.

William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was ſeiſed of a manor in Beckford, with free-warren and court-leet, 15 Ed. I.

The prior of Beckford held the manor of Beckford, with court-leet and waifs, 15 Ed. I. and his right was allowed the ſame year in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

King Edward the Third, upon his wars with France, had the eſtates of all the priories in England, as were cells to monaſteries in France, granted to him in parliament, 10 Ed. III. A. D. 1336; whereupon he let out theſe priories to farm, with all their lands and tenements. This manor was granted to Richard Cheyney for life by king Richard the Second. The priory was afterwards totally ſuppreſſed in the year 1414, 2 Hen. V. when all other alien monaſteries in England were ſuppreſſed by act of parliament, and the lands belonging to this priory were granted to Eaton college by king Henry the Sixth.

Sir John Cheyney was ſeiſed of the manor of Beckford, and of Grafton and Aſhton, 8 Hen. V. Margaret, the widow of ſir John Cheyney, was ſeiſed of the manor of Beckford 16 Hen. VI.

The manor of Beckford was granted to the college of Eaton 22 and 23 Hen. VI. it was afterwards granted to the college of Fotheringhay 2 Ed. IV.

The manor and park of Beckford, which lately belonged to the college of Fotheringhay, with the advowſon of the vicaridge, were granted to ſir Richard Lee 1 Ed. VI.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Grafton did alſo belong to the college of Fotheringhay, and were granted to ſir Richard Rich 1 Ed. VI.

John Wakeman, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Benedict Wakeman, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, and of the hundred of Tibleſton. He is deſcended from the ancient family of the Wakemans of Drayton in Worceſterſhire; he keeps a court-leet, and has a very handſome large ſeat near the church.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a vicaridge worth 80l. a year: Benedict Wakeman, eſq. is patron; Mr. Lun is the preſent incumbent.

The church and advowſon were given to the abbey of Cormeile in Normandy, by king Henry the Firſt.

Mr. Wakeman has the tithes of Grafton, Becford and Didcot, and is impropriator. Mr. Morris has the tithes of Bangrove. The whole are worth 120l. yearly.

The impropriator pays to the vicar eight quarter of wheat, ſix quarter of oats, four quarter of barley, and 8l. in money, yearly, at All-hollantide, Eaſter and Whitſuntide.

The tithes of Bangrove pay 40s. yearly to the crown.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1573 Ger. Carrington,	Archbiſhop of Canterbury,
1576 Ger. Carrington,	Queen Elizabeth,
1577 Ralph Widder,	Humphry Conningſby, eſq.
1588 Ric. Perincheſe,	Nicholas Tracy,
1593 Will. Blackwell,	John Wakeman,
- - - Edward Warrin,	- - - - - - -
1674 James Badger,	Jonathan Blackwall, eſq.
1677 Labens Lun,	Benedict Wakeman, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	16	18	10
Tenths - - - - - -	01	13	08½
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - -	00	04	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church hath an handſome high tower in the middle, with pinnacles, and an handſome veſtry on the north ſide of the chancel, lately well repaired. The church is dedicated to St. Barbara, who is ſaid to be born of noble, but heathen parents, in the city Nicomedia.

media. Many miracles were reported of her. She was martyred under the emperor Maxentius.

There is an inſcription, on a grave-ſtone in the body of the church, in memory of William Roberts: he died 1612.

An inſcription in the chancel, in braſs, in memory of John Moris of Bangrove, who died 1686. Another for John Morris who died 1703.

A large inſcription on an handſome monument in marble, over the veſtry-door, in memory of Richard Wakeman, eſq. He died 1662.

The land called the Church-Land is given to the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable. The river Caran riſes in this place, and runs into the Avon near Tewkſbury.

There are four tythings in this pariſh. 1. Beckford, containing thirty-four families. 2. Grafton, containing ſixteen families. 3. Bengrave, containing four families. Adam de Ardeen held lands in Bengrave 56 Hen. III. Thomas Roberts died ſeiſed of lands in Bengrove 11 Car. I. which deſcended to Thomas his ſon then eight years old. 4. Dedcot, which hath only one houſe. Lands in Didcot, in Beckford, did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Richard Tracy 36 Hen. VIII.

There are fifty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 7 / Burials - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	093	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax	130	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	028	02	00

CHARTERS concerning the Priory of BECKFORD.

The CHARTER of King HENRY the Second, reciting and confirming their ſeveral Grants.

HENRY king of England, duke of Normandy and Acquitain, and earl of Anjoue, to archbiſhops, &c. Know ye, that I have granted, and do by this preſent charter confirm, to the church of St. Martin and St. Barbara of Eſchaiolet, and to the canons ſerving God in that place in perpetual alms, whatſoever has been legally given unto them.

The GIFT of RAVELLE Chamberlain of NORMANDY.

HE gives, in the valley of Glouceſter, all the manor of Becheford and of Aſhton, out of which he reſerved nothing to himſelf, but their defence and protection out of love to God. Witneſs Thomas chancelour, Richard de Humet conſtable, Richard de Luci, at Roan.

The CHARTER of King HENRY the Sixth concerning the Foundation and Endowment of EATON-COLLEGE near WINDSOR.

THE king to all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, &c. grants, &c. to the king's college of Our Lady, by Eaton beſides Windſor, 53l. 6s. 8d. in rent iſſuing yearly out of the mannor of Beckford, otherwiſe called the Priory of Beckford, in the county of Gloſter, payable by the hands of John Beauchamp, knight, his heirs and aſſigns, tenants of the ſaid mannor of Beckford, otherwiſe called the Priory of Beckford, from and after the death of Robert Roos, knight, who holds the ſame for term of his life, by a former grant from us.

Witneſs the king, at his caſtle of Windſor, the twenty-fifth day of March.

BERKELEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, to which it gives name, four miles diſtant weſt from Durſley, five miles north from Thornbury, and fifteen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from *Berk*, ſignifying a Birch-tree, and *Leas*, which ſignifies a Paſture.

There was an ancient famous nunnery in this place in the time of the Saxons, to which this large manor did belong. Who was the founder, and in what age, is unknown; but the account of its diſſolution will always be remarkable in hiſtory. The potent earl Godwin, earl of Kent, had engroſſed all power in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, and had poſſeſſed himſelf of many great eſtates: he caſt his eye upon this fruitful manor, and ſacrilegiouſly contrives to bereave the nuns, and procure it for himſelf. He accompliſhes his wicked deſign in this manner: he had a nephew, a beautiful youth, and of an agreeable addreſs, whom he takes with him in his journey from Gloceſter to Briſtol; and when they arrived at Berkeley, the youth is inſtructed to feign himſelf ſick, and by that means is left behind, in lodgings within the nunnery. The youth ſucceeds in what his uncle had plotted, and grows too familiar with divers of the nuns, and with the abbeſs herſelf, who proves with child to the ſcandal of that nunnery. Earl Godwin ſoon acquaints devout king Edward of the horrid wickedneſs of thoſe nuns, which is found to be true upon a legal inquiſition: the king therefore ſeiſes their lands, and grants them to earl Godwin; and ſo his villainy proſpered according to his firſt intentions.

The earl left Goda his wife to reſide at Berkeley; but ſhe being ſenſible how unjuſtly it was obtained was troubled in conſcience, and refuſed to be maintained out of the revenues of this place; and therefore Woodcheſter, a manor in the neighbourhood, was aſſigned for her ſubſiſtence.

But the wickedneſs of this earl did not long proſper: for the large fruitful iſle, ſince known by the name of Godwin Sands, being part of his poſſeſſions, was irrecoverably ſwallowed up in the ſea, and he and his whole family were not long after rooted out of the kingdom.

William the Conqueror had now obtained the crown, and rewards Roger a Norman with this manor, who thereupon takes upon him the name of Roger de Berkeley.

It was a manor of very large extent; moſt of the towns in that hundred, and many towns in other places of the county, were depending on it; near thirty pariſhes did belong to this manor. "It was "taxed at one hundred and ſixty hides; there were "about three hundred plow-tillages, and it paid a "yearly rent of 170l." Cambden's Britannia.

This firſt Roger de Berkeley was a great benefactor to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard, and afterwards, in the year 1091, became a ſhorn monk therein; and having no iſſue, this manor of Berkeley deſcended to William de Berkeley his nephew and heir, who gave to the abbey of Tintern in Monmouthſhire divers lands called Kingſwood, to the intent that the abbey ſhould found a monaſtery in that place for monks of the Ciſtertian order, which grant was confirmed by Maud the empreſs. William was ſucceeded by Roger de Berkeley his ſon and heir. This Roger was barbarouſly and perfidiouſly uſed by Walter brother of Milo earl of Hereford, and violently ejected out of his caſtle of Berkeley. Roger de Berkeley the younger, ſon and heir of the laſt, was reſtored to the barony of Durſley by king Henry the Second; but that king gives the manor of Berkeley to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the preſent earl of Berkeley.

The family of the Berkeleys is derived from Hard-

ing,

ing, a younger ſon of the king of Denmark: others write that this Harding was the ſon of Ednothus, of an ancient and noble family of the Saxons, eminent in the days of Edward the Confeſſor, who married a daughter of the king of Denmark, by whom he had this Harding. He had great wealth, and was mayor and governor of Briſtol. He held the manor of Wheatenhurſt of earl Brictrick in mortgage. His wife's name was Livida, by whom he had iſſue, Robert, Nicholas, Elias, Jurden and Maurice; and three daughters, Agnes, Maud, and Cicely the wife of Hugh de Haſelee. He died at Briſtol, 16 Hen. I. 1116, and was buried there.

Robert Fitz-Harding was eldeſt ſon of Harding, and was likewiſe mayor and governor of Briſtol, and had a grant of the manor of Bitton from king Henry the Second, with lands in Berkeley, of the yearly value of 100l. He aſſiſted king Henry the Second with great ſupplies of money in his wars againſt king Stephen; but Roger, lord of Durſley and of Berkeley, took part on the other ſide; wherefore king Henry confiſcated his eſtate, and gave the barony of Berkeley to Robert Fitz-Harding, and at the interceſſion of friends reſtored the barony of Durſley to Roger the former lord. But the lord of Durſley continued a violent hatred againſt the lord of Berkeley, for depriving him of his inheritance, until the king interpoſed, and in the preſence of many nobles made a counter-match between Maurice ſon of the lord Berkeley, and Alice a daughter of the lord Durſley; and another match between the heir of the lord Durſley, and Helena daughter of the lord Berkeley. And it was mutually agreed that Alice ſhould have 20l. a year in land, of the fee of Berkeley, for her dowry; and Helena was to have the manor of Siſton aſſigned to her in dower; whereupon all right in the barony of Berkeley was voluntarily releaſed by the lord Durſley. The original writings on this occaſion are ſtill extant in the family.

This lord was founder of the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol, in the reign of king Stephen, 1148, and afterwards became a canon therein, which at the diſſolution of monaſteries was certified to be of the value of 767l. 15s. 3d. a year; and it is now the preſent maintenance of the biſhop and prebends of Briſtol.

Newland, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, wrote the hiſtory of the family of the Berkeleys. He lived in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, 1408.

This lord alſo repaired and enlarged the caſtle of Berkeley; which place, in the records of this time, is called the Honour of Berkeley. The manor of Berkeley, in the time of Roger lord Durſley, paid a fee-farm rent to the king of 500l. 17s. 2d. which ſhews the greatneſs of that eſtate; and the lands at this day held of that manor are eſteemed to be worth 30,000l. a year. Robert lord Berkeley took his place as peer 1 Hen. II. he married Eva daughter of Godiva, who was daughter to Robert duke of Normandy, and ſiſter to William the Conqueror. She founded a religious houſe called the Magdalens, near Briſtol, and was prioreſs thereof. He had iſſue, Henry, Maurice, Robert who had great poſſeſſions, and was baron of Were near Axbridge in Somerſetſhire, and Nicholas: he had alſo two daughters, Helena married to the heir of the lord Durſley, and Aldena married to Kingſcot of Kingſcot. He died 16 Hen. II. 1170. aged ſeventy-five years, and lies buried in his own monaſtery of St. Auguſtin in Briſtol.

Maurice lord Berkeley, ſon of Robert, gave a fine of 1000 marks to king Henry the Second, for confirmation of the grant of Berkeley: he fortified the caſtle, and took in ſome part of the church-yard; for which the abbot of St. Auguſtin proſecuted him with church cenſures, and by their ingratitude alienated his affections from them. He was the firſt of them who dwelt at Berkeley, and took the name of Berkeley, and left off the name of Harding. He confirmed the manors of Beverſton and Kingſweſton to his brother Robert, and gave the manors of Hill and Nympsfield to his brother Nicholas. He founded two hoſpitals, one at Lorwing between Berkeley and Durſley, the other of the Holy Trinity at Long-Bridge. He married Alice the daughter of Roger lord of Durſley: his iſſue were Robert, Thomas, Maurice, William, Henry and Richard. The two laſt went into Scotland with William king of Scotland, when he returned from being a priſoner in England; and they became the anceſtors of many eminent families in Scotland, Ireland and France. He had an only daughter married to Giffard. He died 1 Ric. I. 1189, and lies buried at Brantford near London; to which church he had been a good benefactor.

Robert, the ſecond of that name, was the ſon of Maurice. He purchaſed a charter of fairs in his manor of Berkeley 1 John. He was a great benefactor to publick charities. He had a grant of the cuſtody of the foreſt of Alweſton, lying between Berkeley and Briſtol, 15 Joh. He went in perſon with king John into the wars in France. He and the reſt of the nobles had been much oppreſſed by king John's demanding large ſums of them, for renewing of charters, for eſcuage, and for other ſervices, and by his frequent requiring their attendance on him in his wars; wherefore this lord, with the reſt, take up arms againſt the king, and force him to ſign a charter in Runny Mead near Stains, and to confirm their liberties and privileges. King John afterwards diſannuls this charter by the approbation of the pope, and purſues theſe barons, and lays waſte their lands, amongſt which this lord was a great ſufferer. This lord, and the reſt of the barons, invite Lewis the French king's ſon into England, and ſwear allegiance to him; but king John defends his right, and ſeiſes on Berkeley caſtle, and all the poſſeſſions of this lord; only the manor of Cam was allowed for the maintenance of Julian his wife 18 Joh. Towards the end of this king's reign he ſues for pardon, and was admitted upon hard terms. Henry the Third, an infant, ſucceeds to the crown; and this lord again ſues for pardon, and with much difficulty procures ſome better terms, and had all his eſtate reſtored to him, except the caſtle and town of Berkeley, paying a fine of 966l. and one mark 1 Hen. III. though the earl of Pembroke, who managed the king's affairs, was uncle to his lady. His firſt wife was Julian daughter of William de Pontlarch, and niece to the great earl of Pembroke, who was earl marſhal of England, and protector to king Henry the Third. His ſecond wife was Luci, who ſurvived him, and had Wotton and Slimbridge in part of her jointure, and was afterwards married to Hugh de Gournay. He had no iſſue. He was a devout man, and did many pious works. He built the hoſpital of St. Catherine's at Bedmiſter near Briſtol. He died 4 Hen. III. 1220, and was buried in the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol.

Thomas lord Berkeley was brother to the laſt. King Henry the Third lodged ſeveral nights in Berkeley caſtle, which was in the king's hands. This lord prudently complies with the king's will, and gets a reſtitution of all his eſtate 8 Hen. III. He married Joan daughter of ſir Ralph de Somery, lord of Campden: he had iſſue, Maurice, Thomas, Robert, Henry, William, who having offended the king was obliged to enter himſelf a Knight Templer, and ſo was honourably baniſhed: his youngeſt ſon's name was Richard. His daughters were Margaret, married to ſir Anſelm Baſſet in Somerſetſhire, and Iſabel. He died ſeventy-ſix years old, 28 Hen. III. 1243. he lies buried at the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol. He was owner of the manors of Wotton, Cam, Cowley, Hurſt, Alkington and Hinton.

Maurice the Second was ſon to the laſt lord, and was accompanying king Henry the Third in his laſt wars in Gaſcony, at his father's death. He entertained the king at Berkeley, and attended the king, with the reſt of the nobles, againſt the Welſh, and ſerved ſixteen times in perſon in the king's wars. He married Iſabel, natural daughter of Richard earl of Cornwal, and king of the Romans, who was brother to king Henry; notwithſtanding

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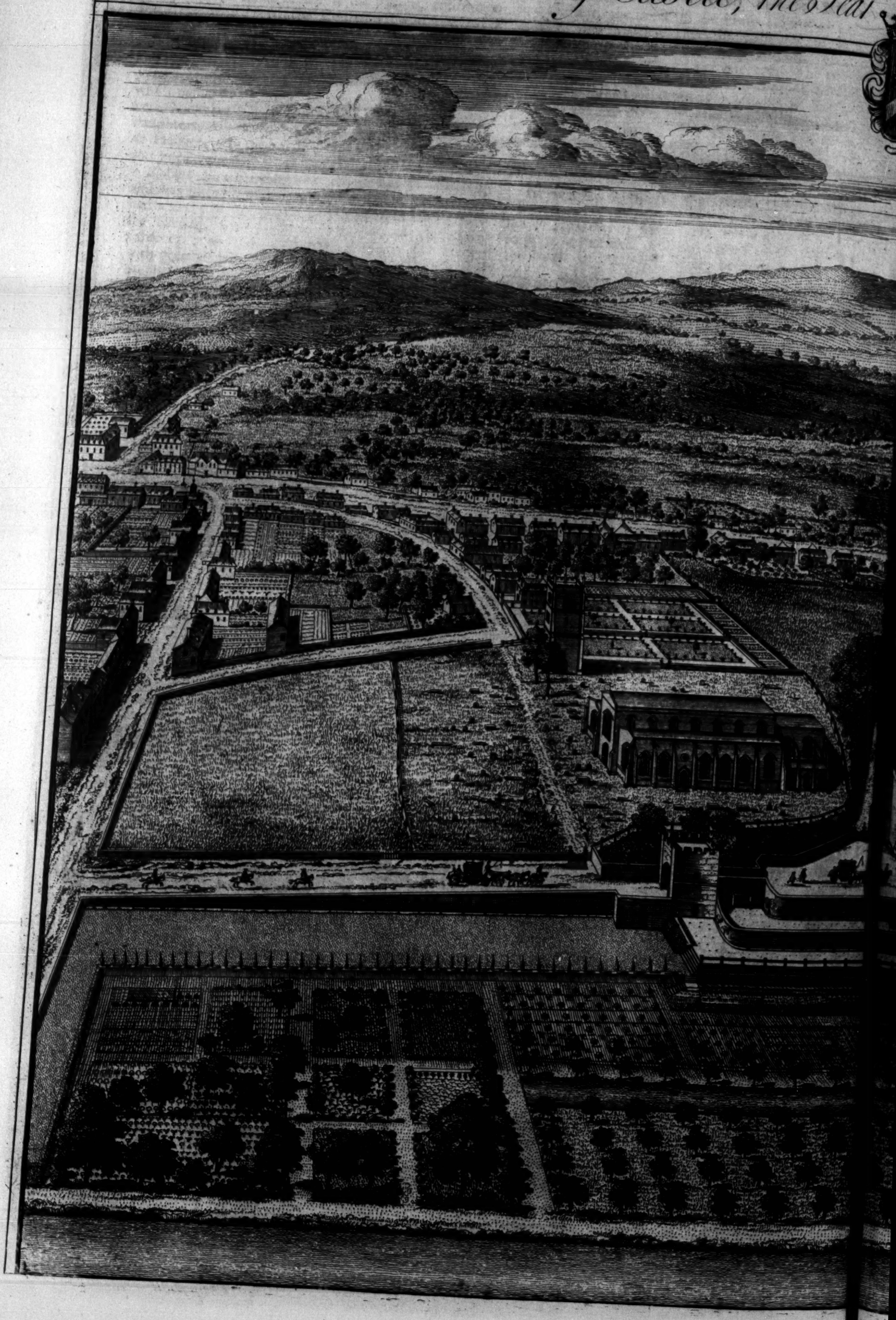
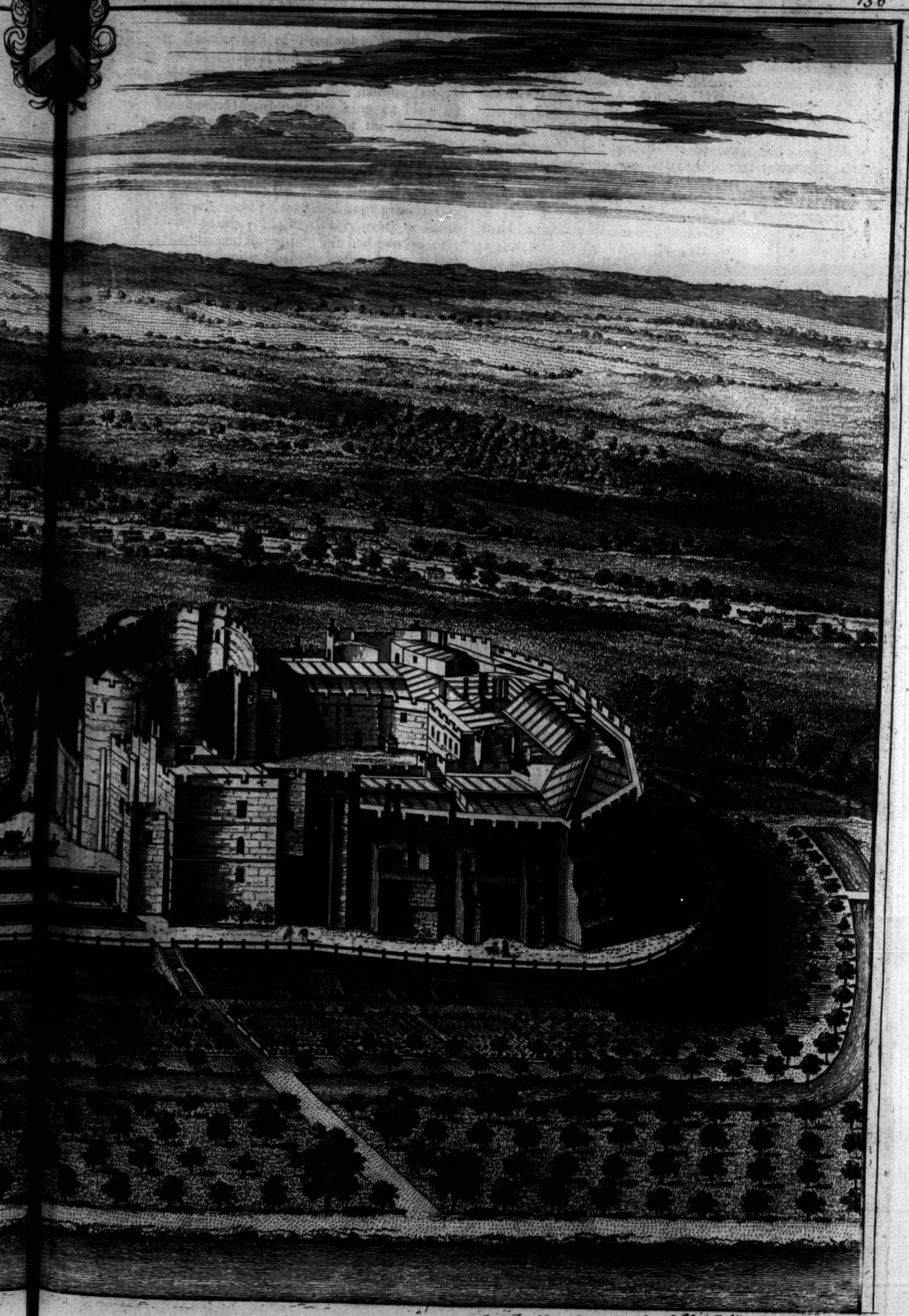
Berkley Castle, the Seat



of the Earl of Berkley.



I. Kip Delin et Sculp

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notwithſtanding which, this lord afterwards adhered to the rebellious barons; wherefore his manor of Berkeley was ſeiſed into the king's hands, and the king does otherwiſe provide for the maintenance of Iſabel his niece, who was reduced to diſtreſs. His ſecond wife was Iſabel the daughter of Maurice de Creoun, a great baron in Lincolnſhire, and of Iſabel his wife, ſiſter to William de Valence earl of Pembroke, by whom he had iſſue, Maurice ſlain at Inſt before his father's death, Thomas, Robert whoſe grand-child was married to Yate of Arlingham, Simon, and one daughter named Maud. He obtained pardon of the king 55 Hen. III. and died 9 Ed. I. 1281, ſeiſed of the barony of Berkeley, which he held by the ſervice of three knights fees, and was buried in the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol.

Thomas the ſecond was ſon of the laſt lord Maurice. He was a wiſe provident perſon, and kept great part of his eſtate in his hands. He kept very exact accounts with all his bailiffs and ſtewards. He had two hundred attendants in his family, beſides huſbandmen, which were called Knights, Eſquires, Yeomen, Grooms, Pages. The wages of an eſquire was 3d. ½ a day, a horſe, and two ſuits of furred clothes; and 1d. ½ a day for a boy to wait on him. He was at the battle of Eveſham, where Simon de Montfort, the great earl of Leiceſter, was ſlain.

A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt this lord 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth his claim of markets and fairs in this manor of Berkeley, and his right to the hundred of Berkeley, with divers other privileges, who pleaded a grant from king Henry the Second, which was allowed. At the ſame time a *Quo Warranto* iſſued out againſt the abbot of St. Auguſtine's in Briſtol, to ſet forth his title to the court-leet in Berkeley.

This Thomas lord Berkeley had a confirmation of markets and fairs, and other liberties, in Berkeley and Berkeley Harneſs, 4 Ed. II. He was at moſt battles in king Edward the Firſt's reign, in France, Scotland and Wales, and was conſtable and general of a great army led into France: he took his ſons with him into the army. Whoever went with the king to his wars, had writs of protection from all ſuits in the mean time. He was conſtituted one of the plenipotentiary commiſſioners for treating of peace between king Edward the Firſt and the king of France 24 Ed. I. and was one of the three ambaſſadors to the pope 35 Ed. I.

This lord was taken priſoner at the fatal battle of Bannock's Burrough in Scotland. His ſon Maurice is made a baron in the life-time of his father. This lord Thomas went into the field twenty-eight times. The barons and this lord procured the ſtatute of Entails, which turned to their diſadvantage, by depriving them of their ſervices. Theſe barons did likewiſe procure the ſtatute of Mortmain. His wife was Jane daughter of William de Ferrers earl of Derby: his iſſue by her was Maurice, Thomas anceſtor to the Berkeleys of Wimondham in Leiceſterſhire, and James made biſhop of Exeter: his daughters were Iſabel and Margaret. He died aged 76 years, ſeiſed of the caſtle and hundred of Berkeley, 15 Ed. II. 1321, and lies buried at the monaſtery of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol.

Maurice the third was ſon of the laſt lord Thomas. He had a ſon at fourteen years old. He was made governor of Gloceſter 6 Ed. II. and governor of Berwick when the Scots were a terror to England 8 Ed. II. He was alſo made juſtice of South-Wales 9 Ed. II. having all the caſtles therein committed to his cuſtody. The next year he raiſed one thouſand foot out of thoſe parts, and two hundred foot out of the Foreſt of Dean, for the king's ſervice. He was made high ſteward of the duchy of Aquitain, and a baron, in his father's life, 13 Ed. II. At his return from Aquitain he joins with other lords againſt the Spencers, and laid waſte all the eſtates of both the Spencers, and at the next parliament cauſed them to be baniſhed. A manuſcript act of parliament recites that the barons took away from Spencer the ſon ſixty breeding mares, and one thouſand beaſts beſides their young; and that they took from the father twenty-eight thouſand ſheep, two thouſand two hundred beaſts, two thouſand ſwine, &c. forty tons of wine, and ſix hundred muttons in the larder. The Spencers were called back within a year, by another act of parliament, and their opponents are declared traitors. This lord Maurice, with other lords, came to the king under ſafe conduct, and notwithſtanding was ſeiſed and committed to Wallingford caſtle, and all his eſtates were every where forfeited. His firſt wife was Eve daughter of the lord Zouch, by whom he had iſſue, Thomas and Maurice, which Maurice was anceſtor to the Berkeleys of Stoke-Giffard in Gloceſterſhire, and of the Berkeleys of Bruton in Somerſetſhire, and of the Berkeleys of Boy-court in Kent. This Maurice the ſon, having taken part againſt the Spencers and king Edward the Second, was afterwards well rewarded, by king Edward the Third, with divers large grants of lands in ſeveral counties. He had a grant, 11 Ed. III. of the inheritance of the manors of King's Stanly, Rockhampton, Wallis and Stoke-Giffard, which is the preſent ſeat of John Berkeley, eſq. who is the heir of this Maurice in a lineal deſcent. Theſe ſeveral above-mentioned manors came to the crown by the rebellion of John Giffard. This Maurice the ſon had alſo a grant of the inheritance of the caſtle and manor of Brimpsfield 13 Ed. III. Thomas de Bradeſtone was his inſeparable companion, and both of them were made bannerets 15 Ed. III. This Maurice, the ſon of the lord Maurice, was alſo made one of the plenipotentiary commiſſioners to treat of peace with France 17 Ed. III. He died at the ſiege of Calais. Other ſons of this lord Maurice were John, anceſtor to the Berkeleys of Shropſhire, and Eudo and Peter, both bred up divines, but died young. His ſecond wife was Iſabel daughter of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, by whom he had no iſſue. This lord died a priſoner in Wallingford caſtle 19 Ed. II. 1326. He was firſt buried there, but his body was afterwards removed to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine.

Thomas the third was ſon to the laſt lord Maurice. He was impriſoned at the ſame time with his father, and was not releaſed until the queen and Mortimer took up arms againſt the king. This lord had reſtitution of his lands 1 Ed. III. which had been forfeited by his joining in rebellion with Thomas earl of Lancaſter; and he had Berkeley caſtle reſtored to him when the queen's army marched from Gloceſter that way. The king was taken priſoner, and committed to the cuſtody of this lord Berkeley, and by his contrivance murthered in the caſtle of Berkeley, though he prudently abſented himſelf at the time, and pretended to be ſick; yet he protected the murtherers, and ſent preſent notice thereof to the queen, and to Mortimer, whoſe daughter he had married. He was allowed 100s. a day for the king's maintenance whilſt he was priſoner. He entertains the queen and Mortimer the ſame year in his caſtle of Berkeley, where her huſband had been murthered. He was however thought to treat king Edward the Second too courteouſly, and was therefore commanded to deliver his caſtle and royal priſoner to John lord Maltravers and Thomas Gourney, which he doth accordingly, and retireth to his manor-houſe of Bradley, and was therefore acquitted by the jury of the king's murther, upon his trial for that fact, 4 Ed. III. and he was again acquitted in parliament 11 Ed. III. He was made conſtable of the tower of London, and governor of the caſtle of Gloceſter, 2 Ed. III. He kept the demeans of ſixty or eighty manors in his hands: he ſheared at Beverſton, with the eſtates thereabouts, five thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-five ſheep, and all accounts to the leaſt matter were exactly regiſtered. He kept twelve knights to wait on him, each of which had two ſervants and a page to wait on them, and they were allowed horſes for all of them. He had twenty-four eſquires, who had each an under-ſervant and horſes. There were in all about three hundred in family, beſides all bailiffs, hinds, &c.

Two thouſand five hundred ſoldiers was the allotment in theſe times, on Gloceſterſhire, towards the wars. This lord was always in arms on all the king's

expeditions: he was at the battle of Creſſy, and at the taking of Calais: he was at the battle of Poictiers, where the king of France was taken priſoner. He was alſo active at all commiſſions of juſtice. He ſpent a hundred quarters of oats yearly for his dogs, and was at proportionable charges for his hawks. He obtained a grant of two yearly fairs at Newport near Berkeley; the one on the day of St. Thomas the Martyr, the other on the feaſt of St. Maurice, 22 Ed. III.

His piety was as eminent as his valour; for he founded ſeveral chantries; one in the chapel of St. Maurice in Newport; another in his manor of Side; a third in the chapel of Wortley, in the pariſh of Wotton; a fourth chantry in the chapel of Cambridge, in the pariſh of Slimbridge; and endowed them with lands and rents in Berkeley, Wotton, Alkerton and Hull. He alſo founded another chantry in the church of Over 9 Ed. III. and gave lands to the chantry of Shepardine near Hull, for the better maintenance of the prieſt, 25 Ed. III.

He married Margaret the daughter of Roger Mortimer earl of March, by whom he had iſſue, Maurice, Roger, Thomas, Alphonſus, and Joan married to ſir Reginald Cobham. His ſecond wife was Catherine, the widow of ſir Peter le Veale, by whom he had iſſue, Thomas, Maurice, Edmond, and John the anceſtor of the Berkeleys of Beteſham in Hampſhire. She long ſurvived her huſband, and did imitate him in acts of charity: ſhe founded a free-ſchool and chantry in Wotton Under-Edge, and another chantry dedicated to St. Andrew in Berkeley church. This lord died 35 Ed. III. 1361, ſeiſed of the caſtle and hundred of Berkeley, and of the manors of Ham, Apleridge, Alkinton and Hinton, and was buried in Berkeley church.

Maurice the fourth was ſon of the laſt lord. He travelled into Spain: he was a valiant warrior, and fought at the battle of Poictiers, under the Black Prince, and was much wounded. He was married at eight years old to Elizabeth the daughter of Hugh lord Spencer. He founded a chantry at Cam, at the age of ten years, and had licence for ſo doing from the crown, 14 Ed. III. His iſſue were Thomas, James, who was married to the daughter and heir of ſir John Bloet, by whom he had the manor of Ragland and other fair eſtates in Monmouthſhire: his other ſons were John and Maurice: his daughters were Catherine, Agnes and Elizabeth. He died 42 Ed. III. 1368, and was buried in the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine.

Thomas, the fourth lord of that name, was the ſon of the laſt lord Maurice. He was alſo married by his father very young, to prevent his being in ward as to his body. This lord let out moſt of his lands at a yearly rent, which at this time began to be a cuſtom all over England. He was a great ſoldier both by land and ſea: he had been in all the wars in France, Scotland and Wales; and was admiral of ſeveral fleets, and was lord high admiral of England. He purchaſed the grant of another fair in Berkeley 18 Ric. II. He took part with the duke of Lancaſter, who came to him to Berkeley, and there contrived the depoſing of king Richard the Second; and this lord was the baron who took his reſignation. He was choſen by the parliament to go admiral of one of the fleets, and was of the privy council.

An exact account of all expences had been uſed to be kept in the family, but it ended with this lord.

He married Margaret the daughter and heireſs of the lord Liſle, by which the ancient baronage of Liſle and Teys came into the family. He had only one daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Richard ſon of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, by whom he had three daughters. Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley, died 17 Hen. VI. ſeiſed of theſe following manors and eſtates in Gloceſterſhire: Chedworth, Lydney, Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, the hundred of Bledeſloe, Tockenhall, Cowley, Covens Court, Wickwar, Cambridge, Rodley, Wike, Ham, Lockington's Court, Senloe, Crom-hall, Acton-Ilgar, Kingſcot, Alkinton, Holts, Sawl-Mary's Court, Woodford, Newport, Hinton, Pockamore, Durſly, Wooton, Cam, Slimbridge, Kingſtone, Goſſington, Hurſt, Horton in Horwood, Nibley, Bornfield, South-Cerney, Cerney-Wike, Bradley, Bradſton, Berkeley hundred, Erlingham, Mercote, Simon's Hall, Frampton upon Severn, Wortley, Berkeley, &c. He died 5 Hen. V. 1417, and lies buried in Wotton. Treviſa did tranſlate the Old and New Teſtaments into Engliſh, at this lord's requeſt.

James the ſon of James, who was brother to the laſt lord Thomas, ſucceeded his uncle in the title, between whom and his poſterity was a law-ſuit with his couſin Elizabeth, heireſs of the family, and with her poſterity, which laſted a hundred and ninety-two years. This law-ſuit, by reaſon of the great eſtate concerned, and the greatneſs of the perſons on each ſide, was carried on with exorbitant violence, inſomuch that the caſtle of Berkeley was beſieged and defended many times by great forces on each ſide, and much bloodſhed enſued: the intereſt of the Berkeleys on the other ſide was ſo great, that this James lord Berkeley thought it prudent to give a thouſand marks to Humphry duke of Gloceſter, to gain his patronage.

This lord was alſo engaged in military ſervices, and burnt fifteen French ſhips in Milford-Haven. His firſt wife was daughter to ſir Humphry Stafford of Dorſetſhire, by whom he had no iſſue. His ſecond wife was Iſabel, eldeſt daughter of the duke of Norfolk, who had been widow of Henry Ferrers, ſon of the lord Ferrers of Groby: ſhe was very active in carrying on this lord James's ſuit at law, and at laſt was impriſoned in Gloceſter gaol by the lord Liſle, who was ſon of the firſt Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, who had married Elizabeth the heireſs of the Berkeleys: and this impriſonment occaſioned her death in that place 31 Hen. VI.

This lord James had iſſue, by this wife, William, James, Maurice, Thomas, Elizabeth, Iſabel married to Try of Hardwick, and Alice. His third wife was Joan, daughter of John Talbot earl of Shrewſbury, by whom he had no iſſue: he died 3 Ed. IV. 1463, and lies buried in Berkeley church.

William, ſon of the lord James, carried on the ſuit at law againſt his couſin Talbot viſcount Liſle; and they appoint a battle between themſelves and friends, which was fought at Nibly-Green 10 Ed. IV. 1469, wherein the lord Liſle was ſlain: thereupon the lord Berkeley went to the lord Liſle's houſe at Wotton, and ranſacked it, and ſo affrighted the lady, that ſhe miſcarried of an only ſon. He was ſeiſed at one time, in his own right, and in the right of his wife, of above a hundred and twenty manors, but ſpent them all, chiefly by granting them to the king and to the great courtiers, to purchaſe honours and pardons, and protection againſt his enemies. He conveyed over the honour of Berkeley to king Henry the Seventh, and to the heirs male of his body; whereby the baronage was ſuſpended from his family, becauſe the baronage is appendant to the caſtle. He was created viſcount Berkeley 11 Ed. IV. and two years after was made privy-counſellor. He was created earl marſhal and earl of Nottingham 1 Hen. VII. He was created marquis of Berkeley 4 Hen. VII.

His firſt wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of the lord De la Ware, from whom he was divorced for adultery, before any iſſue had. His ſecond wife was Jane, widow of ſir William Willoughby, and daughter of ſir Thomas Strangways, by whom he had a ſon and daughter, but both died young. His third wife was Anne, the daughter of John Fienes lord Dacres: he had no iſſue ſurviving. He died 7 Hen. VII. 1491, and lies buried in St. Auguſtine Friers in London.

Maurice, the fifth of that name, was the third ſon of James lord Berkeley, and brother and heir to the marquis; but neither the baronage nor eſtate of Berkeley deſcended to him; for the marquis had conveyed it away by fine to king Henry the Seventh and his heirs male.

This

This Maurice was a prudent perſon, and by his diſtreet management of his law-ſuits he recovered a large eſtate, by finding out defects in the conveyances made by the marquis his brother. He was deſcended from one of the two coheireſſes of the lord Braoſe, and in her right was entitled to the manor of Tetbury. His chief reſidence was at Yate in Gloceſterſhire.

His wife was Iſabel, daughter of Philip Mead, eſq. who had been a widow. He had iſſue, Maurice, Thomas, James, and Anne married to Dennis. He died 22 Hen. VII. 1506, and was buried at St. Auguſtine Friers in London.

Maurice the ſixth was ſon and heir of the laſt Maurice: he was made high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 7 Hen. VIII. He went a commander into Gaſcony, and by indenture covenants with the king to bring four hundred and eleven ſoldiers: he was made governor of Calais, and made a baron by writ 14 Hen. VIII. for the barony before belonged to the caſtle of Berkeley, and that had been conveyed away by the marquis to king Henry the Seventh. He was often canvaſſed to be knight of the garter.

His wife was Catherine, the daughter of ſir William Berkeley of Stoke-Giffard. He had no iſſue but one baſtard ſon, who is the only unlawful ſon heard of in this family. He died 15 Hen. VIII. 1523, and was buried at Calais.

Thomas the fifth was brother to the laſt lord Maurice: he was made conſtable of Berkeley caſtle, which was then in the crown. His firſt wife was Elianora, the widow of John Ingleby, eſq. and daughter of ſir Marmaduke conſtable of Yorkſhire: he had iſſue by this wife, Thomas, Maurice, and Miriel married to ſir Robert Throckmorton, and Joan married to ſir Nicholas Points. His ſecond wife was Cicely, widow of Richard Rowden of Gloceſter, eſq. He died 24 Hen. VIII. 1531, and lies buried at St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol.

Thomas, the ſixth of that name, was ſon of Thomas the laſt lord Berkeley. This family had the preſentation of above twenty abbeys and priories; which abbeys and other religious houſes did hold of this family by above eighty knights fees; and they paid reliefs and eſcuage, and contribution towards making their ſons knights, and towards the marriage of their daughters, and did often maintain their aged ſervants; and in all thoſe places were daily prayers ſaid for the family; all which privileges were loſt by the diſſolution of abbeys. His firſt wife was Mary, daughter of George lord Haſtings: his ſecond wife was Anne, the daughter of ſir John Savage, by whom he had iſſue Elizabeth, a daughter, married to Thomas earl of Ormond, and a ſon named Henry, born after his death. He died 26 Hen. VIII. and lies buried at Stone, near Dartford in Kent, where he and his family boarded.

Henry was the poſthumous ſon of the laſt lord. Maurice, this lord's uncle, bore a hatred to his ſiſter in law the dowager, and came with ſeveral companions one night to deſtroy her deer, and intended afterwards to ſet fire to a hay-rick that ſtood near the houſe, with deſign to burn down the houſe; but it happened that there was another party of deer-ſtealers in the park at the ſame time, who had fled to the hay-rick to hide themſelves: theſe frighted one another, and ſo the miſchief was prevented.

King Edward the Sixth dying, and no iſſue male remaining, the manor of Berkeley and a conſiderable eſtate returns to this lord Berkeley, which the marquis before had conveyed to king Henry the Seventh, and to his heirs male.

He had livery granted to him of Berkeley caſtle, and the reſt of his eſtate, though not of full age, the firſt of queen Mary. The queen writ to this young lord to levy five hundred men to aſſiſt her againſt Wiat's rebellion, which he did accordingly; but the rebellion was ſuppreſſed before he came up. He was ſummoned to parliament 5 Mar. in right of the ancient barony of the family. He was much embroiled in law-ſuits upon the old title of heir general and heir ſpecial; for queen Elizabeth had granted ſeveral of thoſe lands, forfeited by the deſcendants of the lord Liſle, unto the earls of Warwick and Leiceſter, who by great power, and by corruption of juries, and other groſs means, maintained a long chargeable ſuit againſt him, which at laſt was ended by a reference 7 Jac. after having continued one hundred and ninety-two years, from the fifth of Henry the Fifth, to this preſent time.

The earl of Leiceſter pretended at firſt a great kindneſs to the lord Berkeley, and acknowledged the honour to be deſcended from his family, and deſired that he might ſend an herald to examine the pedigree, and take a ſurvey of his records and ancient writings; and this herald was bribed by the earl of Leiceſter to ſteal away the moſt material evidences which concerned the lord Berkeley's eſtate.

Queen Elizabeth offered one hundred marks for a lute; but this lord outbid her, and bought it.

His firſt wife was Catherine, the third daughter of Henry Howard earl of Surrey, by whom he had iſſue Thomas, who married Elizabeth Cary, only daughter of ſir George Cary, ſon of the lord Hunſdon. This Thomas left iſſue, George and Theophila, and died before his father. Theophila was married to ſir Robert Cook, ſon and heir of ſir Edward Cook. His daughters, by his firſt wife Catherine, were Mary married to John Zouch, eſq. and Frances married to George Shireley, eſq. His ſecond wife was Jane, daughter of ſir Michael Stanhope, and widow of ſir Roger Townſend, by whom he had no iſſue. He died 11 Jac. 1613, and was buried in the chapel of Berkeley church, and hath an handſome tomb erected over him.

George was grandſon to the laſt lord, and ſon of Thomas who died before his father. He was married to Elizabeth, ſecond daughter and coheireſs of ſir Michael Stanhope, who was brother to the lady Berkeley, and widow to his grandfather. He died in the year 1658, and left iſſue George, who ſucceeded him, and Elizabeth married to Edward Cook of Norfolk, ſon of John Cook, and grandſon to ſir Edward Cook the chief juſtice.

George, the only ſurviving ſon of the laſt lord, ſucceeds his father; for his elder brother Charles was drowned in his paſſage to France, in his father's life-time. He was created earl of Berkeley by king Charles the Second. He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs to John Maſſingheard, of the Eaſt-India company, and had iſſue two ſons, Charles and George, and ſix daughters, Elizabeth, Theophila married to ſir Kingſmill Lucy, Arabella, Mary, Henrietta and Arathuſia. He died 1698, and was buried at

Charles, ſon of the laſt George, ſucceeded his father in the earldom of Berkeley. He was made knight of the bath at the coronation of king Charles the Second. He was afterwards ſtyled Lord Durſley, and was made a peer of the realm in his father's life-time, and has been employed in ſeveral foreign embaſſies. He is the preſent lord lieutenant of the county of Gloceſter, and one of her majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of the manor of Berkeley, where he keeps a court-leet, and has a ſtately caſtle joining to the town, which has been in the family ever ſince it was granted by king Henry the Second to Robert the firſt lord Berkeley, which is above the ſpace of ſix hundred years. He has large parks, and a very great eſtate in this county. No family, excepting the royal family, has endowed more monaſteries, and done nobler acts of charity. He married Elizabeth, ſiſter of Edward earl of Gainſborough, a very prudent lady, who much contributes to the flouriſhing of the family. He has iſſue at preſent James lord Durſly, who is one of the admirals at ſea, and has ſignaliſed himſelf in many actions.

The family of the Berkeleys is deſcended from the blood-royal of Denmark, by Harding their firſt anceſtor; from the dukes of Normandy, by Eve, wife of the firſt Robert; from the ancient Saxons, by Alice, daughter of the lord Durſley; from the princes of

of Wales, by Elizabeth, the mother of George; from the blood-royal of France and England, by Iſabel, wife of the firſt James. They are likewiſe deſcended from the houſe of Saxony in Germany, and from Patrick, king of Lemſter in Ireland, and from the chief families in Spain.

The family quarters theſe twenty coats following: Berkeley, Bloet, Brotherton, Mowbray, Breauſe, Seagrave, Chancombes, Longeſpey, Albeney, Fitz-Alen, Blundevil, Warren, Plantagenet, Marſhall, Strongbow, Murchard, Mead, Read, Stanhope.

The pedigree of this ancient and noble family is at large in Dugdale's Baronage of England, fol. 349, and is well warranted by authentick records.

Thorp of Wanſwell in this pariſh holds his lands to guard a tower in the caſtle, which tower was built in the reign of king Edward the Third, and called Thorp's Tower. Thomas Thorp died ſeiſed of the manor of Wanſwell 17 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted to Thomas his ſon 29 Hen. VIII. Livery of the ſame manor was granted to Nicholas Thorp 1 Eliz. William Butler died ſeiſed of Wanſwell manor without iſſue 10 Eliz. whereby the manor deſcended to Anne his ſiſter and heir.

There are two chapels within the caſtle, one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the other to St. John Baptiſt.

The lords of Berkeley formerly paid the biſhops of Worceſter 1s. 11d. yearly for Peter-pence, and the tenants paid 16s. 11d. yearly to the ſaid biſhop.

King Edward the Second was barbarouſly murthered in this caſtle, after his reſignation of the crown: the place is yet to be ſeen. Adam, biſhop of Hereford, is infamous for it in hiſtory, who wrote ambiguous words to his keeper, to promote the death of the king, and yet would cover his own guilt. The words did bear a contrary conſtruction, according to the ſtops in reading them.

"To murther king Edward fear; not to do it is "praiſe worthy."
"To murther king Edward fear not; to do it is "praiſe worthy."

Sir Thomas de la Moor, of Bitton in this county, was converſant with this king, and has writ his life with judgment and integrity.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is a vicaridge worth 120l. a year: the earl of Berkeley is patron; Mr. Head is the preſent incumbent.

The church and impropriation were reſtored to George lord Berkeley by a late act of parliament, in exchange with the chapter of Briſtol, and is worth 300l. a year, and is now veſted in Mr. North and Mr. Head of London.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575	John Norbrock,	Queen Elizabeth,
1586	William Green,	William Sprin,
- - -	Ed. Chetwynd,	- - - - - - -
1668	Richard Saffin,	Chapter of Briſtol,
- - -	Jerome Gregory,	Earl of Berkeley,
1691	Henry Head,	Earl of Berkeley,

Edward Chetwynd, the vicar of this place, was eſtabliſhed publick lecturer in the city of Briſtol, to preach every Sunday in what church he thought fit; and being very popular in that place, he was promoted to the deanry of Briſtol, 1617. He died 1639, and lies buried in that cathedral.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - -	32	14	08¼
Tenths - - - - - - - -	03	05	06¼
Procurat. - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - -	00	03	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - -	00	02	06

The church is very large and handſome, with an aile on each ſide, and a large chancel, with a chapel on the ſouth ſide, which is the burying-place of the lord Berkeley's family. It hath an handſome veſtry on the north ſide of the chancel, and hath a ſtrong tower at a diſtance in the church-yard, where probably the old church ſtood. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Berkeley, and tithes of hay in Bradeſtone, Ham, Hill and Oldminſter, did formerly belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and after the diſſolution of that abbey were granted to the chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

The advowſon of the rectory and the vicaridge did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

In the body of the church there is a very handſome monument for Thomas lord Berkeley. He died 1385. The effigies of him and his lady are lying along in white marble, and are incloſed with an iron grate.

In the chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel there is a ſtately monument for James lord Berkeley. He died 1463. The effigies of him and his ſon are lying at length, and are carved in white marble. There is another ſtately monument for Henry lord Berkeley. He died 1613; and the effigies of him and his lady, lying at length, are likewiſe carved in white marble. There is an inſcription in the ſame chapel for the lady Elizabeth Berkeley, widow of ſir Thomas Berkeley. She died 1635.

In the church, near the chancel, there is an ancient tomb-ſtone for William Fream, eſq.

In the chancel there is a large inſcription in commendation of Jeremiah Gregory, vicar of this place. He died 1690.

The borough of Berkeley has purchaſed a ground called Prieſt-Croft, lying in Ham, for the benefit of the poor.

John Atwood gave a meſſuage, and a paſture ground called Langbridge, lying in Ham, worth 7l. a year, to the uſe of the poor.

The bridewell-houſe, worth 6l. a year, belongs to the poor.

A cloſe called Kilman's Cloſe belongs to the poor, purchaſed with 100l. given by John Mallet.

Mary Hort gave a tenement to the poor. Mr. Boucher gave another to the ſame uſe.

Thomas Bayliff gave a rent-charge of 30s. a year, and a ground called Stepings, for the benefit of the poor. Thomas Baldwin gave 6l. a year to be diſtributed to ſix poor widows at Eaſter.

Mr. Samuel Thamer, phyſician, has given lands in Olveſton and Rockhampton, worth 18l. a year, for a free-ſchool in Berkeley. He died in the year 1697.

The pariſh, accounting the tithings and ſeveral appendices, is twenty-four miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of very rich meadow, paſture and arable, and is very eminent for its dairies of excellent cheeſe. It is bounded by the Severn, near ſix miles; and a ſmall brook called Avon runs from hence into the Severn.

The town is an ancient borough, and has a mayor, ſworn at the court-leet of the lord Berkeley. The mayors are afterwards called Aldermen. They have fairs, anciently granted, and a market weekly on Tueſday, and a fair 3 Maii.

It was made a garriſon in the Great Rebellion.

There are ſeven conſiderable tithings or hamlets in this pariſh.

1. The borough of Berkeley, which contains a hundred families. Mr. Raymond has an handſome houſe in this town, and a good eſtate in the pariſh.

Lands in Berkeley and Beenham did belong to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and John Morley, in exchange for lands in Montgomery, 23 Eliz.

Lands in Berkeley town, which belonged to the chantry of St. Andrew, whereof Thomas Cheſt was the laſt incumbent, were granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram 5 Jac. Four acres in Short-Grove, belonging to the ſame chantry, were granted the ſame year to Edward Newport and John Crompton.

Thomas Herman was the laſt incumbent of Hernes chantry in Berkeley.

2. Ham,

2. Ham, in which are Ham, Clapton, Barrington, Whitley park, Peddington and New park, and contains ſeventy families. Thomas Berkeley held the manor of Ham 15 Ed. II. John Serjeant was ſeiſed of lands in Ham 30, 36 and 47 Ed. III. John Fitz-Nichol was ſeiſed of Wikeſtow in Ham 49 Ed. III. Thomas de Berkeley was ſeiſed of the manor of Ham 6 Ric. II. Catherine, the wife of Thomas Berkeley, was ſeiſed of two meſſuages, eight acres of arable, two acres of meadow, one acre of wood, and a yearly rent of 7s. in Ham, for a chantry in the church of St. Andrew's in Berkeley, 7 Ric. II. The earl of Berkeley does now receive from the crown 5s. yearly for St. Andrew's chantry.

John Kendal was ſeiſed of Avenſcot, and of the manors of Peddington and Wyke in the pariſh of Berkeley, and was attainted for high-treaſon in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh; and theſe ſeveral places were granted to William Treefree 4 Hen. VII. to hold at pleaſure. The ſame were granted to John Pate and John Dingle, during pleaſure, 2 Hen. VIII. They were afterwards granted to John Dingle and the heirs of his body, paying a brace of greyhounds whenever the king ſhould come within two miles of that place, 10 Hen. VIII. He died 33 Hen. VIII. and livery of theſe lands was granted to John Dingle his ſon, the ſame year.

3. Hinton. Maurice Berkeley held the manor of Hinton 9 Ed. I. Margaret, counteſs of Shrewſbury, was ſeiſed of Hinton, as alſo of the hundred of Berkeley, and of the liberties of the ſame, 7 Ed. II. Thomas Berkeley, lord Berkeley, held the manor of Hinton, a member of the manor of Berkeley, 35 Ed. III. and 6 Ric. II. Sanager lies in the diviſion of Hinton: it was formerly called Seven-Hanger. Sanager of Sanager is an ancient family of this place, and has a good houſe and eſtate in the ſame. Part of Haltmore is alſo in the diviſion of Hinton, containing together fifty families.

4. The fourth conſiderable tithing in this large pariſh is Alkington. "Almintone was held of the mannor of "Berkeley in the reign of king William the Conqueror, "and was taxed at four hides." Domeſday Book. Maurice de Berkeley held this manor 9 Ed. I. Margaret, counteſs of Shrewſbury, was ſeiſed of the manor of Alkintone 7 Ed. II. Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Alkintone, and granted one quarter of beans, and three ells and an half of woollen cloth, yearly, to Ady Tilly for his life, 17 Ed. II. John Sergeant was ſeiſed of lands in Alkinton 30, 36, and 46 Ed. III. Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Alkinton 6 Ric. II. In Alkinton are contained Swanley, Woodford, Rugbagge, Micklewood-Chaſe, Wike and Newport.

Margaret, the widow of Nicholas Stanſhaw, held Wike 14 Hen. VI. Thomas de Berkeley had a grant of a fair in Newport 22 Ed. III. Newport had a chantry dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and another dedicated to St. Maurice, 17 Ed. III. St. Maurice was the chief commander of the Theban legion, ſo celebrated for the doctrine of Non-reſiſtance. They were Egyptians by birth, near the city Thebes, and were ſlain and martyred on the banks of the river Rhoſne, near Avignion, by command of the emperor Dioclesian, in the year 280.

A meſſuage in Swanley, lately belonging to the chantry in that place, was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 23 Eliz. John Baker was the laſt incumbent of Newport chantry. This diviſion of Alkinton contains altogether a hundred and ſixty families.

5. Stone, which has a chapel dedicated to All Saints. It contains forty-four families.

6. Hamfallow, in which are Wanſel, part of Hallmore and Hamfallow, and contains forty-one families. Mr. Smith of Wanſwell hath a neat ſeat and good eſtate in this place.

7. Bradſtone, which contains eighteen families. Thomas de Bradſtone was ſeiſed of the manor of Bradſtone 34 Ed. III. Thomas de Bradſtone, ſon of Thomas, held this manor 48 Ed. III. Richard Seimour was ſeiſed of the manor of Bradſtone 2 Hen. IV. Ela, widow of Thomas Bradſtone, was ſeiſed hereof 11 Hen. IV. Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Bradſtone 12 Hen. VI. Sir Edward Ingleſthorp was ſeiſed of the manor of Bradſtone 35 Hen. VI. There was formerly a chantry at Bradſtone. Mr. Nelm has a good houſe and eſtate in this hamlet. Mr. Weſton has an handſome houſe in the town, and a good eſtate. The lands belonging to Bradſtone chantry were granted to Lewis Williams Ed. VI.

Longbridge, in this pariſh, was formerly a rectory; but it is now wholly ſwallowed up in the impropriation. A priory was founded in Longbrige by Maurice lord Berkeley, in the reign of king Henry the Second.

Sir William Stourton of Stourton held the manor of Veelham near Berkeley 17 Ed. IV. Robert Grinder, eſq. was ſeiſed of Stubmarſh park, in the hundred of Berkeley, 22 Hen. VI.

There are five hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about two thouſand five hundred inhabitants, whereof one hundred and forty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births- - - 67
Burials - - 58

	Berkeley Borough.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	022	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	014	08	08
	1694 To the poll-tax -	033	12	00

	Ham and Hamfallow.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	506	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	478	09	08
	1694 To the poll-tax -	055	17	00

	Alkington.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	152	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	213	09	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	028	10	00

	Broadston.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	034	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax - -	041	02	00
	1694 To the poll-tax - -	008	12	00

	Stone.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	042	10	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	049	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	008	12	00

	Hinton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	107	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	106	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	016	02	00

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	864	14	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	903	15	04
	1694 To the poll-tax -	151	05	00

The pariſh pays about 700l. a year to the poor.

John Treviſa, of Cornwall, was vicar of Berkeley; he tranſlated the Bible into Engliſh at the requeſt of Thomas the fourth lord Berkeley of that name: he likewiſe tranſlated the Polychronicon Hiſtory, and added a Continuation to it: he alſo writ the Memorable Affairs of his own Times. He died 1409.

The town of Berkeley gives name to Berkeley diviſion, and the hundred of Berkeley is accounted the third part of that diviſion. There were two thouſand and ſixty-four able men returned out of this hundred, upon a general muſter taken in the ſixth year of king James the Firſt. There were reckoned in this hundred four hundred and four ſubſidy-men in the beginning of the reign of king Charles; all which together paid 164l. to a ſubſidy. There were heretofore in this hundred of Berkeley twelve parks and two chaſes: Caſtle park,

Whitley park, New park, Okely park, Shepnaſh park, Haw park, Beverſton park, Hill park, Ozleworth park, Almondeſbury park, Cromhall park, and Uley park: the two chaſes were Micklewood and Redwood.

CAMBDEN'S BRITANNIA.

BERKELEY, in the Saxon tongue *Berkenlau*, eminent for its ſtrong caſtle, and its mayor, who is the chief magiſtrate, as alſo for the lords thereof, the barons of Berkeley, of an ancient and noble family, of which was William baron of Berkeley, who in the reign of king Henry the Seventh was made viſcount and marquis Berkeley, earl of Nottingham, and marſhal of England; but becauſe he died without iſſue, thoſe titles ceaſed with him. If you would know by what ſtratagem Godwin earl of Kent, a man fit and prepared for any deſign, got the poſſeſſion of this place, take this ſhort account of Walter Mapes, who lived four hundred years ſince; for it is not unworthy the reader's peruſal. "Berkeley is a village near Severn, "of the yearly value of 500l. in which was a nunnery, "governed by an abbeſs that was both noble and beau- "tiful. Earl Godwin, a notable ſubtil man, not deſi- "ring her but hers, as he paſſed by left his nephew "there, a young proper handſome ſpark, as if ſeiſed "with ſickneſs, 'till he ſhould return back thither, and "inſtructed him to counterfeit an indiſpoſition, 'till he "had gotten all who came to viſit him, both lady ab- "beſs and nuns, with child. And to carry on the in- "treague more plauſibly, and more effectually to ob- "tain the favour of their viſits, the earl furniſhed him "with rings and girdles, that by thoſe preſents he might "the more eaſily corrupt and gain their inclinations. "There needed no great entreaty to perſuade this young "gallant to undertake an employment ſo amorous and "pleaſing. The way to deſtruction is eaſy, and "quickly learnt; he ſeemed wonderfully cunning to "himſelf, but all his cunning was but folly. In him "were concentered all thoſe accompliſhments that "might captivate fooliſh and unthinking virgins, beau- "ty, wit, riches, and an obliging mien, and he was "mightily ſolicitous to have a private apartment to him- "ſelf. The devil expelled Pallas and brought in Ve- "nus, and converted the church of our Saviour and "his ſaints into an accurſt Pantheon, the temple into a "very ſtew, and the lambs were transformed into "wolves. When many of them proved with child, "and the youth began to languiſh, being overcome "with the exceſs and variety of pleaſure, he haſtens "home with the reports of his conqueſts (worthy to "have the reward of iniquity) to his expecting lord "and uncle. The earl immediately addreſſes the king, "and acquaints him that the abbeſs and the nuns were "got with child, and had rendered themſelves proſti- "tutes to all comers. All which, upon inquiſition, "was found true. Upon the expulſion of the nuns he "begs Berkeley, had it granted him by the king, and "ſettled it upon his wife Gueda; but (as Domeſday "Book hath it) ſhe refuſed to eat any thing out of this "mannor, becauſe of the deſtruction of the abbey; "and therefore he bought Udeceſter for her mainte- "nance, whilſt ſhe lived at Berkeley. Thus a conſcien- "tious mind will never enrich itſelf with ill-gotten poſ- "ſeſſions."

I had rather you ſhould be informed from hiſtorians than from me, how king Edward the Second, being deprived of his kingdom by the artifice of his wife, was afterwards murthered in this caſtle, by the damnable ſubtilty of Adam biſhop of Hereford, who ſent theſe enigmatical words to his keeper, without either point or comma.

"*Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum eſt.*

"To ſeek to ſhed king Edward's blood
"Refuſe to fear I think it good.

So that, by the double ſenſe and conſtruction of the words, they might be encouraged to commit the murther, and he plauſibly vindicate himſelf to the people, for giving any directions in it.

BEVERSTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, one mile diſtant weſt from Tetbury, three miles ſouth from Hampton, and twelve miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It was anciently called Bureſtan, from the blue ſtones found in this place.

This manor did anciently belong to the nunnery of Berkeley. The caſtle of this place is very ancient. The earls Godwin, Swegen and Herald, met at this place, under pretence to aſſiſt king Edward the Confeſſor againſt the Welſh; but they entered into conſpiracy againſt the king, for which they were forced to fly the kingdom.

"Ten hides in Bureſtane were holden of the mannor "of Berkeley in the reign of king William the Con- "queror." Domeſday Book.

King Henry the Second gave the manor of Beverſton to Robert Fitz-Harding ſon of Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family; and he ſettles it on Robert his ſecond ſon, in marriage with Alice, the daughter and heireſs of Robert de Gaunt, and of Alice the daughter of William Paganell; which Robert de Gaunt was ſon of Gilbert de Gaunt, who came in with William the Conqueror, and had married Alice the daughter of Hugh de Montfort.

Robert and Alice had iſſue Maurice, who took upon him his mother's name, and was called Maurice de Gaunt. He took part with the rebellious barons againſt king John, and all his eſtate was ſeiſed, except Beverſton and King's Weſton, 17 Joh. but the eſtate was afterwards reſtored. He was proſecuted for fortifying his caſtle of Beverſton without licence 11 Hen. III. but he obtained a licence two years after. He married Margaret de Someri, who ſurvived him. He died without iſſue 14 Hen. III. leaving Eve his ſiſter and heir, who was married to Anſelm de Gourney, whereby the manor of Beverſton came to the Gourneys.

Anſelm de Gourney and Eve had iſſue Robert, who founded, on a place called Bilſwick in Briſtol, the Gaunts hoſpital, for the good of his own ſoul, and of the ſoul of Maurice de Gaunt his mother's brother; which hoſpital was therefore called the Gaunts Hoſpital.

Robert Gourney, ſon of Anſelm, died ſeiſed of Beverſton 53 Hen. III. Anſelm Gourney, ſon of Robert, died ſeiſed thereof 14 Ed. I. He gave to the abbey of Gloceſter an acre and a quarter of land in Beverſton, when John Gamage was abbot. John Gourney, ſon of Anſelm, died ſeiſed of Beverſton 19 Ed. I. and left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heireſs, married to John ap Adam, who both joined in a fine, and ſettled this manor and advowſon on the joint heirs of their bodies, the remainder on the heirs of Elizabeth, 15 Ed. I.

John ap Adam, and Elizabeth his wife, 21 Ed. I. purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Beverſton, and a weekly market on Monday, and a yearly fair for three days, to begin from the day of the Aſſumption of Our Lady.

Thomas ap Adam, ſon of John, ſold this manor to Thomas lord Berkeley 4 Ed. III. who was ſeiſed of Beverſton caſtle 35 Ed. III. This caſtle was much beautified and enlarged by the ranſom of priſoners taken at the battle of Poictiers. It was built ſquare, and moated on all ſides, and had a tower at every corner: one of the towers is ſtill remaining. Catherine, the widow of Thomas de Berkeley, died ſeiſed of the manor of Beverſton 9 Ric. II.

Sir John la Warr, in right of Elizabeth his wife, widow of Thomas de Berkeley, was ſeiſed thereof 22 Ric. II.

Sir John Berkeley was ſeiſed of the manor of Beverſton caſtle, and of the advowſon of the church, 6 Hen. VI.

Maurice Berkeley of Beverſton was ſeiſed of the caſtle and manor of Beverſton 38 and 39 Hen. VI. Sir William

William Berkeley died ſeiſed of this manor 5 Ed. VI. and livery was granted to ſir John Berkeley his ſon 6 Ed. VI. Sir John Berkeley died ſeiſed thereof 20 Eliz. and livery was granted the ſame year to ſir John his ſon and heir. This laſt ſir John Berkeley did ſoon after alien this manor to ſir John Pointz.

Henry Fleetwood, eſq. was lord hereof in the year 1608.

In few years after it was purchaſed by ſir Michael Hicks. Sir Henry Hicks, his deſcendant and heir, is the preſent lord thereof, and keeps a court-leet: he is of the ſame family of ſir Baptiſt Hicks, viſcount Campden. He has a great eſtate in this pariſh, and in other counties. His grandfather ſir William Hicks was ſon of ſir Michael, and was created baronet 21 Jul. 17 Jac. 1619.

The caſtle of Beverſton was made a garriſon in the Great Rebellion, and was ſometimes garriſoned for the king, and at other times for the contrary ſide.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is a rectory worth 180l. a year. The preſentation is in the crown; Mr. Needham is the preſent incumbent; the abbey of Gloceſter were formerly patrons.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Thomas Bury,	- - - - - -
1617 Richard Hall,	Henry Pool,
1684 Andrew Needham,	King Charles.

One hundred and eight acres of arable in Beverſton, thirty-two acres in Kingſcot, and thirty-five acres of incloſure in both places, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - - -	30	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - - -	03	00	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - - -	00	00	08½

The church is ſmall, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a croſs aile on the north, belonging to the lord of the manor; and a ſtrong tower with pinnacles at the weſt end.

This place had a market and a fair granted to them 21 Ed. I. but they have been long diſuſed.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable, and has a ſhare of good paſture.

There are thirty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about a hundred and ſixty-four inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	5
	Burials - -	4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	80	01	00
	1694 To the land-tax	86	16	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	18	00	00

There is a barn belonging to the rector, formerly called the Pariſh-Prieſt's Hall, where the prieſts and others, in their journey from Kinſwood to Malmſbury, did uſe to refreſh themſelves, it being the mid-way. There is now the foundation of a chimney in the middle of it, like unto that in a college-hall.

"Beverſton caſtle formerly belonged to the Gour-
"neys and Ap Adams, who flouriſhed under Edward
"the Firſt; but afterwards it belonged to the knightly
"family of the Berkeleys." Cambden's Britannia.

BIBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow, four miles diſtant ſouth from Norleach, five miles north-weſt from Cirenceſter, and ſixteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. *Bie*, in the Saxon language, ſignifies an Habitation.

This manor did anciently belong to the biſhop of Worceſter.

"The church of St. Mary of Wireceſtre held Becke-
"bey in Beckebery hundred, in the reign of king Ed-
"ward the Confeſſor. Ulſtan the biſhop of Wire-
"ceſtre held it in the reign of king William the Con-
"queror. It was taxed at twenty-one hides; there was
"a prieſt, and thirty-ſeven plow-tillages, whereof four
"were in demean. There were two water-mills belong-
"ing to it. Durand held three hides and one yard-land
"in Berneſly, of Ulſtan the biſhop, as a mannor de-
"pending on the mannor of Becheberie; and Eudo
"held ſeven yard-lands in Barneſlies, as a mannor like-
"wiſe depending on Becheberie. The two mannors
"had eleven plow-tillages, whereof five were in de-
"mean. The whole mannor of Becheberie paid a
"yearly rent of 18l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

The biſhop of Worceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Bibury, with court-leet and free-warren, 15 Ed. I. which privileges were allowed to the biſhop in a writ of *Quo Warranto*, brought againſt him the ſame year.

This manor of Bibury, which formerly belonged to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, was alienated from that ſee 3 Ed. VI. and was the ſame year granted to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland; which is the reaſon that this manor is now, for diſtinction ſake, called Bibury Northumberland, as the other manor is called Bibury Oſney, becauſe it formerly belonged to that priory.

After the attainder of the duke of Northumberland this manor was granted to John Walters and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mar.

William Weſtwood, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Henry Sackvil, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor: he hath an handſome large houſe near the church, and a great eſtate, and keeps a court-leet: he was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1708. This family is a branch of the Sackvils earls of Dorſet.

The other manor of Bibery, with the rectory and advowſon which formerly belonged to the priory of Oſney, was granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 Hen. VIII.

The church is a peculiar, exempted from epiſcopal juriſdiction. The original of peculiars aroſe in the time of Lanfranc, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who reſerved the viſitation of all pariſhes to himſelf in which he was patron, or was poſſeſſor of an eſtate.

John Pagan, biſhop of Worceſter, did appropriate the tithes of Bibury to the monaſtery of Oſney near Oxford, in the year 1130, which monaſtery was firſt founded at Oxford for ſecular canons by Robert Doily, but tranſlated to Oſney in the year 1129, and the canons then became regulars of the order of St. Auguſtine. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the diſſolution at 755l. 18s. 6d. yearly. Upon the erection of the biſhoprick of Oxford, by king Henry the Eighth, the ſee of that biſhop was placed at Oſney; but ſoon after, in the year 1546, it was removed to Chriſt church.

The abbey of Oſney has preſented to this church. It is a vicaridge worth 200l. a year. Henry Sackvill, eſq. is patron; Dr. Vaughan is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to Mr. Sackvill, worth 80l. a year: it pays 1l. 6s. 1d. ½ a year to the crown.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - David Rice,	- - - - - - - -
1599 Richard Jannings,	John Coxwell,
1628 John Randle,	R. Weſtwood, eſq. / Sir Thomas Sackvill,
1641 Ben. Wirrington,	- - - - - - - -
1673 J. Vaughan, D. D.	John Sackvill, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	13	01	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	06	01½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -			

The

The church hath two ailes and a tower at the weſt end: the chancel belongs to Mr. Sackvill, as impropriator.

The church-houſe and ſome land, worth 5l. a year, is given towards the repair of the church.

There is an alms-houſe for four poor people, each of whom have an houſe and garden, and a coat, and a load of wood yearly, and an allowance of 1s. 4d. weekly in money.

There is an inſcription in the chancel, with divers coats of arms, in memory of the Sackvills.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt in rich arable land. The river Coln runs through this pariſh down to Fairford.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Bibury, which contains thirty families, and is divided into two tithings, Bibury Oſney, and Bibury Northumberland.

2. Ablington, where Mr. Coxwell has a good ſeat and eſtate: it contains ſixteen families. Ralph de Willington and Olimpias his wife purchaſed a moiety of the manor of Ablington 9 Joh. John de Willington had a charter of free-warren, in Ablington and other manors, 3 Ed. II. John de Willington died ſeiſed of the manor of Ablington 12 Ed. III. Sir Ralph Willington held this manor 22 Ed. III. Henry de Willington held the manor of Ablington 23 Ed. III. Sir John de Willington was ſeiſed hereof 2 Ric. II. Joan, formerly the wife of Ralph Willington, and afterwards the wife and widow of Thomas Weſt, held the manor of Ablington 6 Hen. IV. John the ſon of John Wrath, and of Joan Willington, daughter and heireſs of Ralph Willington, was ſeiſed of the manor of Ablington 13 Hen. IV.

Sir William Poulton and Iſabel his wife, the widow of William Beaumont, levied a fine of the ſixth part of the manor of Ablington, and ſettled it on themſelves, in tail ſpecial, the remainder to John the ſon of ſir William, in tail general, the remainder to the right heirs of Iſabel, 14 Hen. IV. Iſabel, daughter and heireſs of William Beaumont, was ſeiſed of the manor of Ablington 2 Hen. VI. She died unmarried, whereby the eſtate deſcended to her next kinſman and heir ſir Thomas Beaumont, who held the ſame 29 Hen. VI. William Beaumont, eſq. was ſeiſed thereof 32 Hen. VI. Philip Beaumont, eſq. held this manor 13 Ed. IV.

Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, and John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of this manor to Richard biſhop of Durham, and divers great perſons, among which was ſir Giles d'Aubenny, 16 Hen. VII. Giles lord d'Aubenny died ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. VIII. and livery of this manor was, the ſame year, granted to Henry lord d'Aubenny his ſon. This manor was granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, and, after his attainder, it was granted to James Baſſet 4 Mariæ, and again confirmed to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz.

Lands in this place had been formerly given for finding lamps in the church of Bibery, which lands were granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac.

3. Arlington, which contains thirty families. "Chenvichelle a freeman held Aluredintune in Begeberie "hundred in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. "It was taxed at five hides; there were ten plow-"tillages, whereof four were in demean. There were "two water-mills, and a wood one mile long and half "a mile broad. This mannor and Cedeorde in Beſpi-"gate hundred did jointly pay a yearly rent of 40l. "Earl Roger earl of Montgomery held them in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, held Alurington 1 Ed. II. The manor of Alurington did afterwards belong to John de Pembrige. Alice his widow held it 7 Ed. III. Roger Norman did the ſame year levy a fine, and ſettled this manor on himſelf for life, the remainder on Roger his ſon, in tail. Roger Norman had a charter of free-warren in Alurington 19 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed thereof 23 Ed. III. Giles, couſin and heir of Roger Norman, was ſeiſed of Alurington near Cirenceſter 36 Ed. III. William de Clareſhull was ſeiſed of the manor of Alurington 37 Ed. III. Edward, earl of Stafford, held Alurington 4 Hen. IV. Richard de Beauchamp and Iſabel his wife were ſeiſed hereof 2 Hen. V. This manor did afterwards belong to the priory of Oſney, and was granted to John Barrington 1 Ed. VI. to fulfil the will of the late king Henry VIII.

4. Winſon, which lies in Bradely hundred, and has a chapel of eaſe: this place is two miles from the church: it contains twenty-four families, and was heretofore annexed to the church of Bibery.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof ſixteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 17
Burials - - 13

		Bibury.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	48	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax	46	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	23	01	00

		Ablington.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	48	11	10
	1694	To the land-tax	34	01	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	09	00	00

		Arlington.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	48	11	10
	1694	To the land-tax	41	05	05
	1694	To the poll-tax	15	03	00

		Winson.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	39	01	02
	1694	To the land-tax	20	17	06
	1694	To the poll-tax	06	12	00

This pariſh pays above 1s. in the pound to the poor.

BICKNOR ENGLISH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, two miles diſtant north from Colford, four miles eaſt from Monmouth, and fourteen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is called Engliſh Bicknor to diſtinguiſh it from Welſh Bicknor not far diſtant.

"Morganan held Bickanofre in Weſtberie hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: William "the ſon of Norman held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror: it was taxed at half an hide; there "was half a plow's tillage in demean: it paid a yearly "rent of 5s. in king Edward's reign; it paid 10s. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

William Aminell held the bailiwick of Bicknor 8 and 20 Hen. III.

William de Muſgros was ſeiſed of the manor of Bicknor 15 Ed. I. Cicely de Muſgros held the ſame 15 and 29 Ed. I.

Alexander de Bicknor was ſeiſed of the bailiwick of Ruerden in the foreſt of Dean 34 Ed. I.

Richard Talbot of Goderick caſtle in Herefordſhire, in right of Elizabeth his wife, one of the ſiſters and heirs of John Comin of Badenaugh, of the royal blood of Scotland, was ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of Bicknor, and levied a fine thereof to the uſe of himſelf, in tail, 12 Ed. III.

This manor ſoon after came into the family of the Ferrers. John lord Ferrers de Chartley, in right of Elizabeth his wife, the widow of Fulk le Strange and daughter of Ralph de Stafford, was ſeiſed of this manor, and died 41 Ed. III. The ſame Elizabeth was afterwards married to Reginald lord Cobham. She died ſeiſed of this manor 49 Ed. III.

Robert lord Ferrers of Chartly, ſon of ſir John, ſucceeded his father in the poſſeſſion of this manor. He married Margaret, daughter to Edward lord Spencer, and died ſeiſed of Bicknor Engliſh 1 Hen. V. Edmond lord

lord Ferrers of Chartly, their ſon, was the next heir. He died ſeiſed of the manor of Tainton, and of this manor, with the office of woodwardſhip in the foreſt of Dean, 14 Hen. VI.

William lord Ferrers, ſon of Edmond, had livery of the manor preſently after his father's death. He died 28 Hen. VI. and left an only daughter Ann, married to Walter d'Evereux, eſq. who afterwards, in her right, became lord Ferrers of Chartly. Elizabeth, the widow of William lord Ferrers, levied a fine of the manor of Bicknor to Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and to many other great men, 32 Hen. VI.

By this account it appears that the manor of Bicknor had continued in the name of Ferrers about one hundred and twenty years.

The manor, ſoon after, came to William Wallein, who died ſeiſed thereof 11 Ed. IV.

Sir John Luterell had livery of the manor of Bicknor 1 Eliz.

The earl of Clenricant was ſeiſed of this manor in the year 1608. Benedict Hall of High Meadow, eſq. is the preſent lord.

Alexander Carent was ſeiſed of lands in Bicknor 5 Ed. III. John ſon and heir of Alexander Carent held the ſame 6 Ric. II.

Mr. Machin has a large houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh, and is deſcended of an ancient family, which hath long reſided in this county. Thomas Machin, his anceſtor, was thrice mayor of the city of Gloceſter. He died 1614, and lies buried at Gloceſter in the body of the cathedral.

Mr. George Wyrral has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh. He is deſcended from Matthew Wyrral, who was high ſheriff of this county 1259, in the reign of king Henry the Third. John Wyrral, a deſcendant from Matthew, died 33 Ed. III. William Wyrral, ſon of John, ſucceeded him, and died five years after, 38 Ed. III. John Wyrral, ſon of William, married Maud daughter of and died in the reign of Richard the Second. John Wyrral, ſon of John, died in the reign of Henry the Sixth.

Jenkyn Wyrral, ſon of the laſt John, married Margaret daughter of Machin of St. Briavel's. He died 7 Ed. IV. and was buried in the church-yard of Newland, with a remarkable epitaph inſcribed on his tomb, as is to be ſeen in that pariſh.

John Wyral, ſon of Jenkin, married the daughter of Price. William Wyral, ſon of John, married Ann daughter and heireſs of John Aſhurſt. John Wyral, ſon of William, married Iſabel, daughter and heireſs of Robert Motton. William Wyral, ſon of John, married Joan, and was ſucceeded by William Wyral his ſon, who married Maud, daughter of Thomas Baynham of Clower-Wall. He died in the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

George Wyral, ſon of the laſt William, married Bridget, daughter of George Wintour of Churcham. William Wyral, ſon of George, married Catherine, daughter of Michael Chadwel, of Chiping-Norton in Oxfordſhire. George Wyral, ſon of William, married Mary, the only daughter of Dennis Compton. William Wyral, ſon of George, married Ann, daughter of Kyrle. Jephta Wyral, ſon of William, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Pury of Tainton. George Wyral, ſon of Jephta, is the preſent poſſeſſor.

The church is in the deanry of Roſs, in Herefordſhire; it is a rectory worth 100l. a year: Mr. Mantle is patron; Mr. Harris is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1592	Thomas Hoſper,	William Mackland,
1599	Humphry Smart,	Earl of Eſſex,
- - -	Thomas Godwyn,	- - - - - - - - - -
- - -	William Hughs,	- - - - - - - - - -
1679	Samuel Harris,	Thomas Lyſter, eſq.

		l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	- - - - - -	13	06	08
Tenths	- - - - - -	01	06	08
Procurat.	- - - - - -	00	09	08
Synodals	- - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	- - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is large, with two ſide ailes, and a ſmall chapel on each ſide the chancel, and a low tower at the weſt end, with battlements. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel belongs to Mr. Machin, where ſeveral of that family lie buried. The chapel on the north ſide of the chancel belongs to Mr. Wyral, and is the burying-place of that family.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it lies two miles in length by the ſide of the river Wye. It conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture: there is a ſmall brook called Eaſt-Pitch Brook, which riſes in this pariſh, and runs down into the Wye.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof nineteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 12
Burials - 10

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	087	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax	146	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	028	07	00

BISLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, to which it gives name, two miles diſtant eaſt from Stroud, three miles north from Hampton, and ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Earl Hugh held Biſlege, in Biſelie hundred, in "the reign of king William the Conqueror, and Robert "held it under him. It was taxed at eight hides: "there were two prieſts, and thirty-four plow-tillages, "whereof four were in demean. There were five water-"mills and a wood belonging to it. Eleven houſes "in Gloceſter paid 66 pennys yearly to this manor. "This manor paid formerly a yearly rent of 24l. It "paid 20l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Peter Corbete was ſeiſed of two parts of the hundred of Biſelegh; Theobald de Verdune held a fourth part, and Richard de Biſelegh held the other fourth part, 15 Ed. I.

This manor did for many ages belong to the great family of the Mortimers, who were deſcended from Roger de Mortimer; who being general for William duke of Normandy, twelve years before his conqueſt of England, obtained a glorious victory for him againſt Odo brother to the French king.

Ralph de Mortimer (probably the ſon of Roger) was one of the Conqueror's chief commanders in his Engliſh conqueſt, and afterwards ſubdued and took priſoner Edrick earl of Shrewſbury, who in the marſhes of Wales ſtood out againſt the Conqueror, and was rewarded with his vaſt eſtate.

His ſon and heir Hugh was a great enemy to king Henry the Second, and incited Roger earl of Hereford to fortify his caſtle of Gloceſter, and other his ſtrongholds, as he had his own, againſt the king; but the earl of Hereford returning to his duty, Mortimer's three caſtles were at the ſame time beſieged, and he forced to yield. His other turbulent actions ſhew him to have been of a proud and haughty ſpirit. He died 31 Hen. II.

Roger his ſon and heir, who performed conſiderable exploits, eſpecially againſt the Welſh, had for his ſecond wife Iſabel, the ſiſter and heir to Hugh de Ferrers, upon whoſe death 6 Joh. Roger gave three hundred marks, and an horſe for the great ſaddle; whereupon he had livery of the lordſhips of Letchlade and

and Lagebery in Gloceſterſhire, part of the inheritance of his ſaid wife, who founded a nunnery at Letchlade, and was buried there. This Roger died 17 John.

Hugh Mortimer, his ſon by his firſt wife, ſucceeded him, who being firm to the king's intereſt againſt his rebellious barons, attended the king with all his armed power at Cirenceſter, according to ſummons, the year before his father's death, 16 John, and was well rewarded by that king. He married Annora, the daughter of William de Braoſe, by whom he had lands in Cherleton and Chiriton, and died without iſſue 11 Hen. III.

Ralph Mortimer, half brother to Hugh, and ſon of the laſt Roger by his ſecond wife, ſucceeded, and paying 100l. for relief, had livery of all his lands in Gloceſterſhire and elſewhere. He was a great warrior, and built ſeveral caſtles upon his lands next Wales, and gained much upon them; ſo that at length prince Lewelin gave him his daughter Gladuſe Duy in marriage, with large poſſeſſions. He died 30 Hen. III.

Roger his ſon and heir had livery of all his lands (his mother's jointure excepted) upon paying 2000 marks, 31 Hen. III. For ſome time he ſuffered greatly in his eſtate, by firmly adhering to king Henry the Third againſt his rebellious barons; and was afterwards the chief occaſion of their total defeat at the battle of Eveſham, which victory was much owing to the forces raiſed by him, after he had been the ſole occaſion of delivering prince Edward, taken priſoner at the unfortunate battle of Lewis. At this battle of Eveſham he commanded the third part of the prince's army, as the prince himſelf and the duke of Gloceſter did the other two; whereby aſſaulting the rebels on each ſide, they gained a glorious victory, recovering the captive king; for all which faithful ſervices this great earl was well rewarded. He married Maud, daughter and coheir to William de Braoſe, and after other conſiderable ſervices died 10 Ed. I.

Edward, ſon of the laſt Roger, with other the marſh-barons, encountered and ſlew in battle Leoline prince of Wales 10 Ed. I. He married Margaret a Spaniſh lady, kinſwoman to queen Elianor, with whom he had great eſtates beſtowed on him, among which was the manor of Biſley, and two parts of the advowſon of the church, whereof he died ſeiſed 31 Ed. I.

Roger Mortimer was ſon and heir of Edmond, upon whoſe departing without leave from the king's army in Scotland, 34 Ed. I. the ſheriffs of Gloceſterſhire, &c. were commanded to ſeiſe his lands; but they were reſtored the next year. In 18 Ed. II. he was impriſoned for his rebellious practices, and his lands given to the Spencers: he eſcaped into France, and returned and dethroned king Edward the Second, and obtains not his own only, but much of the Spencers eſtate; among which were the caſtle and manor of Hawley, with the chaſes of Malvern and Corſe, in the counties of Worceſter and Gloceſter. He had a grant of one meſſuage, ten libras of land, and rents in Biſley, which lately belonged to Hugh le Diſpencer, 1 Ed. III. and obtained for Jeffery, his third ſon, the manors of Letchlade and Sodington. His wicked practices, and inſolent pride, &c. brought him to the gallows 4 Ed. III.

Edmond his eldeſt ſon (not earl of March) married Elizabeth daughter of Bartholomew lord Badleſmere, and died the year after his father, 5 Ed. III. leaving Roger his ſon and heir to the remains of his eſtate, then three years of age, who obtained a reverſal of his grandfather's judgment 26 Ed. III. and ſo recovered the title of Earl of March, and the whole eſtate; moſt of which had been given to William de Montacute earl of Saliſbury. In 33 Ed. III. he had livery of the lands held by Elizabeth the wife of Henry Spencer, widow of Giles de Badleſmere; ſhe then dying, and he being heir to Badleſmer, viz. ſon to Elizabeth the daughter and heir of Badleſmer. He died, ſeiſed of Byſelege and Winſton, 34 Ed. III.

Edmond Mortimer earl of March, &c. was his ſon and heir by Philippa daughter to William earl of Montacute. He married Philippa daughter and heir to Leonel duke of Clarence, (whence the Mortimers had juſt title afterwards to the crown.) He did great ſervices, eſpecially in Ireland, where he was deputy, and where he died 5 Ric. II. This Edmond was alſo heir by his wife to the third part of the earldom of Gloceſter; for his wife was the daughter of Elizabeth heireſs to William de Burgh, who was heir of John de Burgh earl of Ulſter, who had married the third ſiſter and coheir of Gilbert de Clare.

Roger Mortimer was his ſon and heir, born 48 Ed. III. one of whoſe godfathers was Thomas Horton abbot of Gloceſter. He was made lieutenant of Ireland 5 Ric. II. and 9 Ric. II. was declared in parliament heir apparent to the crown. He married Elianor daughter to Thomas Holland earl of Kent: ſhe was niece to king Richard the Second. He was ſlain in Ireland 22 Ric. II. and died ſeiſed of the manor of Biſley, and of two parts of the church of Biſley.

Edmond was his ſon and heir, then ſix years of age, and was the laſt earl of March of this family. He was taken priſoner by Owen Glendore prince of Wales, and afterwards was induced to marry his daughter. His ſecond wife was Anne daughter of Edmond earl of Stafford. He died without iſſue, 3 Hen. VI. ſeiſed of the manors of Biſley, Barnſley, Lechlade, Miſerden, Charleton, Winſton, Brimpsfield and Over-Siddington.

Richard duke of York was ſon and heir of Anne, who was ſiſter and heir of Edmond Mortimer the laſt earl of March, and ſucceeded him in the manor of Biſley, and in the reſt of his great eſtates. He was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield, in attempting to recover his right to the crown of England; and the manor and hundred of Biſley were granted to his widow, Cicely ducheſs of York, for her life, 38 Hen. VI. which was confirmed to her 1 Ed. IV. By this account it appears that the manor of Biſley had continued in the name of the Mortimers a hundred and eighty years, and then by deſcent from their heir female was united to the crown.

Edward the Fourth, king of England, was ſon and heir of Richard duke of York, whereby the manor of Biſley came to the crown.

Richard the Third grants the manors of Biſley, Tunly and Swageſwick, to ſir William Nottingham; all which were held of the honour of Hereford.

It ſoon after reverted to the crown, and the hundred of Biſley was granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. but the manor of Biſley, and the advowſon of the vicaridge, were granted to ſir Miles Mildway 3 Ed. VI.

The hundred of Biſley, which lately belonged to ſir Miles Mildway, was granted to Robert Davis 2 Eliz. and to Thomas Perry 9 Eliz.

The manor of Biſley was in the crown in the year 1608. and was granted by king James the Firſt to the marquis of Buckingham, who granted it over to Thomas Maſter, D. D. and maſter of the Temple; whoſe heir ſold it to ſir Robert Atkyns of Superton, from whom it was purchaſed by Thomas Stephens of Upper Lypiat, eſq. who is the preſent lord of the manor.

Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Eſſex and Hereford, purchaſed lands in Biſley of John de Walerond, the ſon of John, 39 Hen. III.

William Mansfield held one vineyard, ſixteen acres of land, and three acres of wood, in Biſley, 18 Ed. II. Richard, ſon of John Browning, was ſeiſed of Thorp in Biſley 2 Hen. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a vicaridge worth 70l. a year: the lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Prieſt is the preſent incumbent.

The tithes of this pariſh, and of Stroud, were divided into three portions, whereof two were appropriated to two prebends of the college of Weſtbury; the other, which was the firſt in order, was appropriated to the prebend of the college of Stoke, near Clare in Suffolk.

The rectory of theſe three prebends, which formerly belonged to the college of Weſtbury, and to the college of Stoke; as alſo a wood called Hawkley-Wood, in Biſley, which belonged to the prebend of Stoke, were

Edw^d 4^th Son of Sir Wm settled at Pull-court in Worcestershire marr^d 2 Wives – by the first he had two Sons Thos & William 5 daus. by the second he had 3 Sons John, Edward & Henry – He died [Sir Edward Ne Fey] in 1546 as appears by the probate of his will

Thos eldest Son of Edw^d settled at Eastwood in the parish of Thornbury, in the County of Gloucester of which he had a grant 7 Eliz 1565 – died in 1571 & by his will gave Eastwood to his cousin Thomas Tyndale a minor whose descent shows hence from Sir Wm Tyndale of Hockwold in Norfolk

Wm Tyndale 2^d Son of Sir W. Tyndale of Edw^d of Pull court died ab^t 1558 leaving one Son Thomas – Thos Son of Wm had issue Thos to whom Eastwood came in 1571 – died in 1619 – his Son Thos sold Eastwood to Sir Rich^d Rogers Grocer in Bristol about 1628 – The Letter in answer from this Gent. He says

1. Fam – T. of Dale castle in South Tyndale called to the Upper house of P. in Ed. 1. Vocat Barons of Langley in S. T
2. Bro. of that Tyndale seated himself in Northampt at a place called Tranwater – who removed to Hockwold – This fam^y in y^e repeal till the beg of Eliz^th when Sir Thos T. made an end of all his Father had not spent.

There is also an antient fam of T. of Bradburton in Yorkshire

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In the Church at Tewksbury – on a slab near the altar on a plate of brass, the folly inscription

Thomas Tyndale dyed the 28 of April buried 31 May 1571.

Some of the men of D speak of the Gladstones here
here as having sprung from the Tindalls of
Tansover and Northamptonshire who sprang
from Baron Adam de Tyndale of Langley
but this often does not attach to the Northampton
intermixtures —

We have traced the Tansover Glory to the
Barg. Brit, the co impulse of which goes
as their authority Sakyll's Genealogies
in manuscript. Wm Ob. Dunn

were granted to Lawrence Baſkervil, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

The pariſh of Stroud was formerly annexed to this church, and by that means the tithes of both places became appropriated to the ſame uſe. They are now veſted in the earl of Coventry, and are worth 300l. a year.

The profits of the vicar were ſettled by a decree, made by Reginald biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1360, whereby the retithing of all tithe-corn and hay belonging to the impropriation, and all the tithes of lamb and wool, and oblations, offerings, and all privy tithes, were allotted to the vicar; moſt of which tithes are now rented at 45l. a year by the impropriator. The full tithes of the glebe-land of the impropriation do alſo belong to the vicar.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Robert Armond,	- - - - - - -
1572 John Lightfoot,	Queen Elizabeth,
1588 Chriſt. Windle,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - - John Sedgwick,	- - - - - - -
- - - Daniel Lawford,	- - - - - - -
1641 Richard Britton,	King Charles I.
1679 Joſeph Lodge,	King Charles II.
1681 Simon Prieſt,	King Charles II.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	19	10	05
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	19	00½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	01	00	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00

The church is large, and hath three ailes, and an high ſpire at the weſt end, which by reaſon of its high ſituation is a great land-mark. It was built by one of the family of the Mortimers, and is dedicated to All Saints.

There was formerly a chantry in the church of Biſley, the revenue whereof was granted to Walter Compton 2 Ed. VI. but the chantry-houſe in Biſley, and lands which had belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Weſtbury, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips, in truſt for Anthony Cope and others, 10 Jac.

There is in the ſouth aile an effigies of a Knight Templer, ſuppoſed to be for the founder of the church. There is an inſcription in the church for Richard Britton, vicar of this place: he died 1679. Another inſcription for Mr. William Fream, who died 1696.

William Nutlin and William of Rodborow gave lands, called Boerats, Hanſteeds and Florens, worth about 35l. a year, and lying in this pariſh, for the maintenance of a lecture at Rodborow, in the morning on Sundays. Other lands of the like value are veſted in ſixteen feoffees for the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter in Biſley, and for repair of the church, and for the poor, and mending the high-ways in this pariſh.

Mr. Thomas Butler, 1688, gave 30s. yearly for a ſermon, and for the poor. Mr. Walter Ridler, 1697, gave 300l. to the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable and wood-land ground. Two ſmall brooks run through this pariſh into Stroud river. There are great waſtes, and abundance of poor cottages. Their chief trade is clothing. This place has a weekly market on Thurſdays, and two fairs yearly, one on St. George's day, the other on All Saints day, granted by king James the Second.

There are ſeven hundred and ten houſes in this pariſh, and about three thouſand two hundred inhabitants, whereof one hundred and three are freeholders.

There are five hamlets.

1. Biſley.

2. Trougham, generally called Druffham.

" Levenod held Troham in Biſelege hundred, in the " reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: earl Hugh held " it in the reign of king William the Conqueror, and " Robert held it under him. It was taxed at one " hide; there was one plow's tillage, and four acres " of meadow belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of " 20s. in both reigns. Earl Hugh held another hide " of land in the ſame place, but earl Roger did chal- " lenge it to belong to his mannor of Edgeſworth." Domeſday Book.

William Compton died, ſeiſed of the manor of Trougham, 38 Hen. VIII. livery whereof was granted to Walter Compton his ſon the ſame year. Mr. Smart has a good houſe and eſtate in this tithing, which has been long enjoyed by his anceſtors.

3. Steanbridge.

4. Bidfield. Owen de Roderick was ſeiſed of Bidfield in the reign of king Edward the Third; but he being attainted for rebellion, Bidfield was granted to Mary Herney, widow of William Herney, 47 Ed. III. This manor afterwards belonged to Thomas Butler, and Maud his wife; but upon their ſurrender, Bidfield was granted to John Baker for life, 5 Ed. IV. The ſame was granted to Thomas Gilbert for his life, 12 Ed. IV. and was again granted to Edward Pye for life, 16 Ed. IV.

Bidfield in Biſley, and many other eſtates, were granted to Thomas Hennage and the lord Willoughby, in conſideration for other lands in other places, 2 Ed. VI. Sir Arthur Grey had livery of the manor of Bidfield 4 Eliz. Bidfield-farm, in the tenure of ſir Anthony Kingſtone, was granted to Arthur lord Grey 9 Eliz.

5. Tunly and Daneway. John Clifford of Daneway held one meſſuage and one plough's tillage in Daneway 20 Ric. II. George Rawleigh, eſq. died ſeiſed of lands in Okerinch and Avenaſh 37 Hen. VIII. Simon Rawleigh, his ſon, had livery thereof the ſame year. Lands in Okerinch in Biſleigh, which had belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl and James Paget, 36 Hen. VIII.

Yearly { Births - - 86
Burials - - 62

Payments		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
1692	To the royal aid	170	16	00
1694	To the land-tax	201	19	00
1694	To the poll-tax	087	09	00

The pariſh pays 2s. 6d. in the pound to the poor.

The firſt clothing-mill in theſe parts was erected in Todgmore bottom, in this pariſh, in which place frier Bacon was born. He was educated at St. Mary's chapel, now St. Bury mill on Stroud river, in the pariſh of Hampton, wherein is a room at this day called Frier Bacon's Study: he died 1284. He was a very learned perſon, and wrote eighty books, and for his ſkill in mathematicks was reputed a conjurer in thoſe ignorant times. St. Bury mill lies in Chalford bottom, which is a remarkable place in this pariſh for the great number of clothing-mills, and for the great quantity of cloth made there, and in the neighbourhood. Thomas Mull and William Mull were ſeiſed of Chalford 2 Ed. IV.

BITTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, five miles diſtant weſt from Bath, fifteen miles eaſt from Briſtol, and thirty miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It derives its name from the river Boyd, which runs through it. Another ſmall brook parts this pariſh from Somerſetſhire, called Swinford, which gives name to the hundred.

" Betune, in Swinehoved's hundred, was a mannor " belonging to king Edward the Confeſſor: it was " taxed at thirty-ſix hides, with the members of it, " Wapelie and Winterborne: there were fifty plow- " tillages, whereof five were in demean. There was a " water-mill belonging to it. It was obliged to find " one night's entertainment for the court in king Ed- " ward's reign, and the like in king William's reign.

" Duns held Bittone in Sineſhoved's hundred in the " reign

" reign of king Edward, and held it in the reign of " king William. It was taxed at two hides, one of " which belonged to the church of Exceſter: there " were ſeven plow-tillages, whereof two were in de- " mean. It paid a yearly rent of ſix pounds in king " Edward's reign; it paid three pounds yearly in king " William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Elias Boy Giffard gave to the monaſtery of St. Peters of Gloceſter, the church of St. Mary de Boyton, the church of St. George de Orcheſtan, with the chapel of St. Andrew of Winterborne, with all that belonged to the ſaid churches. Walter Giffard, ſon of Elias, gave the tithes to the ſaid monaſtery. Both theſe grants were made when Hameline was abbot, in the reign of king Stephen.

Adam d'Amavil was ſeiſed of the manor of Button, by the grant of king Henry the Second. Robert d'Amavil, ſon of Adam, died ſeiſed of Button, with markets, 11 Hen. III. Petronella d'Amavil, widow of d'Amavil, ſon of Robert, was ſeiſed of this manor 45 Hen. III. She was called Petronella de Vinon, and was married to Richard de la Moor, who purchaſed a charter in Button 51 Hen. III. Adam d'Amavil, her ſon, died ſeiſed of Button 15 Ed. I. and left no iſſue, whereby his two ſiſters became his heirs: the one was married to Richard de la Moor, ſon of the former, who, in her right, was ſeiſed of the manor of Oldland in Bitton: the other ſiſter, whoſe name was Amabel, was married to David le Blount, the ſon of David, who, in her right, was ſeiſed of the manor of Button, by the ſurrender of Petronella de Vinon, 15 Ed. I. David le Blount and Amabel his wife were ſeiſed thereof 21 Ed. I. and 32 Ed. I.

David le Blount, ſon of the laſt David, died ſeiſed of the manor of Button 17 Ed. II. Richard Blount, his ſon, held the ſame 20 Ed. II. and then died without iſſue; whereby Edmond Blount, brother of Richard, and ſon of David, became the poſſeſſor. He married Agnes and died ſeiſed of this manor 36 Ed. III. Edmond Blount the firſt ſon of Edmond, and Margaret his wife, held the manor of Button, and one meſſuage and half a yard-land in Button, 4 Ric. II. William Blount was ſeiſed thereof 22 Ric. II. Iſabel Blount, daughter and heireſs of William, held the ſame 4 Hen. IV. who dying unmarried, the manor came to Robert Blount, her next kinſman, who was ſeiſed thereof 9 Hen. IV. and he and his tenants had right of heath, wood, and coal, in Kingſwood chaſe.

John Blount, ſon of Robert, married Willona and died ſeiſed of Button, Oldland, Weſt-Hannam, Swinford and Beach, 26 Hen. VI. Wentlyn his widow was endowed with this manor, and died ſeiſed thereof 32 Hen. VI. Edmond Blount, eſq. ſon of John, married Margaret and died ſeiſed of the manor of Bitton 8 Ed. IV. Simon Blount, ſon of Edmond, died ſeiſed thereof 16 Ed. IV.

Simon Blount left Margaret, his daughter and heir, married to ſir John Bar, who, in her right, was ſeiſed of the manors of Button, Oldland, Eaſt-Hannam, Weſt-Hannam and Upton, 22 Ed. IV. He leaves Joan his only daughter and heireſs, married to ſir Thomas Newton, who, in her right, became ſeiſed of the foreſaid manors, and of Barr's-Court, which took its name from ſir John Barr.

The family of the Newtons is derived from Howel ap Grono, lord of Newton in Rouſe. Cradock, ap Howel, ap Grono, was ſon of Howel ap Grono. Sir William Cradock, ſon of Cradock ap Howel, married Jane daughter of ſir Matthew Wogan, and lies buried at Newton. William Cradock, ſon of ſir William, married Catherine, daughter and heireſs of ſir William de la Meer of Rickſton. John Cradock, ſon of William, married Joan daughter of ſir John Elider. Robert Cradock, ſon of John, married Margery daughter of Nicholas Sherborn. John Cradock, ſon of Robert, married Neſt daughter of ſir Peter Ruſſel. John Cradock, ſon of John, married Margaret daughter of Howel Moythe of Caſtle Ordin and Fountain Gate. Sir Richard Cradock, ſon of the laſt John, was chief juſtice of England: he married Emma, daughter and coheireſs of ſir Thomas Perret of Iſlington, and changed his name to Newton.

Sir John Newton, ſon of ſir Richard, married Iſabel, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Chedder. Sir Thomas Newton was brother to ſir John, and ſon of ſir Richard, the chief juſtice: he married Joan, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Bar, by whom Barr's-Court and the manor of Bitton and other manors came into the family of Newton, 22 Ed. IV.

Thomas Newton, ſon of ſir Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of ſir Edmond George, of Wraxwell in Somerſetſhire. Sir John Newton, ſon of Thomas, married Margery, daughter of ſir Anthony Pointz. Sir Henry Newton, ſon of ſir John, married Catherine, daughter of ſir Thomas Paſton. Sir Theodore Newton, ſon of ſir Henry, married Penelope, daughter of ſir John Rodney, of Rodney's Stoke in Somerſetſhire: he was lord of the manor of Bitton in the year 1608. Sir John Newton, baronet, ſon of ſir Theodore, married Grace daughter of Stone. He died without iſſue, and lies buried in the cathedral of Briſtol.

Sir John Newton, the laſt of the Newtons of Bar-Court, gave this eſtate, and entailed the baronetſhip on ſir John Newton, of Lincolnſhire. Sir John Newton, ſon ſir of John, is the preſent lord of the manor of Bitton; who hath a large handſome ſeat, called Bar-Court, in the midſt of a park, and a very great eſtate in this county and in Lincolnſhire.

By the foregoing account it appears the family of the Damavils held the manor of Bitton, from the reign of king Henry the Second to the reign of king Edward the Firſt, which muſt be about one hundred years. From the Damavils it came to David le Blound or le Blount, who had married Amabel, daughter and coheireſs of Adam Damavil. It continued in the Blounts from king Edward the Firſt to the ſixteenth of king Edward the Fourth, which is above two hundred years. From the Blounts it paſſed to ſir John Barr; and from him it came to ſir John Newton, who married Joan, daughter and heireſs of ſir John Bar; and it has continued to this preſent time in the name of the Newtons, which is above two hundred years.

John Seymore, eſq. has an handſome houſe near the church, and a good eſtate. Mr. Parrot of Briſtol has an handſome houſe in this pariſh, called Highfield, and a good eſtate in this and other places. Mr. Woodard has likewiſe a good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

William Pigot held lands in Button 14 Hen. III. Sir John Tracy and others were ſeiſed of lands in Button and Upton 37 Ed. III.

The abbey of Keynſham held other lands and rents in Button, Weſt Hannam, Upton and Oldland, which were purchaſed in the name of John Becket and others, in truſt for the abbey, 10 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. a year. The prebendary of Bitton in Saliſbury cathedral, in right of his prebend, is patron; Mr. Parker is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the ſame prebend, and is worth 150l. a year, and is in leaſe to John Seymore, eſq.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1573	William Sprint,	John Sprint,
- - -	Lewis Evans,	- - - - - - - - - -
- - -	John Burnley,	Andrew Atwood,
1684	Richard Towgood,	Benjamin Johnſon,
1691	Edward Parker,	John Seymour, eſq.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	18	14	10½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	17	06
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	02

The church is large and handſome, but hath no aile: the tower is high, and is adorned with pinnacles: there is

is a ſmall veſtry on the north ſide of the chancel: it is dedicated to St. Mary. A chantry-chapel adjoining to the church was built by ſir John Barr; it has been ſince well repaired by ſir John Newton, and is the burying-place of that family. Sir John Newton, who died 1699, has an handſome monument in this chapel. There is alſo another monument for Elizabeth Stringer, wife of Francis Stringer, eſq. and daughter to ſir John Newton. She died 1694.

There are in the ſame chapel two ancient ſtatues of ſtone lying at length, but unknown for whom.

There is a very handſome monument in the church, for Alice the wife of Richard Joans of Hannam, eſq. and for Catherine his widow, daughter of ſir Francis Norris, who died 1662, and for Richard Joans, eſq. who died 1697.

This pariſh is twenty miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable land. The river Boyd runs through this pariſh, over which is a large ſtone bridge, repaired at the charge of the county. There is often ſeen, on the banks of this river Boyd, a particular ſort of fierce vipers, about eighteen inches long, with a great head, large mouth, and with a copper-coloured back, with yellow and dark ſpots, and its belly of a bright yellow, with red and brown ſpots.

The river Avon, which runs from Bath to Briſtol, parts this pariſh from Somerſetſhire, where is an handſome ſtone bridge, repaired half by Somerſetſhire and half by Gloceſterſhire. A great part of the north-weſt ſide of Landſdown hill lies in this pariſh.

This pariſh has two large hamlets, which are now reputed pariſhes, and have their diſtinct officers and rates.

1. Hannam. "Edric held Hannam in Sineſhovedes "hundred in the reign of king Edward: Ernulf de "Heſding held it in the reign of king William, and "Eſnulph held it under him. It was taxed at half an "hide; there were two plow-tillages in demean; it "paid a yearly rent of 40s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

John de Button held Hannam 7 Ed. II. William de la Green held the manor of Weſt Hannam of the honour of Gloceſter 4 Ed. III. Robert Grinder, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Hannam, with woods in the foreſt of Kingſwood, belonging to the ſaid manor, 22 Hen. VI. Joan the widow of Robert Grinder held the ſame 24 Hen. VI. William Join and his wife levied a fine of lands in Weſt Hannam, Down Hannam and Oldland, to Andrew Windſor, 12 Hen. VII. A wood called Handclif-Wood, in Weſt Hannam, did belong to the abbey of Keynſham, and was granted to Thomas Brydges, eſq. 6 Ed. VI. But the lands belonging to Handclif-wood, and which were formerly the poſſeſſion of Keynſham abbey, were granted to John Fernham 19 Eliz.

The manor of Hannam Abbots, which belonged to the abbey of Keynſham, was granted to Rowland Hayward 2 Mar. The manor-houſe in Hannam, called the Grange, did belong to the priory of Farley in Wiltſhire, which was founded by Humphry de Bohun, in the year 1125, for monks of the Cluniack order, and was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: it was ſubordinate to the abbey of Lewis in Suſſex, and was valued at the diſſolution at 217l. 4d. ½.

This grange was granted to Roger Langsford and Chriſtopher Martin 17 Eliz. There is a chapel of eaſe in Hannam. Richard Joans, eſq. has given 4l. a year to the poor of this place, to be diſburſed by the poſſeſſor of his manſion-houſe, and by the miniſter of Bitton.

Thomas Try, eſq. has a very handſome pleaſant ſeat and a large eſtate in this place. He is deſcended of the ancient family of the Trys of Hardwick, in this county. His mother was daughter and coheireſs of Richard Jones, eſq. formerly owner of this eſtate, by which means it came to him.

Mr. Hart, ſon of ſir Richard Hart, mayor and alderman of Briſtol, has likewiſe an handſome ſeat and a good eſtate in this hamlet.

Henry Croſſwick, eſq. has alſo a good houſe and a good eſtate in Hanham; which place is likewiſe called Hanham-Abbots, becauſe it formerly belonged to the abbots of Keynſham, and has been anciently the ſeat of the Baſſets.

There are many profitable mills upon the Avon within this hamlet. Two of them have lately been converted to raiſe water for the uſe of the city of Briſtol; others ſerve for working of ſteel and rolling of lead, and other beneficial uſes. There are eighty houſes in Hanham.

2. Oldland is the other large hamlet in this pariſh. "Alwi held Aldeland in Sineſhoveds hundred under "earl Harold. Oſburn biſhop of Exeter held it in the "reign of king William. It was taxed at two hides; "there were three plow-tillages, whereof two were in "demean; there were ten acres of meadow belonging "to it. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. in king Edward's "reign; it paid only 20s. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did afterwards belong to the Damavels, and afterwards to the Mores, by the marriage of one of the two coheireſſes of the Damavels. Richard de la More died ſeiſed of Eldeland, which he held by the ſervice of half a knight's fee, 20 Ed. I. Thomas de la More, his ſon, ſucceeded him. He had 20l. a year in land, and was made a knight by king Edward the Firſt. He lived in the court of king Edward the Second, and wrote a faithful hiſtory of the life and death of that king, which is now extant. Stephen de la More held Oldland in Button 2 Ed. III. Walter de la More held the manors of Oldland and Upton, and an hundred acres of Kingſwood foreſt, 14 Ed. III. John de la More, ſon of Walter, was ſeiſed of the manor of Oldland 23 Ed. III. By this account it appears that the manor muſt have continued five generations in the family of de la More, which is about one hundred years.

Ciceley, the widow of Nicholas de Berkeley, was ſeiſed of Oldland 16 Ric. II. Sir John Denerooſe held of Roger Mermion the manor of Oldland, and forty acres of arable and paſture in Oldland, within the manor of Button, 20 Ric. II. John Denroſe was ſeiſed of the manor of Oldland, and of a tenement there called Mermions, 7 Hen. V. John Cheſbrook and Joan his wife levied a fine of one moiety of the manor of Oldland in Bitton, and of the hundred, to the uſe of Thomas Wikes, 2 Hen. VI.

Thomas Wikes, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed of the manor of Oldland 13 Ed. IV. This manor did afterwards deſcend to Richard Wikes, who died 5 Mar. and livery thereof was granted the ſame year to Robert Wikes, couſin and heir to Richard.

Oldland has a chapel of eaſe, to which Mr. Arthur Farmer has given 6l. a year for a ſermon on the firſt Sunday in every month. Mrs. Elizabeth Godfree gave 20s. yearly for two ſermons on Michaelmas day, and 20s. a year more to the poor of this hamlet. Mr. Richard Kitchin has given 10s. yearly for a ſermon on Good-Friday. Dr. Sirnam has given 4l. 10s. yearly, to be diſtributed to the poor on St. Thomas's day in great bread.

The Weſtons had very anciently a ſeat in Oldland, which at this day is called Weſton's Court. Nicholas de Weſton heretofore was ſeiſed thereof. John Weſton was ſeiſed of Weſton Court in Oldland, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. There are ninety houſes in Oldland.

The Berkeley family were alſo ſeiſed of a manor in Bitton, as appears by divers records. The manor of Bitton was granted to the lord Berkeley by king Henry the Second.

Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of the manor of Bitton 15 Hen. VIII. and Thomas lord Berkeley, his brother and heir, had livery granted to him 16 Hen. VIII. who died ſeiſed thereof 24 Hen. VIII. from whom it

deſcended to Thomas his ſon, who died ſeiſed of this manor 26 Hen. VIII. and left it to his ſon Henry lord Berkeley, an infant, who had livery granted to him 3 Mar.

There are three other hamlets in this pariſh, Upton, Beach and Swinsford.

The parſonage of Upton did belong to a prebend of the church of Sarum 10 Ric. II. At Beach there is a ſpring, called Grand Mere, remarkable for its wholſome water.

There are three hundred and twenty houſes in the whole pariſh, and about eleven hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof thirty-ſeven are freeholders.

	Yearly Births.	Burials.
In Bitton,	17	17
In Hanham,	15	09
In Oldland,	24	20

	Bitton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	180	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax	202	03	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	046	17	00

	Hanham.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	089	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax	077	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	021	11	00

	Oldland.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	089	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax	116	15	06
	1694 To the poll-tax	027	00	00

		l.	s.	d.
In all	1692 To the royal aid	359	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax	396	04	10
	1694 To the poll-tax	095	08	00

The Itinerary of Antoninus, illuſtrated by the ingenious antiquary Dr. Gale, and publiſhed by his learned ſon, differs from Cambden and Burton in the iter from Caerwent to Bath. It allows the ferry over the Severn to have been between Alvington and Oldbury, and the town of Oldbury to have been the Trajectus; but it places Abone after Trajectus, and ſuppoſes Abone to have been this Hanham, which lies in the bank of the great river Avon, anciently called Abone; and the town Hanham derives its name from its antiquity, for *Hen* in the Britiſh language ſignifies Ancient.

This is a very probable conjecture, becauſe the number of miles between this Abone and Bath is ſix, and does exactly agree with the number of miles of the laſt ſtation, mentioned by Antoninus, to Bath. This is alſo much the more level way, and avoids the ſteep hills of Weſterleigh, Toghill and Landſdown, through which no roads have been heard of 'till of latter ages; and the conſtant road from that part of Severn to Bath was anciently through this place. And it is certain, that the Romans had many ſtrong camps and fortifications on the banks of this Abone, which are ſtill viſible. And Tacitus informs us, that when Oſtorius paſſed the Severn, and went againſt Cataractus general of the Brigantes, he firſt built many forts on and near this Abone, by him called Antona, to curb and repel the Cangi, who inhabited Wiltſhire and Somerſetſhire. And many places in theſe counties do ſtill retain their name from the Cangi, as Keinſham which joins to Hanham, Calne, Canning, Alcannings, Cannington, and divers other places.

BLAISDON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Weſtbury, two miles diſtant eaſt from Dean, two miles north from Newnham, and ſix miles weſt from Gloceſter.

William de Muſgros was ſeiſed of Bleteſdon 49 Hen. III. Ralph de Abbenhall was ſeiſed of Bleckeſden 29 Ed. I. Jeffry le Mareſcal held Blecheſden and the advowſon of the church 32 Ed. III. Blecheſden was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III.

The manor of Blaiſdon was afterwards granted to the abbey of Flaxley, and upon the diſſolution of that abbey it was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 Hen. VIII.

William Kingſton, eſq. and Mr. Ayleway, were lords of this manor in the year 1608. Mr. Wade is the preſent lord thereof.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a rectory worth 30l. a year. Mr. Hayns and Mr. Wade are patrons by turns; Mr. Grove is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570 Thomas Cook,	Robert Kerle and Richard Kerle,
1705 Bendy Grove,	Thomas Wade.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	05	07	04
Tenths	00	10	08½
Procurat. Synodals	00	06	06
Pentecoſtals	00	01	06

The church hath a low tower at the weſt end, with battlements.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of paſture and under-woods. A ſmall brook, called Natſwood Brook, runs through this pariſh, and down through Weſtbury into the Severn.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	5
	Burials	4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	049	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax	051	10	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	012	00	00

BLEDINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Stow, four miles ſouth-weſt from Chipping-Norton in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-one miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

It formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb. "The church of St. Mary de Wincelcomb held Bla- "dintune in Salemaneſberie hundred: it was taxed at "ſeven hides: there were ſeven plow-tillages, whereof "two were in demean: there was a water-mill, and "thirty acres of meadow belonging to this mannor. "It paid 3l. yearly in the reign of king William the "Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor was, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, granted to the abbey of Winchcomb, which abbey procured it to be diſcharged from the hundred-court 8 Hen. III. The abbey purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Bladinton, and divers other manors, 35 Hen. III. and was ſeiſed of this manor with free-warren 15 Ed. I. which privilege was then allowed to the abbey in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

The abbey of Winchcomb aſſigned the manor of Bladinton to the abbey of St. Ebrulph, at Utica in Normandy, 12 Ed. II. and afterwards, upon the ſeiſure of foreign monaſteries, it was granted to the abbey of Eveſham; and upon the diſſolution of that abbey, it was granted to ſir Thomas Leigh 7 Ed. VI. who died ſeiſed thereof 14 Eliz. and livery was the next year granted to Rowland Leigh, ſon of ſir Thomas.

William Leigh, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608: and Theophilus Leigh of Adleſtrop, eſq. is the preſent lord, in whoſe family it has continued ever ſince the reign of king Edward the Sixth, who firſt granted it from the crown. †

Mr.

† In 1771 Mr. Thomas Leigh of Adlestrop esquire conveyed the manor & a chief rent of 6l. issuing out of certain lands in Bledington to Tho. Brooke Reddall esquire. T. H.

Mr. Greyhurſt, one of the preſent coroners of the county, has a good houſe and a conſiderable eſtate in this and other places.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is an impropriation belonging to Chriſt-church in Oxford: it pays 17l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Herbert is the preſent incumbent.

Lands in Bledington, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, which lately belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 Hen. VIII. The impropriation is worth 150l. a year, and is in leaſe to Mr. A. Dean, who has a great eſtate in this and other counties.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	06	13	04
Tenths	00	13	04
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	10

Moſt of the lands called the Oars are tithe-free.

There was 20s. yearly charged on Bledington, to find neceſſaries for maſs at Winchcomb abbey; which grant was confirmed by the pope, by the archbiſhop, and by the biſhop of Worceſter.

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of meadow, paſture and arable. The river Evenlode parts this pariſh from Oxfordſhire.

There are fifty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof twenty-one are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 8
Burials - - 6

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid, -	115	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax, -	062	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax, -	023	07	00

ſee Bleddington inclosure act in 1759. L. K.

BODDINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Tewkſbury hundred, four miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkſbury, three miles weſt from Cheltenham, and five miles north from Gloceſter. It is derived from the Britiſh word *Bod*, which ſignifies a River.

"Three hides in Botintune did belong to the manor of Theodecheſberie. Gerard held them in the reign of king William the Conqueror. There were five plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean: there was a water-mill and eight acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king Edward the Confeſſor's reign; it paid 6l. yearly in king William's reign.

"Wulvi held two hides in Botintune, in Dereſt hundred, of the church of St. Peter of Weſtminſter, in the reign of king Edward: Girard held them in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the Muſgroſes in the reign of Henry the Third. Robert Muſgroſe had a grant of this and divers other manors 38 Hen. III. He died ſeiſed thereof the ninth of Edward the Firſt.

This manor was held of the earls of Gloceſter and Hertford, as of the honour of Gloceſter, by one knight's fee, 47 Hen. III. and 8 Ed. II.

John de Bures held this manor 24 Ed. III. John de Holoway was ſeiſed of the ſame 25 Ed. III. This manor after came to the lord Ferrers of Chartley. Robert lord Ferrers died ſeiſed of Boddington 1 Hen. V. and left Edmond lord Ferrers his ſon and heir by Margaret his wife, daughter of Edward lord Spencer, who died ſeiſed thereof 14 Hen. VI.

The lords Beauchamps were ſoon after owners of this manor. Richard lord Beauchamp died ſeiſed of Boddington 18 Hen. VII. and left three daughters his heireſſes: Elizabeth, married to Robert Willoughby lord Brook, whereby a third part of the manor deſcended to Edward lord Willoughby their ſon and heir, who left two daughters, Anne and Blanch. Blanch was married to Francis Dawtry, who had livery of a moiety of the third part of the manor of Boddington 25 Hen. VIII.

Anne, the ſecond daughter and heireſs of Richard lord Beauchamp, was married to Richard Liggon.

Margaret, the third and youngeſt daughter, was married to Reed, who left their third part to Richard Reed their ſon and heir, ſixteen years old, 4 Hen. VIII. John Reed was the ſon of Richard, and had livery of the ſcite of the manor granted to him 9 Eliz.

Livery of the manor of Boddington, Barrow and Heydon, was granted to Oliver St. John 15 Eliz. The manor was afterwards purchaſed by the lord Craven, who ſold it to Mr. Lock.

Matthew Lock, eſq. is the preſent lord of it; he has a large manor-houſe moated round, and a park. The manor-houſe lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred.

Hugh Muſtel, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Boddington, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to Philip Boteler the ſon of ſir Thomas le Boteler, 7 Ed. III. The ſame Hugh Muſtel, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine in Boddington, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to Thomas the ſon of ſir Thomas le Boteler, in tail, the remainder to Alan le Boteler brother of Thomas, 19 Ed. III. Hugh Muſtel held one meſſuage and eighty acres of land in Botinton 19 Ed. II.

Mr. Adam Little has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this place.

This church is in the peculiar of Derherſt, and is annexed to Staverton. It is an impropriation, without any endowment to the curate: Mr. Hayward is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the vicaridge and chapel of Boddington and Staverton were granted to Thomas Gatwick, and Anſelm Lamb, 5 Mar. The rectory of Boddington did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, in truſt for Richard Bourk earl of Clanrecard, 6 Jac.

The impropriation belongs to Mr. Brown, and is worth 60l. a year.

Pentecoſtals - - 7d. ½.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower ſlated at top, at the weſt end. The church-yard was conſecrated in the year 1469, with the conſent of the abbot of Tewkſbury.

Three acres and an half in Staplain field are given to the church and poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable. The Chelt brook runs through this pariſh into the Severn, near the Haw paſſage.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Barrow, which contains nineteen families. Some lands, and the tithes of Barrow, did belong to the monaſtery of Thornton in Lincolnſhire, which was founded in the year 1139, for Black Canons, by William earl of Albemarle, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the diſſolution at 73ol. 17s. 2d. Theſe lands and tithes were granted to John Fernham 19 Eliz.

2. Wythy-Bridge, which contains five families: it lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred. Butlers-Court is in this hamlet, and belongs to the lord Craven.

3. Heydon, which contains twenty families, and lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred. The manor of Heydon did anciently belong to the abbey of Weſtminſter: it was granted to the church of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. and was reſtored to the abbey of Weſtminſter 4 Mariæ, and was again returned to the church of Weſtminſter 2 Eliz.

John Browning was ſeiſed of the manor of Heydon, under the abbot of Weſtminſter, 3 Hen. V. John Partridge, eſq. held the ſame, under the church of Weſtminſter, 1608.

Hugh

Hugh Muſtel held forty-eight acres of land in Heydon 19 Ed. II. William de Rodbearg held two meſſuages and two plow-tillages in Lye and Heydon 3 Ric. II. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Heydon, to the uſe of themſelves, in tail, 20 Hen. VI. Sir William Nottingham, their ſon, was ſeiſed thereof 1 Ric. III.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6 / Burials - - 5

Boddington.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	064	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax	028	11	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	008	02	00

Heydon and Withy-Bridge.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	079	13	00
	1694 To the land-tax	061	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	011	16	00

BOURTON on the HILL.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, three miles diſtant north from Stow, three miles ſouth from Campden, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. This place, in probability, has the ſame derivation as Bourton on the Water, which from ancient writings appears to have been Burgtown, or Burrow-Town.

"The church of St. Peter at Weſtmonaſtre held "eight hides in Bortune, of the mannor of Derherſt, "in the reign of king William the Conqueror: Wulvi "held two hides in Bortune, of the mannor of Dere-"herſte, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: "Girard held them in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

Robert Fitz-Hamon ſacrilegiouſly took this manor from the abbey of Weſtminſter, in the reign of William the Second; and it was unjuſtly detained until the reign of Henry the Second, when Lawrence the twenty-fifth abbot of Weſtminſter recovered it by a ſuit at law.

Samuel de Bourton was ſeiſed of lands in Bourton 2 Hen. III. The abbot of Weſtminſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Bourton 15 Ed. I. Joan, the widow of John de Wincheſter, was ſeiſed of this manor 36 Ed. III. John Rouſe and others were ſeiſed of lands in Bourton 49 Ed. III. Gilbert de Stonour, ſon of Robert de Stonour, held Bourton 3 Hen. V.

The manor of Bourton, after the diſſolution of the abbey of Weſtminſter, was granted to the chapter of that church 34 Hen. VIII. It was regranted to the abbey and convent of Weſtminſter 4 Mar. and again confirmed to the chapter of Weſtminſter 2 Eliz.

There are two manors in this pariſh, one in Weſtminſter hundred, whereof William Batſon, eſq. is lord. He has a good ſeat and a large eſtate in this place, which he holds, by leaſe, of the church of Weſtminſter. His anceſtor was eminent for his loyalty in the Great Rebellion, and was therefore ſequeſtered, and compounded for 700l. He himſelf was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1710.

The other manor, lying in Tewkſbury hundred, did belong to Thomas lord Wentworth, who married Margaret daughter and heir of Anne Forteſcue, and with her had this manor of Bourton, and lands in Condicot. He died ſeiſed thereof 5 Ed. VI. and livery of the eſtate was granted the ſame year to Thomas lord Wentworth his ſon.

From the Wentworths this manor came to ſir Nicholas Overbury. He married Mary daughter of Giles Palmer of Ilmington in Warwickſhire, by whom he had ſir Thomas Overbury, who was poiſoned in the Tower, 1613, by the malicious contrivance of the counteſs of Somerſet; for which murther ſhe and her huſband were afterwards convicted. Sir Thomas Overbury left this eſtate to his nephew ſir Thomas Overbury, who publiſhed the trial and execution of Joan Perry, and her two ſons, John Perry and Richard Perry, for the ſuppoſed murther (1676) of Mr. William Harriſon, who in a few years afterwards appeared, and refuſed to give any probable account where he had been in the mean time. This laſt ſir Thomas died at Adminton in the pariſh of Queinton, and lies buried in that church.

Alexander Popham, eſq. purchaſed this manor, of the truſtees of ſir Thomas Overbury, in the year 1680; after whoſe death it came to Edward Popham his ſon and heir, who hath an handſome large ſeat in this place, and a great eſtate.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 200l. a year. Mr. Durham is patron; Mr. Godwin is the preſent incumbent.

The tithes of the pariſh of Bourton on the Hill did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and after the diſſolution of that abbey they were granted to William Ducan and Thomas Eſcourt 2 Eliz.

Moreton Henmarſh is annexed to this church. A conſiderable part of the tithes of Moreton Henmarſh are appropriated, and belong to Mr. Batſon.

The rector of Bourton, in the year 1542, compounded with the vicar of Blockley in Worceſterſhire for liberty of burial: but mortuaries are ſtill paid to the vicar of Blockley. This pariſh and Moreton Henmarſh were formerly within the peculiar of Blockley.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - George Maſh,	- - - - - - -
1577 James Beck,	Richard Palmer,
1583 James Beck,	Queen Elizabeth,
1617 Nic. Cartwright,	Sir Nicholas Overbury,
- - - Giles Oldſworth,	- - - - - - -
1673 Richard Watkyns,	Sir Thomas Overbury,
- - - Auſtin Godwin,	- - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	14	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - -	01	08	00
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is ſtrong and large, with two ailes, and a tower at the weſt end.

Thomas Rutter, eſq. who had a ſeat and eſtate in this pariſh, lies buried in the body of the church.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land and downs. There are two ſprings in this pariſh; one runs eaſtward into the Thames, below London; the other runs weſtward into the Severn.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eleven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 8 / Burials - - 6

Weſtminster Part.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	84	10	00
	1694 To the land-tax	52	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	17	14	08

Tewksbury Part.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	25	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax	18	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	08	14	00

BOURTON upon the WATER.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant ſouth from Stow, four miles north from Norleach, and ſeventeen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from Burg, or Burrough; and in ancient grants it has been writ Burgtone, and may be preſumed to have been anciently a large borough,

rough, becauſe the ruins of many houſes, after great rains, are often diſcovered. It joins alſo to the great Roman foſs-way; and the marks of a camp, of a large extent, are yet to be ſeen. It has the addition of Bourton on the Water to diſtinguiſh it from Bourton on the Hill.

This manor did formerly belong to the abbey of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, who purchaſed a charter of free-warren in this place 35 Hen. III.

John Whitchurch grants one meſſuage, one plough's tillage, and one yard-land, in Burgtone, Dinnington and Tudicote, to the abbey of Eveſham, 3 Ed. II. Walter Erdington held one meſſuage, and a yearly rent of 52s. in Burgton and Great Riſſingdon, for the uſe of the chantry in Burgton, 16 Ed. II.

Walter de Burgton was ſeiſed of Burgton 15 Ed. III. John Rouſe and others were ſeiſed of the manor of Burgton 49 Ed. III. Edward de Stoure held lands in Burgton 5 Ric. II.

This manor, at the diſſolution of abbeys, came to the crown, and was granted to Edmond lord Chandos 4 Eliz. who died ſeiſed thereof 15 Eliz. and livery was granted the ſame year to Giles lord Chandos, his ſon, who died 44 Eliz. Grey lord Chandos, his ſon, ſucceeded him, who was ſeiſed of this manor in the year 1608, and ſold the ſame to ſir Thomas Edmonds treaſurer of the houſhold, and privy counſellor to king Charles the Firſt, who left Iſabella, his daughter and coheireſs, married to Henry lord De la Ware, who in her right was ſeiſed of this manor. John lord De la Ware, grandſon to Henry, ſold it to Charles Trinder, eſq. who is the preſent lord.

Six acres of meadow in Bourton on the Water, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to ſir Philip Hobbey 37 Hen. VIII.

Mr. Collet has an handſome houſe and a large eſtate in this pariſh. Mr. Jordan has likewiſe a good ſeat and a good eſtate in Bourton and Clapton.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a rectory worth 220l. a year: the reverend Mr. George Vernon is patron; the ſame Mr. George Vernon is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the rectory of this church did belong to the priory of Kirkham in Yorkſhire, which was founded by Walter Eſpec, for monks of the order of St. Auſtin, 1122, and was dedicated to the Holy Trinity: it was valued at the diſſolution at 300l. 15s. 6d. This advowſon was granted from the crown to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 21 Eliz.

The pariſhes of Lower Slaughter and Clapton are annexed to this church; but they are now reputed pariſhes by themſelves, and have their diſtinct officers and rates to taxes.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574	Nicholas Band,	Queen Elizabeth,
1575	Robert Antoild,	Queen Elizabeth,
1584	William Symonds,	Queen Elizabeth,
1585	Thomas Morland,	Giles lord Chandos,
1589	John James,	Giles lord Chandos,
---	--- Wright, D. D.	- - - - - - -
---	Tho. Temple, D. D.	- - - - - - -
1649	Anthony Palmer,	- - - - - - -
1667	George Vernon,	Richard Cocks, eſq.

Anthony Palmer, rector of this place, was a great inſtrument in ejecting loyal and orthodox miniſters; and after the reſtoration of king Charles the Second he engaged in all rebellious plots.

The rector hath only the third part of corn and hay-tithes in Burton and Clapton; but the rector hath the whole of all other tithes, and the whole of corn and hay-tithes in Slaughter.

Thirty acres of meadow and eighty-five acres of arable belong to the glebe. The parſonage-houſe is large and well built.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
First-fruits	- - - - - - - - - -	27	02	08
Tenths	- - - - - - - - - -	02	14	03
Procurat.	- - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals	- - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	- - - - - - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower in the middle: the church, tower, and chancel, are one hundred and twenty feet long, and twenty-one feet broad. The aile is twenty-five feet long, and is called Clapton Aile, where the inhabitants of that place do ſit. The tower is a building of great antiquity, inſomuch that tradition will have it built by the Romans.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whereof Nicholas Saunders was the laſt incumbent.

Dr. Gardiner, canon of Chriſt church, gave an eſtate in this pariſh, worth 14l. a year, to that college.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. Three conſiderable brooks or rivers meet in this pariſh; one from Guiting, another from Slaughter, and the third from Swell: theſe are joined below with a brook from Sherburn, and run down to Windruſh, where they obtain the name of Windruſh River.

Nithercot is an hamlet in this pariſh. Edmond earl of Cornwall was ſeiſed of the honour of Wallingford, of which Nethercot was holden, 28 Ed. I. It did belong to the abbey of Eveſham, and was granted to William Lloyd and Thomas Parker, in truſt for others, 10 Jac.

There are ſeventy houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof thirty-five are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	11
	Burials	- -	8

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	138	00	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	112	00	04
	1694	To the poll-tax . -	050	12	08

ST. BRIAVEL'S.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, to which it gives name, five miles diſtant north from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, three miles ſouth from Colford, and eighteen miles weſt from Gloceſter.

This place was anciently called Brulais, and was reputed to be part of the pariſh of Newland. A market was granted to this place 9 Joh.

The caſtle is extra-parochial, and has been formerly of great account; and the ruins ſhew it to be ſtrong, and of a large extent. It was built by Miles earl of Hereford, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. It is remarkable for the death of Mahel, third ſon of the earl, and younger brother to Roger and Walter, ſucceſſively earls of Hereford. This Mahel was cruel and covetous, and being entertained here by Walter de Clifford, and a fire happening in the caſtle, a ſtone fell from an high tower on his head, and killed him in the place. A daughter of this Mahel was married to Herbert, who, in right of his wife, was lord of Dean, and progenitor to the preſent Herberts earls of Pembroke and Montgomery.

The cuſtody of St. Briavel's caſtle, with the foreſt of Dean, was granted to John de Monemouth 18 Joh.

Jeffry Wither held the town of St. Briavel's, with twelve acres of land, and a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, in the twentieth year of king John, which had been held by his anceſtors.

The abbey of Grace de Dieu in Monmouthſhire had two plough-tillages and common of paſture in St. Briavel's, Hermitor and Penyard-Wood, 11 Hen. III. This was a Ciſtertian priory, founded by John de Monemuth in the year 1233. It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and was valued at the diſſolution at 19l. 4s. 4d.

The tenants of this manor were admitted to their eſtates by the conſtable of the caſtle, until it was ordered, 11 Hen. III. that the tenants for the future ſhould not be admitted until they had compounded for their fines with the king.

Jeffry Wither held part of St. Briavel's 36 Ed. III. William de Leſeboroke held St. Briavel's in the foreſt

of Dean, 45 Hen. III. John Giffard was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, 47 Hen. III. Walter Wither held St. Briavel's 54 Hen. III. Thomas, brother to Gilbert the Red, earl of Gloceſter, was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, by Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter, after the battle gained over king Henry the Third at Lewis.

John de Bottourt, deſcended from Ansfrid de Bottourt who lived 2 Hen. II. was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of Dean foreſt, 19 Ed. I. He was ſoon diſplaced, but put in again 1 Ed. II. Thomas de Everty held the caſtle of St. Briavel's 21 Ed. I. Ralph de Abbenhall held St. Briavel's caſtle 29 Ed. I.

Almarick de St. Amand was governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, warden of Dean foreſt, governor of Hereford caſtle, and high ſheriff of that county, in the reign of king Edward the Firſt.

William de Staure held the caſtle of St. Briavel's, and one meſſuage and twelve acres of land, 2 Ed. II. There was a grant of fairs and markets in this town the ſame year. Hugh le Diſpencer the younger had a grant of the manor of St. Briavel's, with fairs and markets, 12 Ed. II. Hugh le Diſpencer the elder was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and of the foreſt of Dean, 15 Ed. II. William de Staure held St. Briavel's 17 Ed. II.

John de Nivers was made governor of this caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, to hold at pleaſure, and in as full a manner as John Wiſham or Robert Sapy held the ſame, 18 Ed. II. Robert de Aure held St. Briavel's 19 Ed. II. Roger Clifford was governor of this caſtle, and had fifty-five marks yearly allowed him out of the exchequer; and all ſucceeding governors were to have feeding, houſe-boot and hay-boot, out of the foreſt of Dean, 14 Ed. III.

Sir John de Wyſham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's and Newland, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to John de Bures, ſon of Andrew de Bures, 20 Ed. III. John de Monmouth had the cuſtody of St. Briavel's bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean 22 Ed. III. William Warren held lands in St. Briavel's 38 Ed. III. John Stephens was ſeiſed of ten acres and 12s. rent in St. Briavel's, and of a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, 9 Ric. II.

The caſtle of St. Briavel's was granted to Thomas duke of Cornwall 14 Ric. II. King Henry the Fourth ſettled St. Briavel's caſtle, and the town, on John duke of Bedford, his third ſon, 1 Hen. IV. who died ſeiſed thereof 14 Hen. VI. Henry de Aure was ſeiſed of St. Briavel's 3 Hen. IV. William Warren was ſeiſed of lands in St. Briavel's, and of a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, 7 Hen. V.

Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, were ſeiſed of St. Briavel's manor and caſtle, and levied a fine of them to the uſe of themſelves, in tail, the remainder to the right heirs of Richard Beauchamp late earl of Warwick, 6 Ed. IV. The ſame counteſs did afterwards levy a fine of the manor and caſtle to the uſe of king Henry the Seventh, in the third year of his reign.

William Baker and his wife levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's, to the uſe of Thomas Baker, 12 Hen. VII. There were other lands in St. Briavel's and Redmore's grove, which did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to Arthur Porter 32 Hen. VIII.

The manor of St. Briavel's was in the crown in the year 1608. The conſtablewick of the caſtle of St. Briavel's was granted to Henry lord Herbert of Ragland, for life, with a fee of 40l. a year, 1660.

The duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of the manor, and hath a court of attachment. The caſtle ſerves now only as a priſon for offenders in the foreſt, and of debtors within the hundred.

The Hatheways were anciently poſſeſſors of lands in St. Briavel's, and have given name to a manor within this pariſh. Ralph Hatheway died ſeiſed of lands in St. Briavel's, and in Horeſton in the foreſt of Dean, 10 Ed. II. William Hatheway, his ſon, had livery of thoſe lands granted to him the ſame year. Thomas Hatheway, ſon of William, died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and forty acres of land in St. Briavel's 5 Ric. II.

John Tiptot, earl of Worceſter, was ſeiſed of Hatheway's tenement in St. Briavel's 9, 10, and 38 Hen. VI. The manor of Hatheway did afterwards come to the Baynhams. John Berne levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's, and of a fiſhery in the Severn, to ſir Alexander Baynham and others, 10 Hen. VII. Thomas Baynham, ſon of Chriſtopher, had livery of the manor of Hatheways 20 Eliz.

The church is in the foreſt deanry; it is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Hereford. It is in leaſe to Mr. Clifford, and is worth 50l. a year.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - - } Synodals - - - - - - - - }	00	06	04
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a low tower in the middle. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and is annexed to Lidney. There was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whereof Richard Fletcher was the laſt incumbent.

Several of the family of the Whittingtons lie buried in this church. Several of the family of the Catchmaids lie buried in the chancel. There is an handſome raiſed tomb in memory of Mrs. Warren Gough, who died 1636. There is a very handſome monument, with the effigies of a man and woman and three children, in memory of the family of the James's of Sutwell, who now own part of that chancel.

Mr. William Whittington has given lands worth 10l. a year to charitable uſes in this pariſh. Mr. Gunning of Briſtol has given 5l. a year to the poor. Mr. William Hodkins has given 20s. a year to the poor. Mr. John Probin has given 40s. yearly to the uſe of the poor.

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of paſture. It is well watered by three brooks; by Mark brook and Rodmore's brook, which run into the river Wye; and by Ayleſmore brook, which runs into the Severn.

Tracy Catchmaid, eſq. has an ancient ſeat in this pariſh, called Bickſwear, and a large eſtate. This family has long reſided in this place, and has been of great reputation in this county. The biſhop of Landaff was ſeiſed of Bickſwear 13 Ed. II.

The abbey of Tintern in Monmouthſhire, which was founded by Walter de Clare in the year 1131, for monks of the Ciſtertian order, was ſeiſed of Bickſwear 19 Ed. II. This abbey was valued at the diſſolution at 256l. 11s. 6d.

Mr. Bond has a good houſe and a good eſtate at Elſmore in this pariſh.

There are eighty houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	14		
	Burials - -	12		
		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	159	10	08
	1694 To the land-tax	239	06	08
	1694 To the poll-tax	032	04	00

" Not far from Wye ſtands, amongſt tufts of trees, " St. Brulais caſtle, more than half demoliſhed, famous " for the death of Mahel eldeſt ſon of Miles earl of " Hereford; for there, by the juſt judgment of heaven, " he was remarkably puniſhed for his greedy deſigns, " inhumane cruelty, and boundleſs avarice, always " uſurping on other men's rights: with all theſe vices " he is taxed by the writers of that age; for, as Giraldus " writes, being courteouſly treated here by Walter de " Clifford, and the caſtle taking fire, he loſt his life " by the fall of a ſtone on his head, from the higheſt " tower.

" Here

" Here is nothing more remarkable in this woody " place, but that Herbert, who married the daughter of " the aforeſaid Mahel earl of Hereford, was, in right of " his wife, called Lord of Dean, from whom the noble " family of the Herberts deduce their original, who " gave riſe to the lords of Blanleveny, and more lately " to the Herberts earls of Huntington and Pembroke, " and others. From which family, if we may credit " Dr. Powel in his Welſh hiſtory, was deſcended " Anthony Fitz-Herbert, whom the court of common- " pleas, of which he was ſometimes chief juſtice, and " his own moſt elaborate treatiſes of the common law, " do manifeſt him to have been ſingularly eminent in " his faculty; but others affirm he was deſcended from " the Fitz-Herberts, a knightly family in the county " of Derby; and indeed in my opinion more truely." Cambden's Britannia.

BOXWELL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, three miles diſtant eaſt from Wotton, four miles ſouth-weſt from Tetbury, and fourteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter. There is a large high box-wood, out of which iſſues a great ſpring, which gives the name to this place.

" The church of St. Peter de Gloweceſtre held Box- " well in Grumbaldeſtows hundred, in the reign of " king William the Conqueror: there were fourteen " plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; there " was a water-mill belonging to it. It paid a yearly " rent of 70s. in king Edward's reign; it paid 100s. " yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Gloceſter held the manor of Boxwel 17 Ed. III. A moiety of lands in Boxwell, Laterton and Waſt, which anciently did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and afterwards to the famous ſir Walter Rawleigh, who being attainted for high treaſon, theſe lands were granted to Peter Vanlore merchant, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac. Peter Vanlore was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

This manor has been divers generations in the family of the Huntlys, which is deſcended from John Huntly of Rid in Gloceſterſhire, or Hadnock in Monmouthſhire. John Huntley of Standiſh, ſon of John, married Alice daughter of Edward Langley, and ſiſter and heir to Walter Langley. Henry Huntley of Boxwell, ſon of John Huntley of Standiſh, and brother to George Huntly of Froceſter, married Elizabeth daughter of William Throckmorton. His ſecond wife was Anne daughter of John Rufford. George Huntly, ſon and heir of Henry, married Conſtance daughter and coheireſs of Edward Ferris. John Huntley, ſon of George, married Frances daughter of ſir John Conway. His ſecond wife was the daughter of Vaughan. John Huntley was ſon and heir of John. Matthew Huntley, eſq. ſon of John, is the preſent lord of the manor: he hath a pleaſant ſeat in this pariſh, and a good eſtate. The inheritance of the manor was bought by the Huntlys, of queen Elizabeth.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 80l. a year. Matthew Huntley, eſq. is patron; Mr. Huntley is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the rectory of Boxwell did belong to the priory of Walſingham in Norfolk, which was founded by Jeffrey de Faverches, for Black Canons, in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the diſſolution at 446l. 14s. 4d. ½. This advowſon was granted to William Grew and Anthony Forſter 6 Eliz. The abbey of Gloceſter did preſent to this church 1541.

It is ſaid that there was anciently a nunnery in this place, which was deſtroyed by the Danes.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Ed. de Boxwell,	- - - - - - - -
1576 Anthony Hayward,	- - - - - - - -
1588 Robert Woodruff,	Walter Oſburne,
- - - Richard Cox,	- - - - - - - -
1688 Wikes Huntley,	Matthew Huntley, eſq.

About twenty acres in each common field belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	23	04	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	02	06	05 ½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	05	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	08
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	04

The church is ſmall, and hath a little low ſpire in the middle, with a narrow aile on the north ſide. Several of the family of the Huntleys lie buried in the chancel.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable, and the great road from Gloceſter to Bath paſſeth through it.

Leiterton is now an hamlet and chapel of eaſe to Boxwell: it contains ſixteen families, and ſeventy perſons.

Leighterinton was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III. Robert Stanſhaw, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Leighterton 12 Ed. IV. The chapel of Leighterton is ſmall, with a tower at the weſt end, with battlements: it lies a mile from Boxwell: three acres of arable in the north field are given towards the repairing this chapel.

Leiterton is rated in payments together with this pariſh.

About twenty years ſince, a barrow was here opened, wherein were three vaults with urns of aſhes.

There are twenty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and four inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - - -	2
	Burials - - -	1

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	073	06	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	063	10	06
	1694 To the poll-tax -	024	07	00

BRIMPSFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, five miles diſtant ſouth from Cheltenham, four miles north-eaſt from Biſley, and ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter.

" Duns a Saxon, before the Norman conqueſt, held " the manor of Brimesfield, lying in the hundred of " Reſpegate, and three other mannors, Rockington, " Stoke and Oldbury; but he taking part with king " Herald, Oſborn Giffard, who came over with the " Conqueror, was rewarded with theſe mannors. " Brimesfield muſt have been of conſiderable value, " for it was taxed at nine hides, and there were fifteen " plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean; there " were alſo two water-mills, and five houſes in Glo- " ceſter holden of it. This mannor did then yield 12l. " yearly." Domeſday Book.

The family of the Giffards were deſcended from count Giffard, a great nobleman in Normandy. William earl of Arques, uncle to the Conqueror, attempted to gain the dukedom of Normandy to himſelf, during the duke's minority; but count Giffard, who was general for the young duke, fought him, and obtained an intire victory.

Elias Giffard, ſon of Oſborn, gave lands and woods in Bockholt, in this pariſh, to the abbey of Gloceſter, about the year 1100. Elias Giffard, ſon of Elias, gave the manor of Craneham to the ſame abbey: he alſo gave them the church of St. Mary at Bitton, the church of St. George at Orcheſton, and the chapel of St. Andrew at Winterborn.

Elias, grandſon to the laſt Elias, died 2 Ric. I. To him ſucceeded Thomas Giffard, and after him another

Elias

Elias Giffard, who took part with the rebellious barons againſt king John; and therefore all his lands were ſeiſed into the king's hands 18 Joh. and by that king granted to Bartholomew Peeche; but in the beginning of king Henry the Third, Giffard is again reſtored to his eſtate, and dies 33 Hen. III.

John his ſon and heir ſucceeds him. He was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, 47 Hen. III. He married Maud Long-Eſpee, widow of William Longeſpee ſon of William earl of Saliſbury, and daughter and heir to Walter de Clifford, and carried her to his caſtle of Brimpsfield. She makes complaint to the king, and afterwards deſiſts from her complaint, but paid a fine of 300 marks for marrying without licence. He purchaſed a charter of free-warren in the manors of Badgworth, Stonehouſe, Rockhampton, Stoke-Giffard, and Tetbury, and in divers manors in other counties, 9 Ed. I. He founded Gloceſter hall in Oxford 11 Ed. I. in the year 1283, for twelve monks who were choſen out of the abbey of Gloceſter. But afterwards the other monaſteries of the county partook of the ſame privilege: for Richard Kederminſter, a learned abbot of Winchcomb, was educated in that part of the hall, which from him has obtained the name of Winchcomb Lodgings. Theſe monks were, by the deed of foundation, deſigned to improve in ſtudy, and to pray for the ſouls of him and his two wives, whereof Maud above mentioned was the laſt. He died at Bitton 27 Ed. I. and was buried at Malmſbury. He had been ſummoned as a baron to parliament 23 Ed. I.

John Giffard, ſon to John, ſucceeded him: he was called John the Rich. He took part with the barons againſt the Spencers; and therefore king Edward the Second, in his march from Cirenceſter to Worceſter, ſent ſoldiers to demoliſh his caſtle at Brimpsfield. He was afterwards taken priſoner at the battle at Burrow-bridge, and was ſent to Gloceſter to be executed as a traitor.

Upon his attainder, the caſtle and manor of Brimpsfield were granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger 15 Ed. II. but the ſcene of affairs changing, all the lands lately belonging to John Giffard were granted to John Maltravers 1 Ed. III. as a reward for murthering king Edward the Second. He was deſcended from John Maltravers, an eminent perſon in the Conqueror's time. He procured a confirmation of the manor of Brimpsfield from John de Callew, the heir of the Giffards, who levied a fine, and acknowledged the right of John Maltravers 4 Ed. III. He was ſoon after convicted of high miſdemeanors, and his eſtate ſeiſed.

The cuſtody of the caſtle and manor of Brimpsfield was granted for life to Maurice Berkeley, ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, and brother to Thomas lord Berkeley, 14 Ed. III. This Maurice died 22 Ed. III. upon whoſe death the manor and caſtle were granted, by king Edward the Third, to his third ſon Lionel de Antwerp, duke of Clarence; and ſir John Maltravers levied a fine, and acknowledged the right of Lionel de Antwerp, 26 Ed. III. The duke of Clarence purchaſed a charter for a weekly market in Brimpsfield on Tueſday, and a yearly fair on the eve of the feaſt of Corpus Chriſti, 28 Ed. III. but this privilege hath been long diſuſed.

Edmond de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulſter, married Philippa daughter and heir of Lionel duke of Clarence; by which marriage he was entitled to the manor of Brimpsfield, and died ſeiſed thereof 5 Ric. II. Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, was their ſon, and in right of his mother was heir of Brimpsfield, and alſo of the crown of England. He died 22 Ric. II. leaving iſſue, Edmond Mortimer earl of March, and Anne a daughter.

Edmond Mortimer, ſon of Roger, died ſeiſed of Brimpsfield 3 Hen. VI. and left no iſſue, whereby Anne his ſiſter became his heir. She was married to Richard earl of Cambridge, ſecond ſon of Edmond of Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon to king Edward the Third. Richard, in right of Anne Mortimer his wife, became entitled to Brimpsfield, and many other great eſtates. He was beheaded in the third year of Henry the Fifth. Their ſon Richard was the next heir: he was reſtored to his father's honours 4 Hen. VI. and alſo to thoſe of Edmond duke of York, his father's elder brother, who was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt 3 Hen. V. without iſſue. This Richard duke of York was ſlain in the battle of Wakefield laſt year of king Henry the Sixth, contending for the crown of England, which was his undoubted right; upon whoſe death the manor of Brimpsfield was granted to Cicely ducheſs of York, his widow, 38 Hen. VI. which grant was ſhortly after confirmed to her in the firſt year of the reign of her ſon Edward the Fourth. This ducheſs of York held the ſame until 10 Hen. VII. at which time ſhe died ſeiſed of the manor of Brimpsfield, which then devolved to the crown, and was ſettled by king Henry the Eighth on queen Catherine.

In the firſt year of king Edward the Sixth, this manor and park, and lands called Haſel-Hanger, were granted to ſir John Bridges, afterwards lord Chandos, who died ſeiſed thereof 4 Mar. and livery of the manor and park of Brimpsfield were granted to his ſon Edmond lord Chandos the ſame year, who died ſeiſed thereof 16 Eliz. and was ſucceeded in honour and this eſtate by Giles Bridges lord Chandos, his ſon and heir, who died ſeiſed thereof 36 Eliz. and left two daughters coheireſſes; Elizabeth married to ſir John Kenida, and Catherine married to Francis lord Ruſſel of Thornhagh.

From theſe the manor of Brimpsfield was transferred to Miles Sandys of Latimers in Buckinghamſhire, fifth ſon of William Sandys, and younger brother of Edwin Sandys archbiſhop of York. He was ſeiſed of this manor in the year 1608, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1 Car. 1625. He died ſeiſed of the manor of Brimpsfield 17 Car. Miles Sandys was his ſon, but he died in the life of his father. William Sandys, ſon of Miles, became his heir, being ſixteen years old at his grandfather's death. Miles Sandys was ſon of William, and was high-ſheriff of the county 30 Car. II. 1678. William Sandys, eſq. of Miſerden, ſon of Miles, is the preſent lord of the manor, who hath a large park and pleaſant houſe in this pariſh, and keeps a court-leet.

This ſeries has given an account of all the immediate ſucceeding owners of the manor of Brimpsfield for ſeven hundred years.

Fulk Fitz-Warren held lands in Benham of Thomas lord Berkeley of Brimpsfield, by the ſervice of carrying an horn in Brimpsfield park, betwixt the feaſts of the Aſſumption and the Nativity of the Virgin Mary, whenever the king ſhould hunt there, 23 Ed. III.

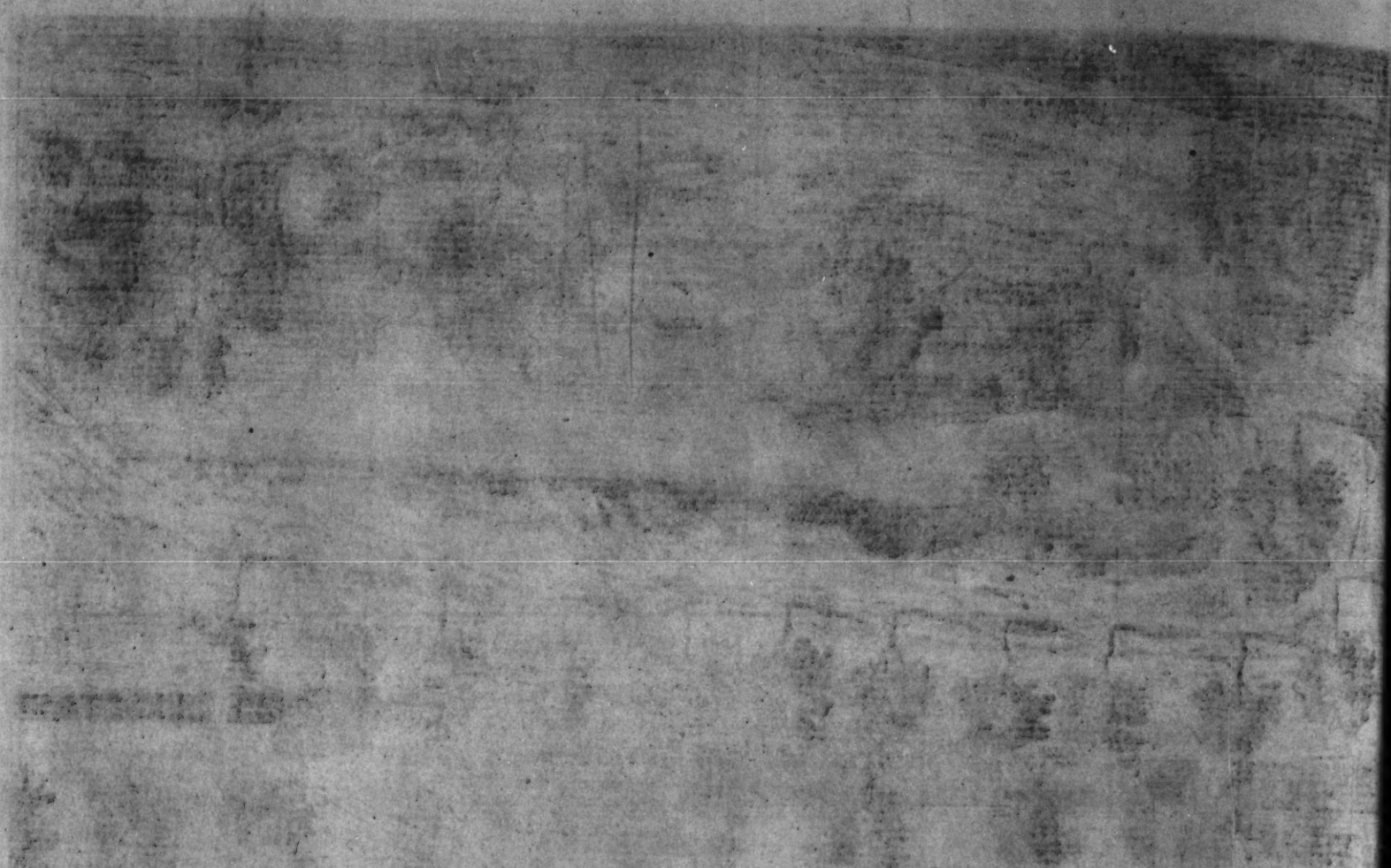
There was an ancient priory in this pariſh, which, being an alien priory, was diſſolved 2 Hen. V. and the lands were afterwards granted to the college of Windſor by king Edward the Fourth.

The CHARTER of King EDWARD the Fourth, granting the Priory of BRIMPSFIELD, amongſt other Lands, to the College of WINDSOR.

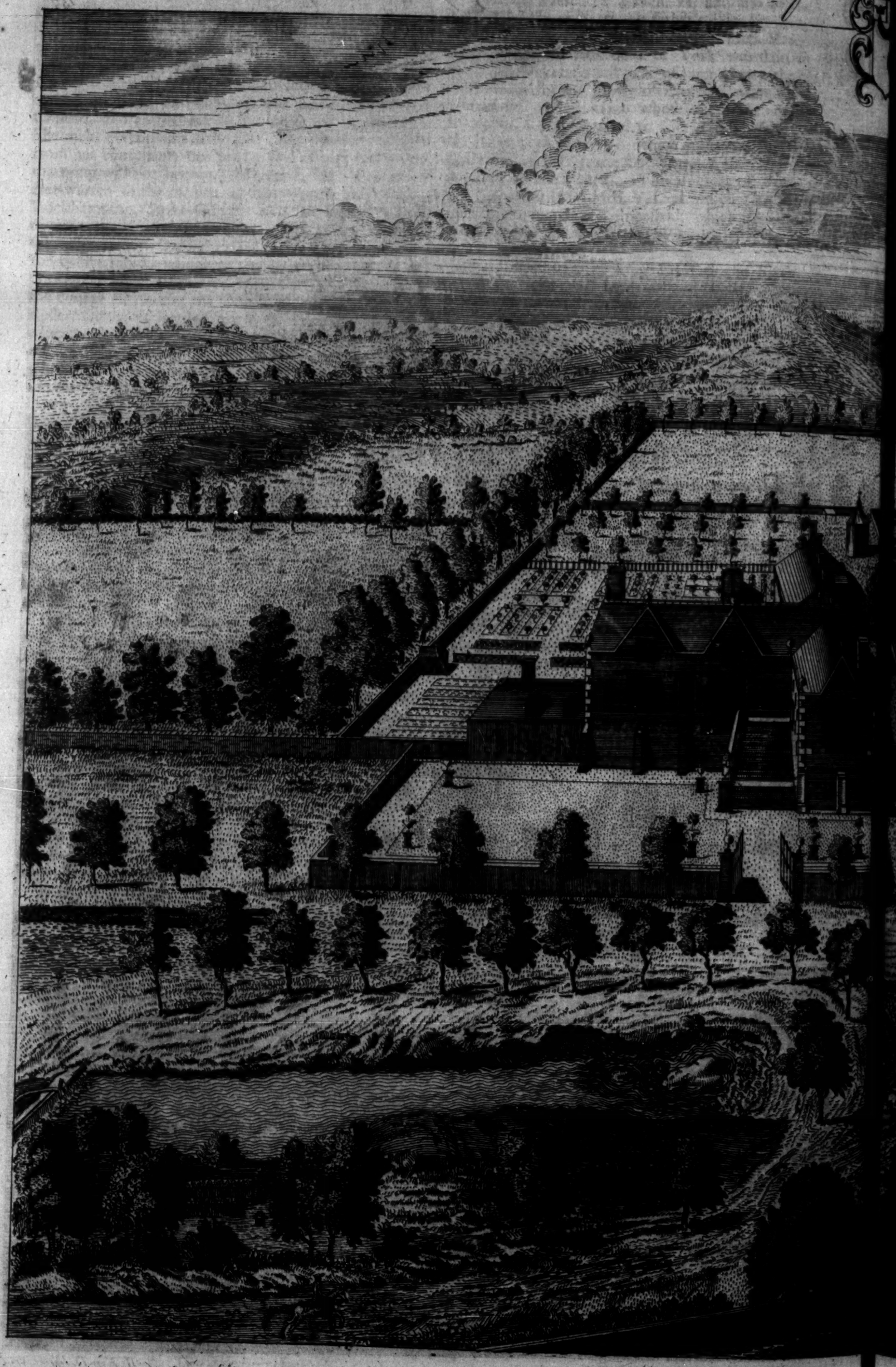
THE king to all, &c. Greeting. Know ye, that for the augmentation of the ſupport of the great burthens of our beloved in Chriſt, the guardian or dean, and the canons of our free chapel of St. George, within our caſtle of Windſor, of our ſpecial grace and certain knowledge, and free conſent, have given and granted to the ſaid guardian or dean, and to the canons and their ſucceſſors, the priory of Brimpsfield in the county of Glouceſter, being an alien priory, with all its appurtenances.

Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter the twenty-ſeventh day of May.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 50l. a year. William Sandys, eſq. is patron;



Broadwell the Seat of



Danvers Hodges Esq.

J. Kip Delin et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

patron; Mr. William Sandys is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1585	John Turner,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1591	James Smart,	Giles lord Chandos,
1616	John Martin,	Sir William Sandys,
1671	Henry Hook,	John Gyſe, eſq.
- - -	William Sandys,	William Sandys, eſq.

There belong to the glebe thirty acres of arable, and ſeven acres of paſture.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	09	11	11
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	19	01½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church is a ſmall ſingle building, with a ſmall low tower in the middle, with battlements.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. The head of Stroud river riſes in this place.

Part of Birdlip town, containing nine houſes, lying a mile from the church, is within this pariſh. Caudle green, containing fifteen houſes, and lying a mile from the church, is an hamlet in this pariſh. Manles town is another hamlet in thls pariſh.

There are fifty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 7
Burials - 7

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	76	09	04
	1694 To the land-tax	90	17	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	13	19	00

"The Giffards were formerly lords of Brimpsfield, "to whom, by marriage with Cliffords, came a plenti- "ful eſtate; but he having only daughters, that eſtate "of the Cliffords fell to the lords le Strange of Black- "mer, the Audleys and others." Cambden's Britannia.

BROADWELL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, one mile diſtant north from Stow, ſix miles ſouth from Campden, and nineteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from the large ſpring which riſeth in this place near the manor-houſe.

"The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe held "Bradewelle in the reign of king William the Con- "queror. It was taxed at ten hides; there were eighteen "plow-tillages, whereof ſix were in demean. It for- "merly paid a yearly rent of 8l. it paid 12l. a year in the "reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Broadwell, and the advowſon, and great part of the tithes, did belong to the abbey of Eveſham, who granted all their tithes, except of their demeans whilſt in their own hands, to the incumbent, in the year 1450, reſerving in all 6l. yearly, which rent is now paid out of the rectory to the patron.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Bradwell, and divers other manors, 35 Hen. III.

The maſter of the Knights Templers was ſeiſed of court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in Bradwell, by the grant of king Henry the Third; which privileges were allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I.

Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and others, held Bradwell 24 Ed. III. William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, died ſeiſed of the manor of Bradwell 28 Ed. III. and of the manor of Guiting, with the hamlets of Keinton, Barton, Thorn-hill, Holford and Cotiſden, which he held in right of Julian his wife, daughter and heir of ſir Thomas de Leyborn, and widow of John lord Haſtings of Abergavenny.

This manor and advowſon, ſoon after the diſſolution of abbeys, did belong to Thomas Baſkervil. Richard Andrews, and Urſula his wife, did levy a fine thereof, to the uſe of Thomas Baſkervil and Anne his wife, 6 Ed. VI. It afterwards came to Ligon, who died 9 Eliz. and livery of this manor was granted the ſame year to Richard Ligon his ſon and heir.

Elianor Talbot, widow, was poſſeſſed of this manor in the year 1608. It was ſoon after purchaſed by Mr. Hodges. Danvers Hodges, eſq. is the preſent lord of it, who hath a large manor-houſe adjoining to the church, and a good eſtate in this and other counties.

The meadow called Burybradnam in Broadwell did belong to the abbey of Eveſham, and was granted to ſir Philip Hobbey 37 Hen. VIII.

Mr. Selwin has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; Adleſtrop is annexed to it: both are worth 280l. a year. Theophilus Leigh, eſq. is patron; the honourable Mr. Bridges is the preſent incumbent. The abbey of Eveſham did preſent to this church in the year 1402.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1511	Thomas Bainbrook,	- - - - - - - -
1570	Richard Willet,	Walter Baſkervill,
1599	Thomas Tidmark,	Elizabeth Baſkervill,
- - - - - -	Johnſon,	- - - - - - - -
1675	Auguſtin Martin,	- - - - - - - -
- - -	Edward Wake,	Theo. Leigh, eſq.
1699	Henry Bridges,	Theo. Leigh, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	23	11	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	07	02
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end. There is a chapel within the aile, belonging to Mr. Hodges, where ſeveral of his anceſtors lie buried; and an ancient monument is erected in memory of them.

There are the remains of an handſome monument in the aile, for Robert Huncks, eſq. who died 1585. There is another very handſome monument in alabaſter, with an effigies, in memory of Herbert Weſton, eſq. He died 1635. Thomas Bainbrook, who had been fifty-nine years rector of this church, lies buried in the church-yard. He died 1570.

Three little houſes, a piece of meadow, and ſome land in the field, are given for repairing the church.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable, and is watered with a ſpring, which riſeth here, and runs into the river Evenlode.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty-ſix inhabitants, whereof fifteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5
Burials - 4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	116	14	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	087	01	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	015	08	08

BROCKWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, four miles diſtant from Cheltenham, ſeven miles from Tewkſbury, and three miles eaſt from Gloceſter. Its name is derived from Worth, which in the Saxon language ſignifies an Habitation, and from a Brook which runs through this place.

"Turchill held Brocowardinge in Dudeſtan hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Hugh "Lane held it in the reign of William the Conqueror.

" It was taxed at ten hides; there were ſeventeen plow-
" tillages, whereof two were in demean; there was a
" water-mill, and a wood a mile long and half a mile
" broad. It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in the reign of
" king Edward; it paid only 5l. a year in the reign of
" king William." Domeſday Book.

This manor did afterwards belong to the priory of Lanthony.

John Deffeld, abbot of Gloceſter, purchaſed of ſir Lawrence de Chandos fifty-five acres of arable land and ſeveral houſes in Brockworth, and forty acres of incloſure, and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained three hundred acres, 44 Hen. III.

The priory of Lanthony had free-warren in Brockworth 15 and 21 Ed. I. Henry le Drogue was ſeiſed of one yard-land in Brockworth, and was attainted of felony 28 Ed. I. Walter of Gloceſter and Haviſe his wife held the manors of Bockworth and Elbrugg 5 Ed. II. Henry Brockworth was ſeiſed of Brockworth 22 Ed. III.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of it 49 Ed. III. The manor was again afterwards transferred to the priory of Lanthony, and came to the crown by the diſſolution of religious foundations.

The manor of Brockworth, with the tithes of the demeans, were granted to John Gyes, eſq. in exchange for Aſple Gyes in Bedfordſhire, and for Widginton in Oxfordſhire, 32 Hen. VIII. He died ſeiſed thereof 4 Mar. and left Anſelm Gyes his ſon and heir forty-ſix years old; who ſued out livery of the manor 1 Eliz. and died 5 Eliz. William Gyſe had livery thereof 6 Eliz. and John Gyſe had livery granted to him 15 Eliz.

William Gyſe, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir John Gyſe of Rendcomb is the preſent lord of this manor. He hath an handſome ſeat and a large eſtate in this pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a vicaridge worth 20l. a year. Sir John Gyſe is patron; Mr. Sommers is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory of Brockworth did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter in exchange for other lands 16 Eliz.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575 Richard Savacre,	John Gyſe, eſq.
1590 John White,	William Gyſe, eſq.
1610 James Clifford,	William Gyſe, eſq.
1665 John Sommers,	Sir Chriſtopher Gyſe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	06	17	00
Tenths	00	13	08½
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	11½

The church hath a tower in the middle, between the body of the church and the chancel.

There is an handſome monument in the chancel, for ſir Chriſtopher Gyſe, bart. ſet up by his ſon ſir John Gyſe. He died 1670, and had been a great inſtrument to recover the two hundreds of Dudſton and King's Barton from the city of Gloceſter, and to rejoin them to the county.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable: a ſmall brook runs through it down into the Severn by Santhurſt.

Cowper's Hill is an hamlet in this pariſh. John Theyer, of Cowper's Hill in this pariſh, was a learned antiquary, and a firm loyaliſt to king Charles the Firſt. He had the advantage of the library of the priory of Lanthony, which his grandfather, who had married the ſiſter of Hart the laſt prior, had procured into the family. He left eight hundred manuſcripts, which were purchaſed by king Charles the Second, for the library at St. James's. He died 1673.

Elbrugg is another hamlet in this pariſh. Sir Robert de la Mere, and Maud his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Elbrugg 5 Ric. II.

Leonard Pool, eſq. of Saperton, died ſeiſed of the manor of Elbridge 30 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted the ſame year to Giles Pool ſon of Leonard.

There are fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 8
Burials - - 6

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	106	05	04
	1694 To the land-tax	111	16	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	014	05	00

BROMSBOROW.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, two miles diſtant ſouth from Ledbury in Herefordſhire, four miles north from Newent, and nine miles north-weſt from Gloceſter.

" Earl Harold held Brunmeberge in Botelau hun-
" dred. Radulph de Todeni held it in the reign of
" king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five
" hides; there were fifteen plow-tillages, whereof one
" was in demean: there was a wood two miles long and
" one mile broad. It formerly paid a yearly rent
" of 8l. it paid 100s. yearly in king William's reign."
Domeſday Book.

The manor of Broomſborough was granted to Roger de Toni 6 Joh. John de Penrys was ſeiſed of Bromſborow 15 Ed. I. William de Whitefeld had free-warren in Bromeſborow 14 Ed. II. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was ſeiſed of the manor of Bromberghe 2 Hen. IV.

This manor did afterwards belong to the family of the Bromwicks; which family is deſcended from Wido de Bromwick, who reſided in that place in Warwickſhire 15 Hen. II. Henry de Caſtle-Broomwick was grandſon to Wido.

A younger branch of this family ſettled at Broomſborough in the reign of king Richard the Second; for ſir John Bromwich, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Bromſborough, to the uſe of themſelves, in ſpecial tail, 10 Ric. II. They have continued in this place 'till this preſent age.

Walter Yate, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, and hath an handſome ſeat, called Hookhouſe, and a good eſtate in this pariſh: he has alſo a large houſe near the church.

John Hawkeſlow and his wife levied a fine of lands in Bromſborough, to the uſe of John Machin and his wife, 13 Hen. VII. Mr. Stone hath a good houſe in this place, called Brownſend, and a good eſtate. Mr. Eckeley has likewiſe a good houſe, called the Grove-Houſe, and a good eſtate.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a rectory worth 50l. a year. Mr Hyet is patron; Mr. Eaton is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1583 James Price,	John Bromage,
1591 Henry Hopper,	John Bromage,
- - - Thomas Higgs,	- - - - - - -
1607 John Stock,	Richard Stone,
1620 Chriſtoph. Stock,	Sir Richard Tracy,
1674 Richard Eaton,	Robert Bromwich, eſq.

The glebe conſiſts of about ſixty acres.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	07	15	00
Tenths	00	15	06
Procurations	00	07	06
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	04

The church hath a ſmall tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is an inſcription in

in the chantel, in memory of Rice Yate, esq. who died 1690.

Eight parcels of land, worth 4l. a year, are given for the repair of the church.

The parish is six miles in compass; it consists of arable land and pasture: it has a small brook called the Glinch, which runs into the Leden. The parish reaches to the top of Malvern hill. Woodend is a small hamlet in this parish, consisting of two houses.

There are twenty houses in this parish, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof seven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	074	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax	082	08	04
	1694	To the poll-tax	023	11	00

BROOKRUPP.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton, four miles distant north from Stroud, two miles west from Painswick, and three miles south-east from Glocester.

"Alaric held three yard-lands in Brostorp, in Dude-"stan hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"fessor: there were two plow-tillages in demean." Domesday Book.

Adeline, the widow of Roger de Ivory, gave this manor to the abbey of Glocester 1103. It was confirmed by king Stephen, in which grant she is called Adeline de Ibreo, occasioned by translating the name of Ivory into Latin. She was daughter of Hugh de Grant Maismill.

Elias Giffard, and Ala his wife, and their son Elias, granted to the monks of Glocester by deed, which they laid upon the altar, all their land in Bruckrup, estimated at half a hide, and half a yard-land free from all customs, except Dane-gelt due to the king, 21 Hen. I.

Roger the first, and Hugh his heir, gave to the church of St. Peter of Glocester eight acres of land near to Brockrup Court, whilst Hameline was abbot; which grant was confirmed by Gilbert de Myners, about the end of the reign of king Stephen. Roger le Rus was seised of three yard-lands in Bruckrup, which belonged to the Bertune of Glocester 22 Ed. I.

The abbey of Glocester was seised of the manor of Brockrup 17 Ed. III. Brockrup was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III.

After the dissolution of the abbey of Glocester, the manor of Brockrup was granted to the bishoprick of Glocester 33 Hen. VIII. and was again confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

Richard Wood, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608, which he held by lease from the bishop. It continued several generations in the family of the Woods, and was lately purchased by John Cox, esq. who has a large house by the church, and a fair estate. He is son of sir Richard Cox of Dumbleton, and uncle to the present sir Richard.

There were lands, and a portion of tithes in this parish, which did belong to the priory of Lanthony. These lands were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust for others, 35 Hen. VIII. The tithes were granted to sir William Ryder 17 Jac.

The church is in the deanry of Glocester; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. a year. The dean and chapter of Glocester are patrons; Mr. Collins is the present incumbent.

The great tithes, or impropriation, belong to the dean and chapter of Glocester, worth about 40l. a year, in lease to Mr. Rowland Wood. The impropriator pays 1l. 13s. 4d. yearly to the vicar, and sixteen throw of wheat, sixteen throw of beans, and thirteen bushels and an half of pease.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Roger Wheler,	- - - - - - -
1570	Richard Tyrrel,	Walter Jones,
1583	Richard Smith,	Chapter of Glocester,
1613	James Bradshaw,	Church of Glocester,
1618	Whithastone Messenger,	Church of Glocester,
1690	John Hedges,	Church of Glocester,
1700	Thomas Pugh,	Church of Glocester.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	17	06
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	15	09
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	00	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecostals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	04½

The church is small, with a little low tower at the west end, with battlements.

Forty shillings a year are allotted to this parish, out of the charity of Mr. Cox of Sandhurst.

This parish is five miles in compass; it consists of rich pasture.

There are forty houses in this parish, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5 / Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	093	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax	103	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	006	04	00

BUCKLAND.

THIS parish lies in the lower part of Kiftsgate hundred, four miles distant west from Campden, four miles south from Evesham, and fifteen miles east from Glocester. It is called so from the tenure of the land by a deed in writing, which was anciently called Bocland; as other land, which was not held by writing, was called Folkland, as having no other evidences but the testimony of the folk or people.

Kynred, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Bokeland to the monastery of Glocester when Edburg was abbot.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloweceſtre held "Bocheland, in Wideles hundred, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at eleven "hides; there were fifteen plow-tillages, whereof three "were in demean; there were ten acres of meadow "belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of 3l. in the "reign of king Edward the Confessor; it paid 9l. "yearly in king William's reign." Domesday Book.

The abbey of Glocester held the manor of Buckland 17 Ed. III. It continued in the abbey until the dissolution: it was then granted to sir Thomas Gresham, in exchange for lands in Yorkshire, 38 Hen. VIII. This sir Thomas erected the Royal Exchange in London, and founded Gresham college. He left four daughters coheiresses, one of which was married to sir John Thynn, who had this manor with her, which has ever since continued in that family. Livery of this manor was granted to John Thynn, son of sir John, 22 Eliz.

James Thynn, esq. a great and worthy benefactor to charitable uses, was the late lord of it, and left it to his nephew Thomas Thynn, esq. son of Henry. He has a pleasant seat near the church, in this parish, and a very great estate in this and other counties.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 80l. a year. Thomas Thynn, esq. is patron; Mr. Smart is the present incumbent. The abbey of Glocester were patrons, and presented in the year 1515.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
1507	William Wingfield,	Sir John Thynn,
1591	John Malby,	John Thynn, esq.
1693	Richard Smart,	James Thynn, esq.

The

The tithes of Buckland and Laverton did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. The rector hath one part of the corn-tithes, and Mr. Thynn hath the other part; and all the demeans pay no tithes. Mr. James Thynn has lately given a conſiderable augmentation to the rectory.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	29	06	08
Tenths	02	18	08
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	01½

The church hath an aile on the north ſide, which was handſomely wainſcoted, in the year 1615, by Mr. Thomas Izard and Mr. James Southern. It hath another aile on the ſouth; which ſouth aile, with the chancel, was decently wainſcoted by Mr. Malby, rector of this place; but now all new done by James Thynn, eſq. and the pulpit and pews are all made new by him; as alſo an handſome gallery for the uſe of the free-ſchool. The church and ailes are all covered with lead; and there is an handſome tower, with battlements, at the weſt end.

The family of the Wheelers, of Laverton, have tomb-ſtones laid in the body of the church, in memory of them. Thomas Glouceſter, alias Workman, lies buried in the church-yard. He died 1658: his wife died 1676.

Mr. Malby, rector, gave 200l. to the uſe of the poor. He died 1630.

Mr. James Thynn has erected a free-ſchool at Laverton in this pariſh, and has largely endowed it.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture, arable and woods.

Buckland contains twenty houſes. The tithing of Laverton, within this pariſh, lies half a mile from the church, and contains thirty houſes. This hamlet and Buckland had always the ſame proprietors.

There are fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 7
Burials - - 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid, -	167	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax, -	160	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax, -	031	15	00

BULLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of the duchy of Lancaſter, five miles diſtant eaſt from Dean, five miles ſouth from Newent, and three miles weſt from Glouceſter.

"Tovi held Bulelege, in Weſtbury hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Walter le Ba-"liſter held it in the reign of king William the Con-"queror. It was taxed at four hides; there were ſix "plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; there "were ten acres of meadow; and a houſe in Gloſter, "belonging to the mannor, paid 18d. yearly. This "mannor paid a yearly rent of 60s. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 40s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

William de Muſgros was ſeiſed of Bullelegh 49 Hen. III. John Monemuthe was ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. I. Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, held the manor of Bully 34 Ed. III.

This manor did anciently belong to the family de Muſgros. Juliana, Annabel, Joan and Lucy de Muſgroſe, levied a fine of lands in Bully and Ludeſcot, to the uſe of Walter de Muſgroſe, 43 Hen. III. William de Muſgroſe was ſeiſed thereof 49 Hen. III.

John Elliford held Bully, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, of Roger de Mortimer, 22 Ric. II. Iſabel his widow ſurvived him, and was married to Richard de la Moor, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Bully 9 Hen. V. John Elliford was ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. VI. John Milborn, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Bully 15 Hen. VI.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Burgeſs, and Mr. Webb, are joint lords of this manor.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is annexed to Churcham. It is a plain building, with a porch on the ſouth ſide.

Pentecoſtals - - 2d. ½.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture and arable.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty-five inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -			
	1694	To the land-tax -			
	1694	To the poll-tax -			

CAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles diſtant north from Wotton, one mile weſt from Durſley, and twelve miles ſouth from Glouceſter.

"Seventeen hides in Cam were holden of the man-"nor of Berkelai, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

John Berkeley and Maurice his ſon were ſeiſed of the manor of Cam, with free warren, 36 Hen. III. Maurice Berkeley died ſeiſed of the manor of Cam 9 Ed. I.

Ralph de Cam was ſeiſed thereof 16 Ed. I. Edmond Baſſet held one meſſuage, ſixty acres of land, and three acres of meadow in Cam, 4 Ed. II.

Thomas Berkeley was ſeiſed of this manor 15 Ed. II. and 18 Ed. III. Thomas Berkeley, lord Berkeley, held this manor 35 Ed. III. Maurice, ſon of Thomas lord Berkeley, was ſeiſed thereof 42 Ed. III. Thomas Berkeley held the ſame 6 Ric. II. Catherine, the wife of Thomas de Berkeley, held this manor 9 Ric. II. Sir Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife were ſeiſed of the manor of Cam 5 Hen. V. Sir John Berkeley held the ſame 6 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſtone, was ſeiſed of this manor 38 and 39 Hen. VI. and 14 Ed. IV.

William lord Berkeley, created earl Marſhal and earl of Nottingham, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of king Henry the Seventh and his heirs male, 3 Hen. VII. which heirs male ending in the death of king Edward the Sixth, livery of the manor of Cam was granted to Henry lord Berkeley 1 Mar. and the preſent earl of Berkeley is now lord of this manor.

John Serjeant was ſeiſed of lands in Cam 30 Ed. III. William Warren did levy a fine of lands in Cam, to the uſe of William Harding, 18 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is a vicaridge worth 60l. a year. The biſhop of Glouceſter is patron; Mr. Turner is the preſent incumbent. The abbey of Glouceſter were heretofore patrons. The impropriation was given by Roger de Berkeley to the priory of Leonard Stanley; it was afterwards tranſferred to the abbey of Glouceſter.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, and the chapel, after the diſſolution of the abbey of Glouceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick of Glouceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

The impropriation pays 60l. yearly in money to the vicar; which was ſo ſettled by the biſhop of Glouceſter 1660. The impropriation belongs to the biſhop, and is in leaſe to Mr. Halling: it is worth 130l. a year.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1582	Hugh Parſons,	Biſhop of Glouceſter,
- - -	John Churchman,	- - - - - - - - -
1620	William Smith,	Biſhop of Glouceſter,
- - -	William Harding,	- - - - - - - - -
1664	John Barnſdal,	Biſhop of Glouceſter,
- - - - -	Turner,	Biſhop of Glouceſter.

Firſt-

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	06	13	04
Tenths	00	13	04
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	07½

The church hath an aile on each ſide, and a large high tower, with battlements, at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. George, and ſtands in Upper Cam.

The ſtatue of this ſaint, carved in wood, ſtood in the porch of the church, and was from thence taken by a clothier, and carried in his waggon to Colebrook, in the road to London; which gave name to the George inn in that place.

There is a monument in the chancel, on which is an inſcription in braſs, for Mr. Harding, vicar, who died 1663. Another inſcription for Cornwell Sommery, eſq. who died 1699.

The lord Berkeley founded a chantry here, 14 Ed. III.

There are ſeveral ſmall tenements and little parcels of land given to the poor, moſt whereof are inhabited by the poor. There is alſo a church-houſe, and a ground called the Alms-Houſe Hay, and ſome other ſmall tenements, lett at 2l. 6s. a year, which are given to the church. Chriſtopher Woodward, of Briſtol, merchant, has granted a rent-charge of 20s. a year on lands in Henbury, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh. He died 1626.

Mr. Throgmorton Trotman, born in this pariſh, merchant in London, gave, in the year 1663, 2000l. in charity, and veſted the ſame in the haberdaſhers company, of London, whereof 30l. a year is deſigned to build an hoſpital in this place, for the maintenance of ſix aged poor people.

This pariſh is nine miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable. A ſmall brook, part of it ariſing in Uly, and part at Durſley, runs through this pariſh, and down under Cam bridge into the Severn at Frampton Pill.

This pariſh is divided into Upper-Cam, which contains ſeventy houſes, and Lower-Cam, containing eighty houſes. Edward Hill, of Alviſton, eſq. has a large houſe and eſtate in Lower-Cam; Mr. Trotman and Mr. Fowler have good houſes and eſtates in the ſame place.

The following places lies in the upper part. 1. Upthorp, containing eight houſes. 2. Aſhmead, containing three houſes. And, 3. Hockerhill, containing four houſes.

Theſe places are in Lower-Cam. 1. Tils-Down, containing four houſes. 2. Clinger, having eight houſes. And, 3. Bower's-Lye, having two houſes.

There are one hundred and fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about eight hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 18
Burials - - 16

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	277	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	246	15	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	042	09	00

CAMPDEN.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of the hundred of Kifts-Gate, five miles diſtant eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, ſeven miles north-weſt from Stow, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from a Camp, near that place, where a battle had been formerly fought; and it is commonly called Chipping-Campden, from being a market-town where cheapening and buying are uſed.

"Earl Harold held Campden in Witelais hundred. "It was taxed at fifteen hides; there were twenty-ſeven "plow-tillages, whereof ſix were in demean; there "were two water-mills belonging to it. Hugh Lupus, "earl of Cheſter, held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It formerly paid a yearly rent "of 30l. it paid 20l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Guinar Briton was ſeiſed of all Campden 1 Joh. The archbiſhop of Canterbury was ſeiſed of Campden 6 Joh.

Sir Ralph de Somery died ſeiſed of Campden 1 Hen. III. He was a great baron in his time, and diſpoſed of his daughter Joan in marriage to Thomas lord Berkeley. Roger, earl of Cheſter and Lincoln, was ſeiſed of Campden, with markets and fairs, 2 Hen. III.

Surlo died ſeiſed of the manor of Campden, and left Agatha the wife of Henry , and Juliana the wife of William de Stratton, his ſiſters and coheireſſes: they and their huſbands aſſign the manor of Campden to Anne, the widow of Surlo, who had then married Hugh de Straton, 4 Hen. III. Roger de Somery held Campden and Segleigh, and had a grant of free-warren and markets 31 Hen. III. and 1 Ed. I.

A charter was granted to Hugh de Gundenel, and other burgeſſes of Campden, 35 Hen. III. And there was another grant, the ſame year, to theſe burgeſſes, to be exempted from tolls in markets and fairs.

Ralph Cromſell and partners held Campden 1 Ed. I. John Strangways was ſeiſed thereof 4 Ed. I. Henry de Erdington held lands in Barew and Campden, by the ſervice of the eighth part of a knight's fee, 5 Ed. I. And Ralph de Cromwell held lands in Barew and Campden, in right of his wife, by the ſervice of the fourth part of a knight's fee, 5 Ed. I.

The abbot of Cheſter was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Campden 15 Ed. I.

John de Ludloe and Iſabel his wife held a moiety of the manor of Campden; and lady Mabel de Sudely held a fourth part of the ſaid manor; and Ralph, ſon of Ralph de Cromwell, held the other fourth part, by the grant of John le Strange, 15 Ed. I. John le Ludloe held Camden 23 Ed. I.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, was lord of Campden, and had the advowſon of the chapel of St. Catherine; and Joan his widow held it 35 Ed. I. It was held of the earldom of Cheſter. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, was ſeiſed of Campden, and of the advowſon of the church, 8 Ed. II.

The manor of Campden, with the advowſon of the chapel, were held of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 Ed. III. William de Ludloe was ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor of Campden 23 Ed. III. Richard de Stafford was ſeiſed of Campden, and had a grant of a fair therein, 34 Ed. III. Thomas de Ludloe held the manor of Campden, with the advowſon of the chapel of St. Catherine, 50 Ed. III. Sir Richard Stafford died ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor of Campden, and the advowſon of the church, 4 Ric. II. Thomas de Ludloe, of Campden, held this manor 16 Ric. II. Maud, the widow of ſir Richard Stafford, was ſeiſed of the manor of Campden 1 Hen. IV.

William Grevile, of Campden, was ſeiſed of Campden 3 Hen. IV. Edward Ludloe held this manor 11 Hen. IV. Edward Stafford, biſhop of Exeter, was ſeiſed thereof 7 Hen. V. Thomas Stafford, eſq. was ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor of Campden, with the advowſon of the chapel, 4 Hen. VI.

Margaret, the widow of ſir Baldwin Strange, was ſeiſed of Ludelo's, within the manor of Campden, 10 Hen. VI. William Molyneux, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Chipping-Campden 6 Ed. IV. Sir John Burgh held this manor 11 Ed. IV. John Molyneux, eſq. held Chipping-Campden 13 Ed. IV.

The manor of Campden, and the advowſon of the chapel of St. Catherine, deſcended afterwards to Cicely, daughter and heireſs to . Her firſt huſband was Fitz-Herbert: her ſecond huſband was John Joſlyn, who, with his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Campden, and of the advowſon of the chapel of St. Catherine, to the uſe of Thomas Molineux and

others, 8 Hen. VII. This Cicely died, and left Euſtace Fitz-Herbert her ſon and heir, who died ſeiſed thereof 9 Hen. VIII.

Sir John Ruſſel died ſeiſed of the manor of Chipping-Campden 4 Mar. and was ſucceeded by ſir Thomas Ruſſel his ſon and heir.

This manor afterwards came to the crown, and was granted by queen Elizabeth to ſir Thomas Smith, whoſe anceſtor was alderman of Worceſter. Anthony Smith, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Soon after, this manor was purchaſed by ſir Baptiſt Hicks, who was created baronet 1 Jul. 18. Jac. 1620, and was afterwards created viſcount Campden, 4 Car. I.

The manor of Campden and title of Viſcount, after the death of ſir Baptiſt Hicks, deſcended to Edward lord Noel, who had married Juliana, the eldeſt daughter and one of the coheireſſes of ſir Baptiſt: Mary the youngeſt daughter was married to ſir Charles Moriſon, of Caiſho-Berry in Hertfordſhire, and afterwards to ſir John Couper, of Winburn St. Giles in Dorſetſhire. This lord Noel died 1643.

Baptiſt Noel, ſon and heir to Edward, ſucceeded him in title and eſtate. He married Anne, eldeſt daughter to William earl of Denbeigh. His ſecond wife was Anne, daughter to ſir Robert Lovet, of Liſcomb in Buckinghamſhire, and widow of Edward earl of Bath. His third wife was Elizabeth, one of the four daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas lord Wotton. His fourth wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Montague earl of Lindſey.

Edward Noel, eldeſt ſon of Baptiſt viſcount Campden by Elizabeth his third wife, was his next heir. He was created earl of Gainſborough 1682. He married Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter to Thomas earl of Southampton. He was ſucceeded by Wriotheſly Baptiſt, his ſon and heir, who married Catherine the eldeſt daughter of Fulk lord Brook, and died without iſſue male, leaving two daughters his coheireſſes. Elizabeth married to Henry lord Woodſtock, eldeſt ſon to William Bentinck, earl of Portland; and Rachel, his other daughter, married to Henry duke of Beaufort.

Baptiſt Noel, couſin german to the laſt, ſucceeded him in the earldom of Gainſborough, and in the manor of Campden; which Baptiſt was the ſon of Baptiſt Noel, and of the daughter of ſir Thomas Fanſhaw, and grandſon to Baptiſt viſcount Campden by his fourth wife: this laſt Baptiſt married Dorothy, ſecond daughter of John duke of Rutland, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Campden.

It appears by the above-cited records that the family of Ludloe were long poſſeſſors of a manor, within the chief manor of Campden, which had obtained their name, and was called Ludloe's. They were owners thereof from the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Firſt, to the reign of king Henry the Fourth; which is the ſpace of one hundred and thirty years; but the chief manor was ſometimes in the earls of Gloceſter, and afterwards it did frequently change owners.

Sir Edward Berſtead levied a fine of the third part of lands in Campden, Weſtington, Muckleton, Pebworth and Olington, to the uſe of Lewis Grevil, 4 Hen. IV. William Milner, and Margaret his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Campden to the uſe of John Marſhal 5 Ed. IV. Sir William Compton died ſeiſed of thirty meſſuages and ſeventy acres in Campden 20 Hen. VIII.

A mill and lands in Campden did belong to the nunnery of Cockhill in Worceſterſhire, founded by Iſabella counteſs of Warwick, in the year 1260, and was valued at the diſſolution at 34l. 15s. 11d. yearly. Theſe lands were granted to Nicholas Forteſcue and Catherine Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of Nicholas, 34 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Campden, to which that place gives name. It is a vicaridge, worth 150l. a year: the earl of Gainſborough viſcount Campden is patron; Mr. Manſell is the preſent incumbent.

Sir Baptiſt Hicks purchaſed the impropriation of the pariſh of Winfrith in Dorſetſhire, worth 100l. a year, which was afterwards annexed to the vicaridge of Campden by Edward lord Noel.

Campden rectory did formerly belong to the nunnery of St. Warburg in Cheſter; which ſaint was daughter of Wolpher king of Mercia. This rectory was granted to the chapter of Cheſter 33 Hen. VIII.

The church and rectory of Campden, which did lately belong to the cathedral church at Cheſter, was granted to Lawrence Baſkervil, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Welback, founded for monks of the order of Præmonſtratenſes, by Thomas Cukenay, ſon of Joceus de Flemangh, who came in with king William the Conqueror. It was dedicated to St. James, and was valued, at the diſſolution, at 249l. 6s. 3d. It is now veſted in the earl of Gainſborough.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1572	Nat. Hatford,	- - - - - - -
- - -	John Jennings,	- - - - - - -
1616	Robert Lilly,	King James,
1636	Will. Bartholomew,	Ed. lord Noel,
1660	Henry Hicks,	Viſcount Campden,
1709	Thomas Manſel,	Earl of Gainſborough.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	20	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - -	02	00	08
Procurat. - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	01	10

The church is large and beautiful, ſixty feet high, with an aile on each ſide, and a very handſome tower thirty-five yards high, beſides the battlements and twelve pinnacles. The church with the ſide ailes is fifty-eight feet broad, and ſo much in length. Beſides which there are two handſome chapels, and a large chancel: in the leaſt window thereof are curiouſly painted the arms of ſir Baptiſt Hicks, ſix feet in height. The church ſtands at the eaſt end of the town, and is dedicated to St. James.

There were four chantries in this pariſh; one, called Stratford's Firſt Chantry, or St. Catherine's Firſt Chantry, whereof Daniel Tibbot was the laſt incumbent. Secondly, there was another chantry, dedicated to St. Catherine, whereof Chriſtopher Baxter was the laſt incumbent. Thirdly, there was a chantry, generally called God's Service, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereof Thomas Merleboys was the laſt incumbent. A fourth chantry was called St. Mary's Chantry, alias Bernard's Chantry, whereof Robert Joy was the laſt incumbent.

Divers lands in Campden, formerly belonging to Holy Trinity chantry, and to St. Mary chantry, were granted to ſir William Ryder and others 7 Jac.

In the body of the church are inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones, for William Groil, citizen of London, an eminent clothier: he died 1401. Another for John Lethenard, merchant: he died 1467. Another for William Dobbins: he died in the year 1484.

There is in the chancel a curious ſtone monument in memory of Thomas Smyth, eſq. lord of the manor of Campden: the effigies of himſelf, wife and thirteen children, are handſomely carved. He died 1593. He was twice high-ſheriff of this county, in the year 1571, and in the year 1583.

Another inſcription in the chancel, for William Wotley, merchant: he died 1450. Another in the ſouth aile, for William Grivel, merchant, who died 1480.

There is a large tomb, in the north chapel, for Robert Lilly, vicar, who died 1636. Another for William Bartholomew, vicar, who died 1642.

There is a noble monument, in the ſouth chapel, for ſir Baptiſt Hicks, viſcount Campden, and for Elizabeth his lady, ſupported by twelve columns. He died 1629. Sir Baptiſt Hicks was citizen of London, and got a very great eſtate, and gave 10,000l. in charitable uſes. His anceſtors lived at Tetworth in Gloceſterſhire, near Briſtol. Sir Michael Hicks, of Beverſton, was his brother.

ther. John Hicks, of Tetworth, was his anceſtor; who died 2 Hen. VII.

There is another ſtately monument, in this church, for Edward lord Noel, viſcount Campden, and for Juliana his lady, who was daughter and one of the two coheireſſes of ſir Baptiſt Hicks, viſcount Campden. He died 1642.

There are two half-effigies; one for the lady Anne Noel, daughter of the earl of Denbigh, and firſt wife of Baptiſt Noel, eldeſt ſon of Edward viſcount Campden; the other for the lady Penelope Noel, who died 1633.

Sir Baptiſt Hicks erected an alms-houſe in this place for ſix poor men and ſix women, and endowed it with 3s. 4d. weekly to each perſon, with a black gown, and with coals; and gave 500l. for a ſtock to ſet the poor at work, and performed divers other charities in this place, both to the church and town.

Mr. Endymion Canning, of Brook in Rutlandſhire, gave 100l. to the poor of Campden, and the hamlet of Barrington, to be laid out in bread; and 100l. more for other publick charities, at the diſcretion of his truſtees.

Mr. William Blakeſton has given one dozen of bread weekly to the poor. Mr. Freeman, of London, 1642, has given two dozen of bread weekly. Mr. Robert Tainton, of London, gave 50s. yearly for bread to the poor. The lord Noel, 1674, gave 40l. for bread. Mr. William Yate, 1690, gave one dozen of bread weekly.

Mr. John Ballard, a phyſician of Weſton-Subedge, 1678, gave 100l. to the uſe of the poor. Mr. Thomas Ballard his brother gave the chimes to the church.

The lady Tracy, widow of ſir John Tracy, gave 100l. to the poor to be diſtributed by the vicar. William Blakely, 1672, gave a dozen of bread weekly to the poor. George Townſend, eſq. gave a dozen of bread weekly, and 4l. a year to teach children to read.

Mr. John Fereby, alias Verby, founded a grammar-ſchool in this town, in the year 1487, and endowed it with a moiety of the manor of Lynham in Oxfordſhire, and with a large cloſe, called Fines-Cloſe: but by the ill management of the feoffees this eſtate was ſold, and another eſtate, at Barton on the Heath, in Warwickſhire, was purchaſed with the money, which eſtate is worth about 60l. a year, and was ſettled, by decree in Chancery, 1627, in a certain number of feoffees, for the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter and uſher. The effigies of this Mr. Fereby is ſet up in the ſchool.

James Thynn, eſq. has given 1000l. for a ſchool for thirty girls, and to buy them apparel, and 10l. yearly to the miſtreſs.

The Saxon kings, in the Heptarchy, met in the town of Campden, in the year 689, to conſult of making war or peace with the Britons.

In the reign of king William the Conqueror, this town belonged to Hugh earl of Cheſter; and afterwards it came, by deſcent, to Nicolas de Albeniaco (Albany), and from him, by deſcent, to the family of the Somerys.

The town is an ancient borough: they renewed their charter in the third year of king James the Firſt; which being the like charter with one granted to the town of Stow, about the ſame time, is therefore inſerted at large.

JAMES, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our borough of Chipping Campden, in our county of Gloceſter, is a very ancient and populous borough, and the burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough have, from time out of mind, had, uſed, and enjoyed, divers liberties, franchiſes, immunities and preheminences, as well by virtue of divers letters patents and charters of divers of our progenitors and anceſtors, late kings of England, made and granted heretofore to them and their predeceſſors, by the name of Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloceſter, or by what other name or names of incorporation ſoever heretofore made and granted; which charters and letters patents, by negligence or misfortune, are loſt, as alſo by reaſon and colour of divers preſcriptions, uſages and cuſtoms, uſed and practiſed in that borough: And whereas our beloved ſubjects, the burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough, have humbly beſought us, that we would, on this occaſion, exhibit and extend our royal grace and munificence to the burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough; and that, for the better regulation, government and improvement of that borough, as to us ſhall ſeem expedient, we would vouchſafe by our letters patents to make, reduce and create, the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of that borough of Chipping Campden (by whatſoever name or names of incorporation they have been heretofore incorporated, or whether heretofore incorporated or not) into one body corporate and politick, by the name of bayliffs and burgeſſes of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloceſter: We therefore being willing that for ever hereafter one certain and undoubted manner of and for keeping the peace, and regulating and governing our people, there ſhall be conſtantly obſerved in that borough, and that the ſaid borough may for ever hereafter be a borough of peace and quietneſs, to the fear and terror of evil men, and the encouragement of the good; and that our peace and the due courſe of juſtice may and ſhall be there the better conſerved; and hoping that the ſaid burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſaid borough and their ſucceſſors will, in conſideration of their enjoying, by our grant, more ample liberties and privileges, think themſelves more eſpecially and ſtrongly obliged to pay and perform all the ſervices as lie in their power, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, have of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, willed, ordained, conſtituted, declared and granted, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, will, ordain, conſtitute, declare and grant, that our ſaid borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloceſter, may, and ſhall be for ever hereafter a free borough of itſelf, and that the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, may, and ſhall be for ever hereafter, by virtue of theſe preſents, one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of Bayliffs and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloceſter: and do, by theſe preſents, really and fully, for our ſelves, our heirs and ſucceſſors, erect, create, make, ordain, conſtitute, confirm and declare them one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of Bayliffs and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloceſter; and that they ſhall, by the ſame name, have a perpetual ſucceſſion.

And that by the name of Bayliffs and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloceſter, they may and ſhall, at all times, for ever hereafter, be perſons qualifyed and capable in law to have, purchaſe, receive and poſſeſs mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdictions and other hereditaments, of what nature, kind, or ſort ſoever, to themſelves and their ſucceſſors, in fee and for ever, or for the term of a year or years, or in any other manner, and alſo goods, chattles, and all other things of what kind, names, nature, quality and ſort ſoever they ſhall be; and alſo to give, grant, demiſe, alienate, aſſign and diſpoſe, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all other and ſingular acts and deeds by the name aforeſaid.

And that by the ſame name of Bailiffs and Burgeſſes of the Borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloceſter, they may and be impowered to plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in any courts, ſtreets and places, and by the judges, juſtices and other perſons and officers whomſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in all and ſingular actions, pleas, ſuits, complaints, cauſes, matters and

and demands, of whatſoever kind, name, nature, quality and ſort they may or ſhall be, in the ſame manner and form as our other liege people of our kingdom of England, being perſons qualifyed and capable in law, or any other body corporate and politick within our kingdom of England, can and may have, purchaſe, receive, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demiſe, alienate, aſſign and impoſe, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, do, permit or execute.

And that the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever have a common ſeal for the execution of all manner of cauſes, and matter of them and their ſucceſſors; and that it may and ſhall be lawful for the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes, and their ſucceſſors, from time to time to break, change and make anew, that ſeal, as to them ſhall ſeem beſt to be done.

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that there may and ſhall be choſen fourteen of the burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, in form hereafter mentioned in theſe preſents, who ſhall be, and be nominated Capital Burgeſſes of the ſaid borough; of which fourteen capital burgeſſes two from time to time ſhall be elected and nominated, in form hereafter mentioned in theſe preſents, to be bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid; and that in like manner there may and ſhall be choſen, within the ſaid borough, twelve of the burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, in form hereafter mentioned in theſe preſents, who ſhall be, and be nominated Inferior Burgeſſes of the ſaid borough of common council of the ſame; which fourteen capital burgeſſes, and twelve inferior burgeſſes, for the time being, ſhall be of the common council of the ſame borough; and that the reſt of the aforeſaid fourteen capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, for the time being, not being in the offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, and the aforeſaid twelve inferior burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, for the time being, ſhall from time to time be aiding and aſſiſting to the bailiffs of the ſaid borough, for the time being, in all cauſes, things, affairs, and matters, touching or any way concerning the aforeſaid borough.

And farther, of our abundant grace we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two), ſhall have, and by theſe preſents have full authority, power and faculty, of compiling, conſtituting, ordaining, making and eſtabliſhing, from time to time, ſuch and ſuch manner of laws, ſtatutes, ordinances and conſtitutions, as in ſound diſcretion ſhall ſeem to them, or the major part of them (whereof we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two), to be good, profitable, wholſom and neceſſary, for the good government and regulation of the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and all other and ſingular the other burgeſſes, officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants and reſidents whomſoever, within the ſaid borough, for the time being; and for declaration in what manner and order the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, and all other and ſingular the officers, miniſters, artificers, inhabitants and reſients within the ſaid borough, ſhall, for the time being, behave, demean, and uſe themſelves in their offices, miniſtries, trades and buſineſſes, within the ſaid borough and liberties of the ſame, for the farther publick good, common advantage, and good government of the borough aforeſaid, and victualling of the ſame; and alſo for the better preſervation, ordering, diſpoſing, letting and demiſing the lands, poſſeſſions, revenues and hereditaments, given, granted or aſſigned, and for the future to be given, granted and aſſigned, to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or their ſucceſſors, and other things and cauſes whatſoever touching, or any way concerning, the ſaid borough, or the ſtate, rights and intereſts of the ſame.

And that the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) as oft as they ſhall compile, make, ordain or eſtabliſh ſuch laws, ſtatutes, ordinances and conſtitutions, in form aforeſaid, may and ſhall be impowered to make, ordain, limit and provide ſuch pains, puniſhments and penalties, by corporal impriſonment, or by fines and amerciaments, or both of them, againſt and upon all delinquents againſt ſuch ſtatutes, laws, ordinances, conſtitutions, or any of them, or any other puniſhments as to them, the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) ſhall ſeem moſt neceſſary, reaſonable and requiſite, to be made for the obſervation of the ſaid laws, ordinances and conſtitutions, and levy and receive the ſaid fines and amerciaments to the benefit and uſe of the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, without impeachment of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any of the officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, and without any account to be rendred thereof to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors: which all and ſingular laws, ordinances, ſtatutes and conſtitutions, ſo as aforeſaid to be made, we will to be obſerved under the penalties therein to be contained; nevertheleſs, ſo that ſuch laws, ordinances, ſtatutes and conſtitutions, fines and amerciaments, ſhall be reaſonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, cuſtoms or rights of our kingdom of England.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, we have aſſigned, nominated, created, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, create, conſtitute and make, our beloved John Price, gent. and William Dampart, yeoman, burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, to be the two firſt modern bailiffs of the ſaid borough, to be continued in the ſaid offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, from the date of theſe preſents to Wedneſday immediately before the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel then next enſuing, and from thenceforth until two other of the capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough ſhall be duly elected, deputed and ſworn to the ſaid offices, according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents hereafter expreſſed and declared, if the ſaid John Price and William Dampart ſhall ſo long live. Alſo we have aſſigned, nominated and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate and conſtitute, the abovenamed John Price, William Dampart, and our beloved Thomas Baſſonals, butcher, Anthony Garret, John Jenk, William Jenk, Thomas Eddon, Thomas Clerkſon, Henry Overbury, Roger Harriſon, Thomas Read, John Freeman, Thomas Clerk and Richard Coleman, to be the firſt and preſent fourteen capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, to be continued in the ſaid offices of capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough during their natural lives, unleſs, in the mean times, they or any of them ſhall be removed from their offices for male-adminiſtration or miſdemeanour in the ſame, or ſome other reaſonable cauſe.

Alſo we have aſſigned, nominated, created and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, conſtitute, name and make, our beloved Robert Bompas, John Higgins, Thomas Joyce, Laurence Croſs, Triſtram Warne, Richard Garret, William White, John Tiſſoe, John Turner, John Trevis, John Wilſon and George Freeman, burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, to be the firſt and preſent twelve inferior burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid borough, to be continued in the ſaid offices during their natural lives, unleſs, in the mean time, they or any of them ſhall be removed for male-adminiſtration or miſdemeanor in their ſaid offices, or for any reaſonable cauſe.

And

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents do, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, give and grant to the above-named bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, that the ſaid fourteen capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, may and ſhall from time to time, for ever hereafter, have power and authority yearly, and every year, upon the Wedneſday which ſhall firſt and immediately happen to be before the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, to chuſe and nominate, and that they may and ſhall chuſe and nominate, two of themſelves, the aforeſaid capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, who ſhall be bailiffs of the ſaid borough for one whole year thereafter next enſuing; and that they who in form aforeſaid ſhall be elected and nominated into the offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, before they are admitted to execute their offices, ſhall take their corporal oaths before the laſt bailiffs their predeceſſors, the ſteward, and the reſt of the capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or as many of them as ſhall be then preſent, well and truly and faithfully to execute the ſaid offices in all things thereunto belonging; and that after taking ſuch oaths they may and ſhall from thenceforth execute the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for one whole year next enſuing.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if it ſhall happen that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, ſhall, at any time within one year after they ſhall be elected and ſworn as aforeſaid to the offices of bailiffs of the ſaid borough, die or be removed from their offices, that then, and as often, it ſhall and may be lawful for the capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being (or the major part of them) to chuſe and depute one or two others of the aforeſaid capital burgeſſes of the borough into the offices of bailiff or bailiffs of the ſaid borough, according to the ordinances and proviſions in theſe preſents declared; and that he or they, ſo elected or deputed into the office or offices of bailiff or bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, ſhall have and exerciſe the ſaid offices during the reſidue of the year, having firſt taken the corporal oaths in form aforeſaid; and ſo as often as the caſe ſhall ſo happen.

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen that any one or more of the aforeſaid capital or inferior burgeſſes of common council of the borough aforeſaid ſhall die, or for ſome reaſonable cauſe be removed from their offices of capital or inferior burgeſſes of common council of the borough aforeſaid, (which ſaid burgeſſes or any of them, our will is, ſhall for miſdemeanor be removed from their offices at the diſcretion of the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, for the time being, or the major part of them); that then, and as often, it ſhall and may be lawful for the ſurviving and remaining capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the major part of them, to elect, nominate and depute, one other or more of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, in the room of him or them of the capital or inferior burgeſſes of the common council of the borough aforeſaid, ſo hapning to dye or be removed, for ſupplying the aforeſaid number of fourteen capital burgeſſes, or twelve inferior burgeſſes, of common council of the borough aforeſaid; and that he or they ſo elected and deputed, as aforeſaid, to the offices of capital or inferior burgeſſes of the common council of the ſaid borough, having taken their corporal oaths before the bailiffs and ſteward of the ſaid borough for the time being, well and truly and faithfully to execute the ſaid offices, ſhall be of the number of the aforeſaid fourteen capital burgeſſes, or twelve inferior burgeſſes, of the common council of the borough aforeſaid; and ſo from time to time as the caſe ſhall ſo happen.

And farther we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors for ever hereafter may and ſhall have in the borough aforeſaid one perſon, diſcreet and learned in the laws of England, choſen and nominated in form following in theſe preſents, who ſhall be, and be nominated, Steward of the borough aforeſaid; and we have aſſigned, nominated, ordained, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, conſtitute and make, our beloved ſubject Nicholas Overbury, eſq. to be the firſt and preſent ſteward of the ſaid borough, during the pleaſure of the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) or until any other ſhall be duly elected, deputed and ſworn, to the office of ſteward of the aforeſaid borough, by the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſame for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two): and we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen that the office of ſteward of the ſaid borough ſhall be vacant, by death, ſurrender, removal, or any other manner whatſoever, that then, and as often, it may and ſhall be lawful for the aforeſaid bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being be two) to elect and depute one other perſon, diſcreet and learned in the laws of England, to be ſteward of the ſaid borough; and that he being ſo elected and deputed, in form aforeſaid, and having taken his corporal oath well and faithfully to execute the office of ſteward of the ſaid borough, in all things touching or any ways concerning that office, before the bailiffs, and as many of the capital burgeſſes as will then be preſent, may and ſhall execute and exerciſe the office of ſteward of that borough, during the pleaſure of the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the ſaid borough ſhall be two); and this ſo often as the caſe ſo happens.

And farthermore we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant unto the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, from henceforth for ever, have and hold, and may, and have power to have and to hold, within the borough aforeſaid, one court of record, on Friday every fourth week yearly, before the bailiffs and ſteward of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or a ſufficient deputy of the ſame ſteward for the time being; and that in the court they be enabled, and may hold by plaint in the ſame court, to levy all and all manner of pleas, cauſes, ſuits and demands perſonal, concerning whatſoever treſpaſſes, by force of arms, and other perſonal actions whatſoever, within the borough aforeſaid, the liberties and precincts of the ſame, moved, ariſing or committed, or for the future may be moved, ariſe, had, or committed, and of all and all manner of debts, pleas on the caſe, frauds, compoſitions, covenants, deteinors of writings, muniments and chattels, taking and detaining of beaſts and cattle, and other contracts whatſoever, within the borough aforeſaid, the liberties and precincts thereof, ariſing, or that for the future may happen to ariſe, although the ſame treſpaſſes, debts, compoſitions, covenants, frauds, deteinors or other contracts, do amount to, or not amount to, or exceed the ſum or value of forty ſhillings, ſo that they do not exceed the ſum of ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings and four pence; and that ſuch pleas, plaints, ſuits and actions, ſhall be there heard and determined before the ſaid bailiffs and

ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the ſufficient deputy of the ſteward for the time being, by ſuch and ſuch like proceſs, means and manners, according to the law and cuſtom of our kingdom of England, and what have been conſonant unto our law, and that in as ample manner and form, as has been uſed and accuſtomed in any other court of record, in any city, borough or town corporate, within this our kingdom of England.

And that the bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs for the time being ſhall be two) from time to time have, and ſhall have power and authority in full court aforeſaid to chooſe, nominate, appoint, admit and ſwear, ſo many diſcreet, experienced and fit men to be attorneys, and to attend the court of record aforeſaid, as often as their preſence, miniſtry and ſervice, ſhall be required, as to the aforeſaid bailiffs and capital burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being ſhall be two) ſhall ſeem neceſſary to be choſen and nominated, as is uſed in any other courts of record within this our kingdom of England.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that, from henceforth for ever, there may and ſhall be two officers, which ſhall be called Serjeants at Mace, in the borough aforeſaid, for proclamation, arreſt and execution of proceſs, mandates, and other buſineſs belonging to the office of ſerjeants at mace, in the borough aforeſaid, its limits, bounds and precincts, and from time to time to be performed and executed; which ſerjeants at mace ſhall be appointed, nominated and choſen, by the aforeſaid bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, and ſhall be to attend from time to time upon the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being; and that the aforeſaid ſerjeants at mace, ſo to be choſen and nominated, ſhall in due manner be ſworn to exerciſe their offices aforeſaid before the bailiffs and ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, or the deputy of the ſame ſteward; and after ſuch oath ſo taken, they may and ſhall have power to exerciſe and enjoy thoſe offices, during the pleaſure of the bailiffs of the ſaid borough; and that the aforeſaid ſerjeants at mace, in the borough aforeſaid, to be deputed, ſhall bear and carry gilt or ſilver maces, engraved and adorned with the enſign of our arms, before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, every where within the ſaid borough, ſuburbs, liberties and precincts of the ſame.

And farthermore we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, from henceforth for ever, have, hold and keep, and may have power to have, hold and keep, yearly for ever, in the borough aforeſaid, two fairs, to be held every year in the ſaid borough; the firſt of the ſaid fairs to begin on the feaſt of St. Andrew the apoſtle, and to continue all that feaſt; and the other fair of the two fairs to begin in and upon Aſh-Wedneſday, and to continue all that day; together with a pye-powder court, to be there held in the time of the ſame fairs, with all liberties and free cuſtoms, tolls, ſtallage, picages, fines, amerciaments, and all other profits, commodities and emoluments whatſoever, belonging or happening to, ariſing from or touching, ſuch fairs or pye-powder courts, with all other free cuſtoms and liberties whatſoever, to ſuch kind of fairs and pye-powder courts belonging or appertaining, but ſo that the ſaid fairs be not to the damage of any near adjacent neighbouring fairs.

And farthermore, out of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant, to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ſpecial licence, free and lawful power, faculty and authority, of having, purchaſing, receiving and poſſeſſing, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, to the uſe and benefit of a free grammar-ſchool within the borough aforeſaid, and the poor inhabitants of the ſaid borough, or any other buſineſs neceſſary to be done in and about the borough aforeſaid, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, and other hereditaments whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, or elſewhere within our dominions, as well of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of any other perſon or perſons, which are not immediately held *in capite*, nor by knights ſervice, from us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſo that the ſame meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and other hereditaments, do not in the whole exceed the yearly value of forty pounds, above all charges and repriſals; the ſtatute of Mortmain, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance or proviſion, heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, to the contrary hereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

We give alſo and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to every ſubject or ſubjects of ours, our heirs and ſucceſſors, licence, free and lawful power, faculty and authority, that they or any of them may have power to give, ſet, deviſe or alienate, to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and hereditaments whatſoever, which are not held of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, *in capite*, or by knights ſervice, ſo that the ſame meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and other hereditaments, ſo to the ſame bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by virtue of theſe preſents to be given, granted, deviſed or alienated, do not exceed, in the whole, the clear yearly value of forty pounds by the year, above all charges and repriſals; the ſtatute of Mortmain, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, heretofore had, made, ſet forth, ordained or provided, to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding.

And fathermore, out of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted and confirmed, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and confirm, to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of liberties, franchiſes, exemptions, diſcharges, juriſdictions, cuſtoms, privileges, lands, tenements and hereditaments, which the bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid now have, hold, enjoy and uſe, or ought to have, hold, uſe and enjoy, or that ſome or any of them or their predeceſſors, by whatſoever name or names, or by whatſoever incorporation, or by pretence of whatſoever incorporation, have had, uſed or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held, uſed, enjoyed, or hath had, uſed and enjoyed, by reaſon or pretence of any charter or letters patents heretofore confirmed or granted, any manner of way, by any of our progenitors or anceſtors, or by any other lawful means, right, uſe or preſumption, heretofore had and uſed: to have and hold and enjoy, to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for ever; yielding and paying to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſuch manner of and ſuch like rents, ſervices, and ſums of money, which of right have been accuſtomed heretofore to be due and payable therefore to us, our progenitors or predeceſſors.

We will alſo and grant to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they have, hold, uſe and enjoy, and may have

power

power fully to have, hold, uſe and enjoy for ever, all the liberties, free cuſtoms, privileges, juriſdictions and diſcharges aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of theſe our letters patents, without any let or hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors whomſoever, not being willing that the ſame bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid ſhall, by reaſon of the premiſſes or any of them, be let, moleſted, vexed or agrieved, or in any wiſe diſturbed, by us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or by the juſtices, ſheriffs, eſcaetors, and other bailiffs or miniſters of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever; willing, and by theſe preſents ſtrictly charging and commanding, as well the treaſurer, chancellor, and barons of our exchequer, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors, and all and ſingular others our juſtices, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors, as our attorney and ſolicitor general, for the time being, and every of them, and all other our officers and miniſters whatſoever, that neither they, nor any nor either of them, ſhall proſecute or continue, or any of them cauſe to be proſecuted or continued, any writ or ſummons of *Quo Warranto*, or any other writ or proceſs of ours whatſoever, againſt the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or either or any them, for any cauſes, things or matters, offences, claims or uſurpations, or any of them, by them or any of them due, claimed, attempted, uſed, had or uſurped, before the day of the making of theſe.

Willing alſo that the bailiffs and burgeſſes of that borough, or any of them, ſhall not, by any of our juſtices, officers or miniſters aforeſaid, in or for any debt, uſage, claim, or abuſe, liberties, franchiſes or juriſdictions, within the borough aforeſaid, the ſuburbs and precincts of the ſame, before the making of theſe our letters patents, be moleſted or diſturbed, or be compelled to anſwer to them or any of them.

Saving nevertheleſs always to Anthony Smith, eſq. his heirs and aſſigns, all and all manner of ſuch, the ſame, and ſuch like liberties, franchiſes, privileges, immunities, preheminences and juriſdictions whatſoever, which the ſame Anthony Smith, at the time of the making of theſe preſents, lawfully had, uſed and enjoyed, or ought lawfully to have, uſe or enjoy, within the foreſaid borough of Chipping-Campden, in as ample manner and form as if theſe letters patents had never been made, any thing in theſe preſents to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, that they have and ſhall have theſe our letters patents, made and ſealed in due manner, under our great ſeal of England, without yielding or paying great or ſmall fine or fee to us in the hanaper of our chancery, or elſewhere, to our uſe in any manner, notwithſtanding expreſs mention of the true yearly value, or any other value, or certainty of the premiſſes or any of them, or any other gifts or grants by us, or any of our anceſtors or progenitors, to the foreſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, before theſe times, in theſe preſents does not appear, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance, proviſion, proclamation or reſtriction, to the contrary hereof heretofore had, made, ſet forth, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cauſe or matter whatſoever, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents. Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the thirteenth day of June, in the third year of our reign over England, France, and Ireland, and Scotland, 38.

By writ of the privy ſeal, &c.

T. RAVENSCROFT.

The town has fourteen burgeſſes and a ſteward, two of which burgeſſes are bailiffs for the year; and theſe burgeſſes chooſe twelve other inferior burgeſſes: they try actions not exceeding the ſum of 6l. 13s. 4d.

The town has a weekly market on Wedneſday, and four fairs yearly, viz. on St. Andrew's, Aſh-Wedneſday, St. George's day, and on St. James's day: the benefit of the two former belong to the corporation; the two laſt belong to the lord of the manor.

Sir Baptiſt Hicks had built a very ſtately houſe, whoſe outſide coſt 29,000l. near the church; and in the lantern, on the top of the houſe, he ordered lights to be ſet up in dark nights for the benefit of travellers: this houſe was unneceſſarily burnt down by the governor in the Great Rebellion; the ruins whereof do at this day ſhew it to have been a ſtately ſeat.

This pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Stour, and ſo into the Avon a mile below Stratford.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Campden, containing two hundred and eighty-eight houſes, and eleven hundred and eighty-two inhabitants, whereof forty-eight are freeholders.

2. Barrington, in which the church ſtands, contains forty houſes, and one hundred and ſixty-two inhabitants, of whom three are freeholders.

3. Weſtington and Comb, lying a mile and an half from the church, containing nineteen houſes, and one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Henry de Faunton was ſeiſed of the manor of Weſtington 7 Ed. II. Robert Cotel was ſeiſed of the manor of Comb: Alice his wife ſurvived him, and had the third part of this manor aſſigned to her in dower 9 Hen. III. Adam de Hermington held the manor of Comb near Campden 16 Ed. III.

4. Broad-Campden, lying a mile from the church, containing fifty-four houſes, and two hundred and fifty-four inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders. Here is a chapel now ſtanding, but turned into a barn. Sir Chriſtopher Savage died ſeiſed of the manors of Broad-Campden, Buriton and Weſtington, 4 Hen. VIII. and livery of theſe manors was granted to Chriſtopher Savage, his ſon, 12 Hen. VIII. A meſſuage in Broad-Campden, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkſbury, was granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 Hen. VIII. James Gunter, and Anne his wife, did levy a fine of the manor of Broad-Campden, to the uſe of ſir Roger Cholmondeley, lord chief-baron of the court of exchequer, 1 Ed. VI. Roger Cholmondeley did levy a fine of the ſame manor to William Waſhborn 5 Mar.

There are three hundred and ninety-one houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixteen hundred and eighteen inhabitants, whereof ſixty-one are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	48
	Burials - -	45

One hundred and ſixty-two families receive alms.

	Chipping-Campden.	*l.*	*s*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	44	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	71	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	86	00	00

	Broad-Campden.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	075	18	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	050	08	02
	1694 To the poll-tax -	020	17	00

	Barrington.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	068	02	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	061	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	016	04	00

	Westington and Comb.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	080	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	064	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	012	10	00

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
In all - - -	1692 To the royal aid -	268	18	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	246	16	02
	1694 To the poll-tax -	135	11	00

A great battle was fought between the Mercians and Weſt-Saxons, in the hamlet of Barrington, about a mile from the town of Campden. The camp of the Mercians was at Willerſey, the camp of the Saxons on Meen hill, in the pariſh of Quintone and Muckleton. Meen hill derived its name from a people that inhabited Hampſhire, called by Cæſar Iceni Magni, and did in great part compoſe the Weſt-Saxon army: they were deſcended from the Gauls, who dwelt on the river Mayne, and were there called Ceno-Manni, but in Hampſhire, Iceno Magni, from the river Iken, now Iching; and they have left their name to many places in that county, and neighbouring parts, as Means-Borrow, Means-Stoke, Eaſt-Mean and Weſt-Mean; and ſo in like manner to this hill. Theſe people had diſtinguiſhed themſelves upon divers occaſions; and Bede often mentions them in his Britiſh Hiſtory, and calls them Mean-Vari. A bridge in Barrington retains the name of Battle-Bridge. Barrington, anciently Burington, is likewiſe ſo called from being the burying-place of the ſlain.

The remarkable end of Mr. Henry Smith, of this place, is recorded in the Book of Martyrs. He was firſt taken notice of for rejecting the popiſh ſuperſtition; but being afterwards ſent to the ſtudy of the law, in London, he turned to be a zealous papiſt, and finiſhed his zeal by hanging himſelf in his lodgings, near the Temple, in the year 1569.

Robert Harris was born in this pariſh. He was a famous preacher of the Puritan party, and was one of the commiſſioners in Oxfordſhire for ejecting ſcandalous miniſters, and one of the viſitors for that univerſity. He was a great inveigher againſt pluraliſts, and exchange of churches, though he himſelf was notorious for both. He died 1658, and was buried in Trinity college in Oxford, of which he had been made preſident.

"Campden, commonly called Camden, a noted "market-town, where (as John Caſtor avers) all the "kings of the Saxon race had a congreſs in the year "689, and had a common conſult how to carry on the "war jointly againſt the Britains: which town, in "William the Conqueror's time, was in the poſſeſſion of "Hugh earl of Cheſter, and from his poſterity de-"ſcended by Nicholas de Albeniaco to Roger de So-"mery." Cambden's Britannia.

NORTH CERNEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, three miles diſtant north from Cirenceſter, five miles ſouth-weſt from Norleach, and eleven miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It derives its name from the river Churn, and from *Eye*, which is Saxon for Water.

"The monaſtery of St. Oſwald at Gloweceſtre held "a mannor in Gerney, in Reſpigete hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, and in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "four hides; there were ſeventeen plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean; there was a water-"mill and ſix acres of meadow belonging to it. It "paid a yearly rent of 100s. in king Edward's reign; "it paid 4l. yearly in king William's reign.

"Two freemen, Elaf and his brother, held two "mannors in Cerney, in Reſpigete hundred, in the reign "of king Edward; Giſlebert, the ſon of Turold, held "it in the reign of king William. It was taxed at "ſeven hides; there were nine plow-tillages, whereof "four were in demean; there was a water-mill and ſix "acres of meadow, and a wood two furlongs in length, "and one in breadth; there were four tenants which "held ſeven other plow-tillages, and another water-"mill of Giſlebert. It paid a yearly rent of 14l. in "king Edward's reign; it paid 12l. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Hugh earl of Stafford held lands in Cerney, with the advowſon of the church, 10 Ric. II. Thomas earl of Stafford held them 16 Ric. II. Edward earl of Stafford was ſeiſed of the manor of North Cerney, and of the advowſon of the church, 4 Hen. IV.

Edward Stafford duke of Buckingham was ſeiſed of the manors of North Cerney and Woodmancot, when he was attainted and executed, 14 Hen. VIII. whereby they came to the crown; and the advowſon of the church and the manor of Woodmancot were granted to ſir Richard Cornwall and his heirs male the ſame year.

The manor of North Cerney was granted to Henry lord Stafford 2 Mar. He died 1558, and livery of the manors of North Cerney and Woodmancot was granted to Edward lord Stafford, his ſon and heir, 13 Eliz.

John Partridge, eſq. was ſoon after lord of this manor, and was ſeiſed of it in the year 1608.

There are now three perſons joint owners of the manor; Mr. Combs, and two Mr. Otridge's.

Mr. Rich has a very good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

Robert de Mara purchaſed lands in North Cerney of Jordan his brother 1 Joh. Henry, the ſon of Gerald, purchaſed by exchange lands in Cerney of William de Alneto 11 Joh. John Dunſen was ſeiſed of lands in this place 30 Hen. III. John Weſtby and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in North Cerney, Calmſden and Woodmancot, to the uſe of William Tracy and others, 19 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 160l. yearly. Mr. Rich or Mr. Pool is patron; Mr. Cox is the preſent incumbent.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, was ſeiſed of the advowſon of Cerney 8 Ed. II.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575	Phil. Pritchard,	Richard Brydges, eſq.
- - -	Samuel Rich,	- - - - - - - -
1683	John Cox,	Richard Pool,
1684	John Cox,	King Charles.

About one hundred acres of arable, and ſixty acres of paſture, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	21	10	05½
Tenths	02	03	00½
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	06

The church hath two croſs ailes, and a low tower. There is an inſcription in memory of Thomas Rich, eſq. maſter of chancery, who married Anne the daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Boucher of Barnſley, eſq. He died 1647.

Another inſcription, on a ſtone in the chancel, to pray for the ſoul of Thomas Fereby, rector of this church. He died 1414.

There are inſcriptions, in the church-window, to pray for the ſoul of William Whieturch, and for the ſoul of John Bicote. There is a ſtatue of a prieſt in his robes in a nich on the ſouth wall in the chancel.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt in arable land, with a ſhare of meadow and paſture. The river Churn runs through this place down to Cirenceſter.

There are two hamlets;

1. Woodmancot, about a mile from the church, containing thirteen houſes. Thomas, the ſon of Otto, and Beatrix his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Woodmancot 2 Ed. I. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, was ſeiſed of the manors of Woodmancot and Calmſden, with court-leet, 15 Ed. I. Warine, the ſon of Warine, was ſeiſed of the manor of Woodmancot 16 Ed. III. John Blount held Calmſden and Woodmancot in North Cerney 22 Hen. VI. Wentlyn, widow of John Blount, was ſeiſed of the manor of Calmſden and Woodmancot 32 Hen. VI.

2. Calmſden, which is likewiſe about a mile from the church, and contains ſix houſes. The manor of Calmondeſden did heretofore belong to the Burleys. Alice Burley held a third part thereof in dower. John Burley, her ſon, and Iſabel his wife, levied a fine of the other

bther two parts to the uſe of themſelves 4 Hen. IV. Richard, the ſon of Roger de Calmſden, gave divers lands to the Knights Templers, which afterwards came to the Knights Hoſpitalers of Jeruſalem, and after the diſſolution of religious foundations were granted to Thomas lord Seimour, who being attainted, the lands did revert to the crown, and were again granted to Catherine Buckler, widow, and to Richard Buckler and Catherine his wife, 7 Ed. VI.

There was a manor in Calmſden, which did belong to the archbiſhop of York, who was ſeiſed of it 14 Ed. III. This manor was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI. but the tithes of the demean lands of the archbiſhop did belong to the monaſtery of St. Oſwald, and were granted to the chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. There was formerly a chapel in each of theſe hamlets, but they are both now demoliſhed.

There are forty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ninety inhabitants, whereof ſixteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6
Burials - - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	091	13	02
	1694	To the land-tax	059	01	04
	1694	To the poll-tax	013	01	00

SOUTH CERNEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, three miles diſtant ſouth from Cirenceſter, three miles north from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and ſeventeen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the river Churn, and from *Eye*, which is Saxon for Water.

"Four freemen held Omeine and Cerney, in Gerſ-"done's hundred, as four mannors, in the reign of king "Edward the Confeſſor; Radulph de Todeni held "them in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It "was taxed at four hides; there were ten plow-tillages "in demean; there was a water-mill and thirty acres of "meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 10l. in king Ed-"ward's reign; it paid 6l. yearly in king William's "reign.

"Stigand, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, held Cer-"nei, in Gerſdone's hundred, in the reign of king Ed-"ward; Walter the ſon of earl Roger held it in the "reign of king William. It was taxed at fourteen "hides and one yard-land; there were twelve plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean; there were "three water-mills and one hundred acres of meadow. "It paid a yearly rent of 16l. in king Edward's reign; "it paid 12l. yearly in king William's reign. The "church of St. Mary of Abbendon laid claim to this "mannor; but the county did teſtifie that Stigand the "archbiſhop held it in king Edward's reign; and king "William gave this manor to earl Roger the father of "Walter." Domeſday Book.

There are three manors in this pariſh, whereof the greateſt did belong to the barons of St. Amand. Almarick of the Park had a grant of waſte lands in the foreſt of Dean 4 Hen. III. Almarick de St. Amand was governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, 18 Hen. III. He purchaſed lands in South Cerney, Wick and Cirenceſter, of William de St. Amand, and other lands in Cornwall, which had been Guy de St. Amand's. He was godfather to prince Edward, who was ſolemnly chriſtened by Otto the pope's legate.

Ralph de St. Amand, ſon of Almarick, married Aſceline, one of the heireſſes of Robert de Aubeny, baron of Caynho in Bedfordſhire. He was conſtituted governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, 21 Hen. III. and died 30 Hen. III. Almarick de St. Amand, ſon of Ralph, made proof of his age 40 Hen. III. He died ſeiſed of South Cerney 14 Ed. I. in the year 1281. Guy, his ſon and heir, ſucceeded him. He died without iſſue 15 Ed. I. leaving Lucia his wife ſurviving, who was endowed with the third part of the manor of South Cerney, and many other manors.

Almarick de St. Amand, brother of Guy and ſon of Almarick, was the next heir. He was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 28 Ed. I. and died without iſſue 4 Ed. II. John de St. Amand, brother to the laſt Almarick, was educated in the civil law. He was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 2 Ed. II. and died ſeiſed of South Cerney and Cerney Wick 20 Ed. II.

Almarick de St. Amand, ſon of John, was his heir. He and Joan his wife levied a fine of the manor of South Cerney to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the right heirs of Almarick, 4 Ed. III. He was conſtituted juſtice of Ireland 31 Ed. III. and was made knight of the Bath in the year 1400. He died 4 Hen. IV. leaving two daughters, Elianor by Ida his firſt wife, and Ida by Elianor his ſecond wife. Elianor his eldeſt daughter was married to Gerhard Braybrook. They left three daughters, whereof Elizabeth the eldeſt was married to William Beauchamp, ſon of Walter Beauchamp, of Powyk, and grandſon of John lord Beauchamp. He was created lord St. Amand, and ſummoned to parliament, 27 Hen. VI. and died 35 Hen. VI.

From the Beauchamps this manor came, by deſcent, to George Nevil lord Latimer, who married Elizabeth third daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. Richard lord Latimer, grandſon and heir of George, died ſeiſed of the manor of South Cerney and Cerney Wike 22 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted the ſame year to John lord Latimer, ſon of Richard: this John died 34 Hen. VIII. and left a ſon alſo named John, who had livery granted to him the next year.

This laſt lord John married the lady Lucy, daughter to Henry earl of Worceſter. He died 20 Eliz. leaving four daughters coheireſſes; and livery was granted to them the ſame year. Lucy, the third daughter, was married to ſir William Cornwallis, who, in her right, had this manor, and was ſeiſed thereof in the year 1608. By this account it appears that the chief manor of South Cerney and Cerney Wike had continued in the ſame family, by deſcent, for the ſpace of above four hundred years.

This great manor was ſoon after transferred to ſeveral ſucceeding proprietors. Sir Edward Atkyns purchaſed it of ſir Nevill Pool: from him it deſcended to ſir Robert Atkyns, who ſettled it on his ſon ſir Robert Atkyns, who ſold away the greateſt part to divers freeholders: the remaining part of the manor is now veſted in Mr. John Jones.

A ſecond manor did belong to the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter, and had court-leet and waifs 15 Ed. I. Upon the diſſolution of religious foundations this manor was granted to William earl of Southampton, and his heirs male, 31 Hen. VIII. The ſame manor, and the tithes of the demeans, were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 Ed. VI. It now belongs to Mr. Jones.

The third manor belongs to the biſhoprick of Briſtol.

Lands in Cerney Wike did belong to the priory of Ferly in Wiltſhire, which was founded by Humphry de Bohun, in the year 1125, for monks of the Cluniack order: it was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and was valued, at the diſſolution, at 217l. 0s. 4d. ¼. Theſe lands were granted to Alexander Staples and John Lovel 16 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. a year. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Saunders is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of South Cerney did anciently belong to the abbey of Gloceſter. Walter the ſheriff of Gloceſter, ſon of earl Roger, gave the church of Cerney, with the tithes thereof, to the monaſtery of Gloceſter, when Peter was abbot; and after the diſſolution of that abbey they were granted

to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

The biſhop of Worceſter did appropriate this church to the abbey of Gloceſter in the year 1323, and did then judicially ſettle the allowance to the vicar.

The chapel of Halſtone, formerly called Cerney Milonis, was annexed to this church.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1577 Wil. Wildblood,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1583 Richard Harp,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1586 Rich. Cherington,	John Jones,
1679 Thomas Savery,	- - - - - -
- - - - - - Turner,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1702 Alexan. Sanders,	Biſhop of Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	06	16	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	13	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church hath an aile, and handſome ſpire-ſteeple. It is dedicated to All Saints.

A yard-land, with five acres, and two tenements, worth 14l. yearly, are given to the uſe of the poor, and to the repairs of the high ways: theſe lands are veſted in twelve feoffees.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable: the river Churn runs through it down into the Iſis at Cricklade.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof ſixty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 15
Burials - - 14

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	219	15	09
	1694 To the land-tax	176	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	042	16	09

CHARFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbalds Aſh, four miles diſtant north from Sodbury, one mile north-weſt from Wickwar, and ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being the field where Cardick had obtained ſucceſs againſt the Britons.

"Elfelt held Cervelde, in Bacheſtane's hundred, of "king Edward the Confeſſor; Gozelin Briton held it "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "three hides: there were ſix plow-tillages, whereof "two were in demean: there was a water-mill, and "eight acres of meadow: there was a wood half a "mile long and half a mile broad. It paid a yearly "rent of 4l. in king Edward's reign: it paid 40s. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Robert le Veel was ſeiſed of the manor of Charfeild, with court-leet and free-warren, 15 Ed. I. granted to him by John de Mayſey, whoſe anceſtors had enjoyed the ſame, time out of mind.

The manor of Charfeld was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hertford, by the ſervice of one knight's fee, 8 Ed. II.

Sir Peter, ſon of ſir Peter le Veel, married Cicely, daughter and heir of John Mayſey, with whom he had the manor of Charfeld 4 Ed. III. Sir Peter le Veel held this manor 17 Ed. III. But, by the record of 15 Ed. I. it appears, that Charfeld did more anciently belong to the Veals, and implies ſome reconveyance.

The manor of Charfeld was held of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloceſter, and of Margaret his wife, 21 Ed. III. Charfeld was held of Hugh, earl of Stafford, by one fee, 10 Ric. II. The ſame was ſo held of Thomas earl of Stafford 16 Ric. II. The ſame was held in the like manner of William earl of Stafford, brother and heir of Thomas, 22 Ric. II. and was held of Edward earl of Stafford 4 Hen. IV.

Sir John Berkeley was ſeiſed of the manor of Charfeld 6 Hen. VI. John Veel was ſeiſed of this manor 36 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſton, held Charfeld 38 and 39 Hen. VI. and 14 Ed. IV.

Robert Stanſhaw, eſq. was ſeiſed of this manor 12 Ed. IV. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother levied a fine of lands in Charfeld 12 Hen. VII.

William Berkeley was ſeiſed of this manor in the reign of king Richard the Third, and granted the ſame to ſir Thomas Brug and his heirs male, in tail, 1 Ric. III.

This manor ſoon after paſſed to the Throgmortons of Tortworth. Thomas Morgen levied a fine of lands in Charfeld, Huntingfeild and Oldbury, to the uſe of Thomas Throgmorton, 3 Mar. and upon his death livery of this manor, and of a moiety of the advowſon, was granted to Thomas Throgmorton, his ſon, 9 Eliz.

Sir William Throckmorton was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Mr. Hicks is the preſent lord thereof, and hath a good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh. Mr. Whitcher and Mr. Plummer have alſo good houſes and eſtates in this place.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 60l. a year. Mr. Pilſworth is patron; Mr. Hicks is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574 Francis Heydon,	Edward Heydon,
1577 Evans Powel,	Queen Elizabeth,
1610 Richard Powel,	Sir William Throgmorton,
1685 Charles Pilſworth,	Daniel Pilſworth,
1700 Nicholas Hicks,	Edward Pilſworth.

The rector hath 20l. a year out of Micliwood chaſe. No lands in this pariſh are tithe-free.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	10	01	02
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	00	01½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	10

The church hath an aile in the north ſide, and a low ſlated tower at the weſt end.

Joan Burton hath long ſince given 20l. to the poor. The widow Pierce hath given 1l. 4s. yearly to charitable uſes. Jocham's houſe pays 6s. 8d. a year towards the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of paſture, and is parted from Kingſwood by a ſmall brook which runs down to Berkeley.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and forty-five inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5
Burials - 4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	100	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	133	10	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	015	18	00

CHARLETON-ABBOTS.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from Cheltenham, two miles ſouth from Winchcomb, and ten miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from *Churle*, which is Saxon for a Country-man. It belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb.

"The church of St. Mary of Winchcomb held "Charleton, in Greſteſtan hundred, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at two "hides; there were five plow-tillages, whereof one was "in demean; there was a water-mill, and two acres of "meadow.

" meadow. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 20s. and " it paid the ſame in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbot of Winchcomb purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Charleton 35 Hen. III. They were ſeiſed of it 15 Ed. I. and the privilege was then allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

This manor, after the diſſolution of the abbeys, was granted to Henry Tracy of Toddington 7 Ed. VI. It was afterwards purchaſed by the Carters. John Carter, eſq. is the preſent lord of it, who hath a good houſe in this place, and a large eſtate in this county and in Oxfordſhire.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is an impropriation belonging to Mr. Carter, worth 10l. a year. There is no ſettled allowance to the curate, nor any ſettled incumbent. The demeans of the manor are tithe-free.

The tithes of this pariſh did alſo belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. They were again granted by the crown to John Huſſey and John Haward 20 Eliz.

The church is ſmall, and very ruinous: the chancel is quite down. The church has been diſuſed near twelve years. They bury ſome at Winchcomb, and ſome at Sevenhampton.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good meadow and paſture, ſome arable, and ſome ſmall coppices. A pleaſant rivulet ariſeth in this pariſh; the head of it is called Tinning-Well.

There are thirteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 1 / Burials - - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	53	10	00
	1694	To the land-tax	34	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	08	11	00

CHARLETON-KINGS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Cheltenham, one mile diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, four miles ſouth from Winchcomb, and ſeven miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

This manor was part of the demeans of the crown at the Norman conqueſt, and was therefore called Charleton Kings, to diſtinguiſh it from Charleton Abbots, which, at the ſame time, did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb.

Walter de Eſheley was ſeiſed of part of Charleton 30 Hen. III. and the lands which he then held do now retain his name, and are the manor of Aſhley, alias Charleton Kings, holden of the manor of Cheltenham, and within the ſame manor, but do not take in and comprehend all the town of Charleton, but one tithing thereof, which is called Aſhley Tithing; and the tithings of Charleton, and Bafford in Charleton, are parcels of the manor of Cheltenham diſtinct from Aſhley.

Petronella Mareſcal held the manor of King's Charleton 54 Hen. III. It was given her in free marriage by Walter de Eſheley.

This manor did afterwards, for ſeveral deſcents, belong to the family of the Grevills. A fine was levied of lands in Charleton, Gineton, Preſbury and Cheltenham, to William Grevil and William Baynham, 9 Hen. VII. Francis Grevil did levy a fine of Charleton Kings, alias Aſhley, 3 Ed. VI. Giles Grevil and Arthur Parker were owners of this manor in the year 1608.

Mr. Edward Mitchel is the preſent lord of the manor of Aſhley, alias Charleton Kings.

John Prinn, eſq. has a good ſeat and eſtate in this pariſh, called Mr. Cooper has alſo a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

Richard Forſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Charleton and Ham, to John Walſh and others, 12 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is an impropriation belonging to the earl of Eſſex: 40l. a year are allowed to the curate: Mr. David Gwyn is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is worth 100l. a year. It was anciently called the Chapel of Charleton, and did belong to Cheltenham. It was granted by the crown to ſir William Rider 7 Jac.

Pentecoſtals - - - 9d. ½.

The church is a flat pile of building, with two ailes, having a ſquare handſome tower, with battlements and ſmall pinnacles, in the midſt of the church, with two handſome wings, or chapels, north and ſouth of the tower, in form of a croſs.

Houſes and lands in Cheltenham and Charleton, worth 6l. a year, are given to the church and poor. Mr. Alexander Packer has given 100l. to the poor. There is alſo 70l. in ſtock, for the uſe of the poor, given at ſeveral times by ſeveral perſons.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich paſture, arable and woods, and is well watered. There are three brooks which meet in the pariſh, and ſerve for driving ſeveral corn-mills.

Ham is an hamlet of about eleven houſes, belonging to Charleton, about half a mile from the church. Richard Grevil levied a fine of the manor of Ham, and of lands in Charleton Kings, 3 Ed. VI. Ralph and Richard Goderick levied a fine of lands in Ham and Norfield, to Robert Bidle, 3 Ed. VI.

There are one hundred and two houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſixty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 16 / Burials - 15

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	189	14	0
	1694	To the land-tax	208	09	3½
	1694	To the poll-tax	046	05	0

CHEDWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Norleach, five miles north from Cirenceſter, and twelve miles eaſt from Gloceſter. *Worth* ſignifies an Habitation.

Burgred, king of Mercia, about the year 854, gave fifteen hides in Chedanwyrd on the hills to the monaſtery of Gloceſter, whilſt Gaffe was abbeſs thereof.

" Walward held Cedeorde, in the hundred of Reſpi-" gete, of king Edward the Confeſſor. It was taxed " at five hides; there were ſeven plow-tillages in de-" mean, and ſix plow-tillages amongſt the ſervants, " and three water-mills. Toll of all ſalt which came " to the king's court did belong to this mannor. It " afterwards was in the poſſeſſion of king William the " Conqueror. The ſheriff had added four plow-till-" ages more to it. This mannor, jointly with Alure-" dintune in Bageberie hundred, now Arlington in " Bibury pariſh, paid a yearly rent of 40l. Earl Roger " held them." Domeſday Book.

Earl Roger was ſtyled Roger de Bellemont, and was earl of Mellent. He ſettled this manor on Henry de Newburg, a younger ſon, who was afterwards created earl of Warwick, by king William the Second, and died ſeiſed of Chedworth 23 Hen. I.

Roger earl of Warwick, ſon of Henry, ſucceeded him. He married Gundred daughter of earl Warren, and died 18 Steph.

William earl of Warwick, ſon of Roger, was his next heir, who dying 30 Hen. II. without iſſue, was ſucceeded in eſtate and title by Walerond his brother, who married Margaret, daughter of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford: his ſecond wife was Alice daughter of John de Hercourt; which Alice, upon the death of her huſband, 6 Joh. had Chedworth aſſigned to her in dower.

Henry earl of Warwick, ſon of Walerond, after the death of Alice, was ſeiſed of the manor of Chedworth, and died ſeiſed thereof 13 Hen. III. Thomas earl of Warwick

Warwick was ſon of Henry. He married Ela, ſecond daughter of William Long Eſpee, earl of Saliſbury, natural ſon to king Henry the Second by Fair Roſamond. Earl Thomas died without iſſue 26 Hen. III.

John de Pleſſet married Margery, the ſiſter and heir to Thomas earl of Warwick. This John de Pleſſet was a courtier, and in great favour with king Henry the Third, who made the match, and obliged the lady to ſettle her whole eſtate on him for life, although ſhe had no children by him. He, in her right, held two parts of the manor of Chedworth 27 Hen. III. and afterwards had the title of Earl of Warwick; but ſhe having no iſſue, the manor of Chedworth did deſcend to the Beauchamps. Ela, widow of Thomas earl of Warwick, had the third part aſſigned to her in dower, and was ſeiſed thereof 36 Hen. III. She afterwards reſigns her right to William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who had the inheritance of Chedworth, as ſon of William Beauchamp, who had married Iſabella, ſiſter and heireſs of William Maudùit the king's chamberlain, by Alice the daughter and heireſs of Walerond, earl of Warwick, above mentioned.

Patrick de Chaworth, the fourth of that name, married Maud the daughter of the ſaid William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, with whom he had the third part of the manor of Chedworth, of which he died ſeiſed 11 Ed. I.

Maud his daughter and heir was married to Henry earl of Lancaſter, who in her right was ſeiſed of this part of the manor of Chedworth 1 Ed. III. From him theſe lands deſcended to his ſon Henry duke of Lancaſter, who gave the ſame, and the manor of Kempsford, with other lands, to the hoſpital called the Newark at Leiceſter, which he had founded.

William de Beauchamp, before mentioned, died ſeiſed of the reſidue of the manor of Chedworth 26 Ed. I. Guy earl of Warwick, ſon and heir of William, granted the manor of Chedworth, in remainder, to Philip ſon of Hugh Spencer, 34 Ed. I. but this grant never took effect. Guy died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. and left Thomas of the age of two years his ſon and heir, who died ſeiſed of Chedworth 43 Ed. III.

Thomas de Beauchamp, the ſurviving ſon and heir male to Thomas, ſucceeded his father. He had taken up arms againſt king Richard the Second, and was attainted, and his eſtate forfeited; whereupon this manor was granted to John Montacute earl of Saliſbury, who was ſeiſed thereof 21 Ric. II. but he being ſlain in rebellion at Cirenceſter, in the firſt year of king Henry the Fourth, this eſtate was reſtored to Thomas de Beauchamp, who died ſeiſed of Chedworth 2 Hen. IV.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, ſucceeded Thomas his father, and died ſeiſed of Chedworth 17 Hen. VI. Henry earl of Warwick was his ſon and heir. He was created duke of Warwick, and died ſeiſed thereof 23 Hen. VI. He left Anne his only daughter and heir, an infant, who ſoon after dying, the inheritance came to Anne, ſiſter to Henry duke of Warwick; but the manor was aſſigned to Cicely ducheſs of Warwick, his widow, in dower, 25 Hen. VI. This laſt Anne married Richard Nevill earl of Saliſbury, who in her right was alſo earl of Warwick, and was the famous Make-king in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. He was ſlain in Barnet field, fighting againſt king Edward the Fourth. Anne, his widow, had two daughters by him, coheireſſes to her vaſt eſtate; and becauſe ſhe had taken part with the deſigns of her late huſband, therefore by act of parliament, 14 Ed. IV. ſhe was bereaved of her eſtate, and it was ſettled on her two daughters; of whom Iſabel the eldeſt was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to the king; and Anne, the other daughter, was married to Richard duke of Gloceſter, youngeſt brother to the king.

George duke of Clarence, in right of Iſabel his wife, died ſeiſed of the manor of Chedworth 18 Ed. IV. and left Edward Plantagenet, the laſt heir male of that line, his ſon and heir, who by court contrivances was attainted and beheaded 15 Hen. VII.

King Henry the Seventh had formerly an eye upon this great eſtate, and therefore had procured an act of parliament to reſtore the whole eſtate to Anne the mother: and the crafty king obtained his deſign; for he prevailed with her to ſettle this great inheritance on him and his heirs, to the diſinheriſon of the iſſue of her own daughters.

It appears by this account that the manor of Chedworth had continued, by a lineal deſcent, in the ſame family, from the Norman conqueſt, until it was thus granted away to king Henry the Seventh, which is near the ſpace of five hundred years.

The manor of Chedworth continued in the crown until the firſt year of king Edward the Sixth, in which year it was granted to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, who being attainted 1 Mar. the manor did revert to the crown, and was granted to ſir Edward Unton. Sir John Tracy was lord of Chedworth in the year 1608.

Sir Richard How, of Compton, is the preſent lord of the manor of Chedworth, and keeps a court-leet.

The other part of the manor of Chedworth, which had been given by Henry duke of Lancaſter to the hoſpital at Leiceſter, continued in their poſſeſſion until the general diſſolution of religious foundations. Theſe lands were called Dean-Lands, becauſe the dean and chapter of Leiceſter were intruſted with them, for the uſe of the hoſpital, and were granted to John earl of Warwick 2 Ed. VI. as the reſt of the manor had been the year before; upon whoſe attainder theſe lands returned to the crown, and were again granted to Erſkin earl of Marr 1 Jac.

John Atwood was ſeiſed of a tenement in Chedworth, called Woodland, 3 Hen. IV. Thomas Mines levied a fine of lands in Chedworth, to Simon Hercourt and others, 23 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. a year. Queen's college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Wall is the preſent incumbent.

The abbey of Lyra in Normandy hath anciently preſented to this church; the advowſon whereof was given to them by William Fitz-Oſborn, earl of Hereford, ſoon after the Conqueſt. The abbey of Eveſham had the grant of the advowſon of the church of Chedworth, from William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, 2 Ed. I.

The advowſon and impropriation have belonged to the priory of Bethleem of the Carthuſian order, in Sheen in Surrey, founded by king Henry the Fifth, 1413. The prior thereof did preſent in the year 1489. That priory was dedicated to the Holy Jeſus, and was valued at the diſſolution at 962l. 11s. 6d.

The impropriation is worth 80l. a year; it is given by Hugh Weſtwood, eſq. towards the maintenance of a free-ſchool in Norleach. The impropriation pays 16s. 2d. yearly to the crown.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Edm. Bracegirdle,	- - - - - - - - -
1602	George Bevon,	John Reynolds,
1602	Nath. Aldworth,	Queen Elizabeth,
1682	Jeffry Wall,	Queen's College, Oxford.

The vicaridge hath a third part of all tithes, twelve acres of paſture and eight cloſes, and two yard-lands and an half of arable, and one hundred and fifty ſheep-paſtures.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	07	08	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	14	10
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	10

There are belonging to the vicar three half-acres of land on an high hill, where was an ancient chapel dedicated

dedicated to St. John, but now wholly demoliſhed. High aſh-trees are growing on the place, called St. John's Aſhes, which are a great land-mark.

The church is an handſome building, and hath a tower at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the eaſt window in the chancel, in memory of John Ives, prior of Bethleem, and patron of this church. There is an houſe and land, worth 2l. 10s. yearly, given for the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Coln runs through it down to Fairford.

There are one hundred and fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof almoſt forty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	13	
	Burials - -	11	

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid, -	092	15	02
	1694	To the land-tax, -	054	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax, -	028	19	00

John Chedworth, ſuppoſed to be born in this pariſh, was biſhop of Lincoln in the year 1471.

CHELTENHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Cheltenham, to which it gives name, five miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Tewkſbury, four miles ſouth-weſt from Winchcomb, and ſix miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from the brook Chilt.

"King Edward the Confeſſor held Chiltenham; it "was taxed at eight hides and an half. Reinbald held "one hide and an half, which belonged to the abbey "of Tewkſbury. There were twenty-four plow-"tillages, whereof three were in demean; there were "five water-mills. In the reign of king Edward it paid "a yearly rent of 9l. 5s. and three thouſand loaves for "the king's dogs; it paid in the reign of king "William 20l. yearly, and twenty cows, twenty hogs, "and 16s. in lieu of bread for the dogs." Domeſday Book.

This large pariſh muſt afterwards have conſiſted of divers manors, all which may have born the name of the Manor of Cheltenham. This muſt account how ſeveral proprietors are ſaid, by the records, to be ſeiſed of the manor of Cheltenham near the ſame time.

In the firſt year of king John, Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, was owner of this town, and exchanged it with that king for other lands. King Henry the Third grants the manor and hundred to William Long-Eſpee, earl of Saliſbury, 3 Hen. III.

The benefit of the markets and fairs, and hundred of Cheltenham, were granted by leaſe to the inhabitants 7 Hen. III. Their leaſe was again renewed, and a certain rent reſerved, 10 Hen. III.

William Long-Eſpee died ſeiſed of the manor and hundred 10 Hen. III. and was ſucceeded by William earl of Saliſbury, his ſon, who, for going out of the land without the king's leave, had his lands ſeiſed; and the manor of Cheltham was granted, in dower, to queen Elianor, daughter of the earl of Provence, 27 Hen. III. The biſhop of Hereford was ſeiſed of Cheltham 31 Hen. III. The abbey of Fiſchamp in Normandy held the manors of Cheltham and Slaughter, and the hundreds of Cheltham and Salemaneſbury, with free warren, which they purchaſed, by exchange of lands in Winchelſea and Rye in Suſſex, 36 Hen. III. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them to ſet forth their right to the great privileges which they enjoyed, and their privileges were allowed 15 Ed. I. That abbey obtained licence of the king to ſell thoſe manors and hundreds 18 Ed. I. but they continued owners of it, and of divers royal privileges, 25 Ed. I. and thoſe royal privileges were again acknowledged to be their right 25 Ed. I.

John Limel was ſeiſed of this manor 2 Ed. II. It did afterwards belong to the priory of Montburg, which was an alien monaſtery in Normandy; but the lands of all theſe alien priories being afterwards veſted in the crown, by act of parliament, this manor of Cheltenham and the hundred were granted to the nunnery of Syon in Middleſex. Maud, the abbeſs thereof, levied a fine of this manor and hundred for the confirmation of her title 22 Hen. VI. they had a farther confirmation of their title 1 Ed. IV.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſton, held the ſame 14 Ed. IV. which muſt be ſuppoſed to have been by leaſe from the abbeſſes of Syon; and by the diſſolution of that nunnery the manor of Cheltenham came to the crown, and continued in the crown in the year 1608, and was afterwards granted to the Duttons.

Sir Ralph Dutton, of Sherborn, is the preſent lord of it, and enjoys great privileges and juriſdictions.

Thomas Rawlins and his wife levied a fine of lands in Cheltenham, Charleton, Guineton and Preſtbury, to William Grevil and William Baynham, 9 Hen VII. The abbey of Cirenceſter were owners of a mill, and other lands in Cheltenham, which were granted afterwards to Peter Oſborn 3 Eliz. There was a portion of tithes in Cheltenham that did belong to the Benedictine nunnery at Uſke in Monmouthſhire, which were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. Adam de Eſturmy obtained lands of Robert Coigne in Chiltham 10 Hen. III. and died ſeiſed of them 30 Hen. III.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is an impropriation belonging to the earl of Eſſex, in leaſe to Mr. Ireland; it is valued at 200l. a year; it formerly belonged to the nunnery of Syon in Middleſex.

The abbey of Cirenceſter were owners of the rectory of Cheltenham, which was afterwards granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac. Mr. Williams is the preſent incumbent, and has a ſtipend of 40l. a year. Jeſus college in Oxford has the nomination of the parſon, from amongſt their fellows; and the earl of Gainſborough has the approbation of him. The parſon is only a ſtipendary; and by the agreement which ſir Baptiſt Hicks (anceſtor of the ſame earl) made with the college, who derive their title under him, he cannot continue longer than ſix years; and the like agreement is made for the pariſh of Charleton Kings.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	03½

The church is built in form of a croſs, with an high ſpire in the middle, and a good ring of bells: it hath an aile on each ſide, and an handſome gallery at the weſt end, built by Anne Norwood 1628.

There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, of which Thomas Ball was the laſt incumbent.

There is an inſcription, in the ſouth aile, for Chriſtopher Baily, who had been thirty-two years maſter of the free-ſchool. He died 1654. In the north aile there is an inſcription for John Ligon, eſq. of Arle-Court, who died 1644. In the ſame aile there is a monument in memory of Catherine, the wife of ſir Fleetwood Dormer, and daughter and heir of John Ligon of Arle-Court, eſq. She died 1678.

There is a monument, in the chancel, for William Grevil, one of the judges of the Common-Pleas. He died 1512. There are other inſcriptions for the family of the Grevils.

An inſcription in the chancel for Jane, the wife of John Engliſh, D.D. and daughter of the lady Sandys, baroneſs. She died 1643.

An hoſpital and ſchool were erected in this place, 1574, by Richard Pates, of Gloceſter, eſq. The hoſpital contains ſix poor people, to each of whom 12d. a week is allowed. The lands aſſigned to this charity are worth 60l. a year, to which Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, who are governors of it, have added 5l. a year. There are alſo ſome ſmall tenements in Cheltenham given to the ſame uſe.

Mr. Malwin, of Swindon, has given 50l. yearly to the poor, charged on the manor of Swindon. The pariſh-ſtock is laid out in the purchaſe of lands worth 8l. 5s. a year. The lands are called the Poor's Grounds, and are aſſigned for the benefit of the poor, and for binding out apprentices.

It is a market-town, and drives a conſiderable trade in making malt. The market is weekly on Thurſday. The fairs are on the feaſt of St. James and Holy Thurſday.

Mr. Mitchel has a good houſe and eſtate in this town.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. A ſmall brook riſes in Dowdſwell, called the Chilt, and runs through this pariſh down into the Severn at Wainload's bridge.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Arle, containing thirty houſes. Arle-Court did anciently belong to the family of the Arles, from whom it came to the Grevils, by the marriage of Robert Grevil, brother to judge Grevil, with the daughter and coheireſs of John Arles. From the Grevils it came to the Liggons, by marriage with the heirs of Grevil: and from the Liggons it came to ſir Fleetwood Dormer by the marriage of the heirs of Liggon. Mr. juſtice Dormer is the preſent proprietor, who has a ſeat in this place, and a very large eſtate in the neighbourhood, and in Buckinghamſhire and in other counties. His birth and learning have juſtly placed him on the bench of the Common-Pleas.

2. Alſton, another hamlet in this pariſh, containing thirty houſes, where Mr. Hiet has a good houſe and eſtate.

3. Weſtal, having ſix houſes. Thomas Phillips was ſeiſed of Hardhurſt, Arle-Weſtal and Chiltenham-Arle, 6 Ed. IV.

4. Naunton, in which, and in Cheltenham, Francis Grevil levied a fine of lands, to the uſe of Thomas Barret and John Willis, 3 Ed. VI. Sir Henry Capel and Anne his wife did levy a fine of lands in Naunton and Alſton, to John Ilk and Richard Horwood, 3 Mar.

5. Sandford, in which and in Naunton are five houſes. Thomas Dingley and Philippa his wife were ſeiſed of the manor of Sandford, and of lands in Cheltenham, and left an only daughter named Elizabeth, who was married to George Barret. George Barret and his wife do jointly ſue out livery of theſe lands 9 Hen. VIII.

There are three hundred and twenty-one houſes in this pariſh, and about one thouſand five hundred inhabitants, whereof two hundred are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	48
	Burials - -	44

Payments	Cheltenham.	l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid	145	13	00
1694	To the land-tax	226	07	00
1694	To the poll-tax	130	19	00

Payments	Arle.	l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid	78	12	00
1694	To the land-tax	77	04	04
1694	To the poll-tax	17	06	00

CHERINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, three miles diſtant from Tetbury, two miles from Hampton, and twelve miles from Gloceſter. It is derived from *Kynning*, that is King's-Town.

" Hamine held Cerintone in Langtrew hundred in " the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Milo Criſpin " held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror, " and Goifrid held it under him. It was taxed at ſix " hides. There were ſix plow-tillages and an half, " whereof two were in demean; there was a water-mill " and four acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of " 4l. in king Edward's reign: it paid the ſame in king " William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor anciently belonged to the priory of Lanthony: it was held of Edward earl of Cornwall, as of the honour of Wallingford, 15 and 28 Ed. I.

Peter de la More was ſeiſed of this manor 20 Ed. I. William de Balacote held one meſſuage and ſix yard-lands in Cherinton 33 Ed. I. Robert de la More was ſeiſed of this manor 2 Ed. II. William Balacote held Cherinton 20 Ed. III.

Beatrix le Boteler was ſeiſed of the manor of Cherington 32 Ed. III. Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, was ſeiſed thereof 34 Ed. III. Elianor le Boteler held the ſame 46 Ed. III. Sir Robert de la More, and Maud his wife, were ſeiſed of this manor 5 Ric. II. Edward de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulſter, was ſeiſed of the yearly rent of 3s. iſſuing out of Cherington, which was held of the manor of Tetbury, 5 Ric. II. Maud, the widow of ſir Robert de la More, was ſeiſed hereof 6 Hen. IV.

Sir Walter Beauchamp was ſeiſed of the manor and church of Cherinton 9 Hen. VI. Sir William Beauchamp, of St. Amand, baron, died ſeiſed of the ſame 35 Hen. VI.

This manor was above one hundred and twenty years in the family of de la More: it paſſed afterwards to the Baintons. Sir Edward Bainton was ſeiſed thereof in right of Iſabel his wife. She ſurvived him, and was married to John Stump, and died ſeiſed of the manor 10 Eliz. and livery was the ſame year granted to Henry Baynton her ſon and heir. From the Bayntons it came to the Stephens's.

Thomas Stephens, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Edward Stephens, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, and hath the manor-houſe near the church, and a good eſtate in this pariſh. He is of the ſame family with the Stephens's of Eaſtington.

Lands in Cherington did belong to the rich Benedictine nunnery at Godſtow in Oxfordſhire. Theſe lands were granted to John Smyth and Richard Duffield 6 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 90l. a year. Mr. Stephens is patron; Mr. Trap is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574	Thomas Whiteſey,	Henry Bainton,
1577	John Seal,	John Cook,
1578	Thomas Waitpy,	Henry Bainton,
1593	Brian Harris,	Thomas Ulkington,
- - -	- - - - - Trap,	- - - - - -
1698	Benjamin Prat,	Ed. Stephens, eſq.
1700	John Trap,	Ed. Stephens, eſq.

There are ſixty-one acres in the weſt field, and fifty-nine acres in the eaſt field, belonging to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	13	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	06	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas; it hath a croſs aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to the lord of the manor, and a low tower at the weſt end with battlements.

The church-houſe, with ſix acres of land in each field, twenty ſheep-paſtures, and two beaſt-paſtures, worth in all 3l. yearly, are given towards the repair of the church.

Mr. Cox gave 5l. to the poor.

The queen keeps a court-leet, and has felons goods, &c. This place is holden of the honour of New-Elme, in Berkſhire.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable: it has a ſmall brook which runs to Avening, and down into Stroud river.

Weſtrip

Weſtrip is an hamlet in this place, containing fourteen houſes.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5 / Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	49	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax	50	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	03	17	00

CHURCH-DOWN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, four miles diſtant from Cheltenham, ſix miles from Tewkſbury, and three miles from Gloceſter. It has its name from the church on the top of the hill.

"Stigand, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, held Cir-"ceſdown in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. "It was taxed at fifteen hides and an half; there were "thirty-two plow-tillages, whereof two were in de-"mean; there was a wood half a mile long, and three "furlongs broad. It paid a yearly rent of 13l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 12l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

The archbiſhop of York was afterwards ſeiſed of the manor of Cherſdown, and by inquiſition was found to be ſeiſed thereof 7 Joh. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him, 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth the privileges of this manor. The temporalities of the archbiſhop of York were extended 14 Ed. III. amongſt which were the manors of Church-Down, with its members, Norton, Sherdington, Witcomb, Compton, Cerney and Etinſon, all lying in the county of Gloceſter. This manor continued in the archbiſhoprick until it was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI. and hath ever ſince continued in that family. Sir John Chamberlain was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Edmond Chamberlain, of Maugerſbury, eſq. is the preſent lord of it, and keeps a court-leet.

John de Oldney, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Church-Down, Nokey, and Hucklecot, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 3 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, worth 200l. a year. The leſſee is obliged to pay 20l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Sommers is the preſent incumbent.

The rectories, with the advowſon of the vicaridges of Church-Den and Huklecot, did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald's in Gloceſter, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d.

The church ſtands upon the top of a ſteep high hill, in the midſt of a vale: it hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end.

Mr. Cox, of Sandhurſt, gave 50l. a year to the poor of the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, which is divided amongſt ſeveral adjoining pariſhes, and between 5 and 6l. yearly is allotted to this pariſh. Mr. Blount has likewiſe given 7l. a year for the benefit of the poor.

This pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs from hence down into the Severn at Sainthurſt.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Churchdown.

2. Hudlecot. "Stigand, the archbiſhop of Canter-"bury, held Hochicote in the reigns of king Edward "and king William. It was taxed at four hides; there "were thirteen plow-tillages, whereof two were in de-"mean; there was a water-mill, and a wood one mile "long and half a mile broad. It paid a yearly rent of "4l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Hucklecot did, in like manner as that of Churchdown, paſs from the archbiſhop of Canterbury to that of York, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, and continued in the ſee of York until it was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI.

Another manor in Hudlecot and Bartram did belong to the abbey of Eveſham, and was granted to Philip Hobby, eſq. 34 Hen. VIII. This manor did afterwards paſs to Haucks; and from him it deſcended to Robert Hancks, who had livery thereof granted to him 1 Eliz. Other lands in Hucklecot, called the New-Houſe, did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to John Fernham and John Doddington 17 Eliz.

3. Noke. John de Wiſham was ſeiſed of Noketon 6 Ed. III.

4. Pirton. John de Badeham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Periton to John de Knovil, to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the heirs of Elizabeth, 25 Ed. I. In the ſame year another fine was levied by John ap Adam, and Elizabeth his wife, to the uſe of themſelves, in tail ſpecial. The prior of St. Oſwald's in Gloceſter was ſeiſed of a yearly rent of 4s. 1d. iſſuing out of Purton and Brickhampton, 29 Ed. III. Maurice, ſon of Thomas de Berkeley, held Piriton 42 Ed. III. This manor did afterwards belong to the priory of St. Oſwald's; and, upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted to ſir John Jennings 37 Hen. VIII. From him it deſcended to Jennings his ſon, who dying without iſſue, 5 Mar. it deſcended to John Wight, in right of Agnes his wife, who was daughter and heireſs to Joan, the wife of Robert Kemp, and couſin and heireſs to the laſt Jennings. John Wight, and Agnes his wife, ſued out livery of this manor the ſame year. John de Periton held Crekeſton 15 Ed. III.

5. Paſton. Robert de Paſton was ſeiſed of lands in Churchdown, Purton and Brickhampton, 23 Ed. III.

6. Brickinton, which is a manor belonging to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton. The prior of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of Trithampton 19 Ed. I. John Sage granted one hundred ſolidatas of lands in Brickhampton to the abbey of Hailes 6 Ed. II.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 10 / Burials - - 08

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	321	05	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	279	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	018	15	00

John Harmar, the famous Grecian, was born in this pariſh. He was Greek profeſſor in Oxford, but a mere ſcholar in ſhabby clothes, and loved to flatter and to be applauded. He died 1670.

CHURCHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Weſtbury, ſix miles diſtant eaſt from Dean, three miles north from Newnham, and three miles weſt from Gloceſter. It was anciently called Churchill, from the high ſituation of the church.

This manor did anciently belong to the abbey of Gloceſter; it was given to that monaſtery by Wolphin le Rue, who had raſhly killed ſeven of their monks in the road from Gloceſter to this place, in the year 1048. He made an atonement by the grant of this manor and of Highnam to the monaſtery.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Churcham with free-warren 15 Ed. I. which privilege was the ſame year allowed to the abbot in a writ of *Quo Warranto*. The abbot of Gloceſter had a grant of eighty acres and ſixty perches in Churcham 6 Ed. III.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor of Churcham, with the rectory, and advowſon of the vicaridge, as alſo a wood called Bird-Wood, were

were granted to the dean and chapter of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII.

Sir John Chamberlain was lord of this manor in the year 1608, by a leaſe held from the church of Gloceſter. Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Harris are the preſent joint lords of this manor, and have a large houſe by the church.

Edward Barrow died ſeiſed of lands in Churcham 12 Eliz. and James his ſon and heir had livery of them granted to him the ſame year.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a vicaridge worth 80l. a year. The dean and chapter of Gloceſter are patrons; Mr. Thatch is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation is in the dean and chapter of Gloceſter, and is in leaſe to Mr. Harris, and is valued at about 40l a year.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1673 Abraham Gregory,	Chapter of Gloceſter,
1697 Thomas Thatch,	Chapter of Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	20	05	00
Tenths	02	00	06
Procurat. Synodals	00	07	08
Pentecoſtals	00	02	00

The church is a ſingle building, and hath an handſome ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the church in memory of John Arnold, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife. He died 1546. Another inſcription for Edward Oldſworth, eſq. and of Tacy his wife, daughter of Arthur Porter, eſq. and granddaughter of John Arnold, eſq. He died 1570.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for John Brown, eſq. alderman of Gloceſter, and lord of this manor, who died 1639. Another inſcription for Mr. John Harris, ſon of John Harris alderman of Gloceſter, lord of this manor. He died 1680.

There are four houſes and five acres ſettled for the benefit of four poor women. Mr. Cox has given an annuity of 6l. 13s. 4d. to the poor. Mr. Blount has given five acres to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable: the river Leadon runs through it, and diſcharges itſelf into the Severn.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh, which lie in the hundred of Dudſtone and King's Barton.

1. Highnam. Edward Cook, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Highnam, and has a large beautiful ſeat, with great gardens and plantations, and large ponds: it hath pleaſant proſpects on the city of Gloceſter, and on the vale, and hath a park of a large extent, and a very great eſtate in this and other places.

The manors of Highnam and Over, and divers meſſuages and lands, with the tithes thereof lying in Churcham, all which did formerly belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to John Arnold of Monmouthſhire, eſq. 33 Hen. VIII. who died 37 Hen. VIII. and livery of this manor was granted the ſame year to ſir Nicholas Arnold, ſon of John. He married Margaret daughter of ſir William Dennys of Dyrham, and was ſucceeded by Rowland Arnold his ſon, who married Mary daughter of John Brydges lord Chandos, and left an only daughter and heireſs married to Thomas Lucy, ſon of ſir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot, in Warwickſhire. Thomas Lucy likewiſe left an only daughter married to ſir William Cook, deſcended from the family of the Cooks of Giddy-hall in Eſſex. By this marriage ſir William Cook had the manor of Highnam, and died ſeiſed thereof 1618. Sir Robert Cook was ſon and heir to ſir William. He married Dorothy daughter of ſir Miles Fleetwood, of Aldwinckle in Northamptonſhire. William Cook, ſon of ſir Robert, ſucceeded him. He married Anne daughter of Dennis Rowls of Devonſhire. He was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1663, and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments for the city of Gloceſter. Dennis Cook, eſq. eldeſt ſon of William, married Mary ſiſter to the lord Scudemore of Herefordſhire. He died before his father without iſſue. Edward Cook, eſq. ſon of William, and brother to Dennis, ſucceeded in the eſtate, and is the preſent poſſeſſor. He married Mary daughter of Roger Newborough of Somerſetſhire. William Cook, eſq. is ſon and heir apparent of Edward, and ſerves in the preſent parliament for Gloceſter. There is a chapel with a ſmall ſpire near the houſe, built by this family, where many of them lie buried. Sir William Cook of Highnam, (great grandfather to the preſent poſſeſſor) who died in the year 1618, lies buried in this chapel. This hamlet contains twenty houſes, and lies two miles from the pariſh-church.

2. Over; which conſiſts of twelve houſes, and lies two miles from the church. Some lands lying in Over, and which formerly did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI. In this place is Over bridge, built over the Severn, and is the loweſt bridge on that river: it is maintained at the publick charge of the county.

3. Linton; conſiſting of five houſes. The tithes of this place, and the parſonage of Aleſworth, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII.

There are ſeventy-ſeven houſes in the pariſh, and about three hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	15
	Burials	13

	Churcham.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	115	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax	127	02	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	014	09	00

	Highnam, Over and Linton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	144	01	04
	1694 To the land-tax	168	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	032	00	00

CIRENCESTER.

THIS borough gives name to the hundred of Cirenceſter, which hundred extends no farther than the borough itſelf, though the pariſh be much larger. It is five miles diſtant north-weſt from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, ſix miles weſt from Fairford, and fourteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the river Churn, which runs through the town, and from the Latin word for a caſtle. It was called, by the Britons, Cair-Cory and Cair-Cery; by the Romans, Corinium; and in the Itinerary of Antoninus it is called Duro-Cornovium, that is, Churn-Water; for *Dur*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies Water. By the Saxons it was named Cyrenceſter, and ſo it is now generally writ; but the preſent common appellation is Ciceter.

Ciceter was an ancient fortified city among the Britons, and was accounted the metropolis of the large province of the Dobuni, and was therefore called by the Romans Corinium Dobunorum.

It was an eminent ſtation for the Roman armies; and according to the Itinerary of Antoninus, it is made one of the ſtations in the thirteenth iter from Iſca, now Caerleon, in Monmouthſhire, to Caleva now Henly, or, according to ſome, Wallingford, in Berkſhire. It is placed fourteen miles from Glevum, now Gloceſter, and fifteen miles from Spina, now a ſmall village, yet ſtill retains the name of Spine; and ſome lands near it are called the Spinam Lands. The river Kennet runs not far from Spine, and the town of Newbery was built out of its ruins.

It is ſaid that the emperor Conſtantine was crowned king of the Britons in this city; however, this place was in great eſteem in that emperor's time, and was ſtrongly fortified with walls and a caſtle, and was computed to be two miles in compaſs: the ruins of the walls

walls and ſtreets are yet to be ſeen in the adjoining meadows.

The Britons did long defend themſelves in theſe parts againſt the Weſt-Saxons until the year 577. When Cuthwin and Cheaulin fought a great battle at Derham in this county, and obtained a ſignal victory over the Britons; three of the Britiſh kings, Commaile, Condidan and Fariminaile, were then ſlain; and the city of Ciceter, together with the cities of Gloceſter and Bath, were thereupon yielded to the Weſt-Saxons. Ciceter was ſoon after made a frontier garriſon againſt the kingdom of Mercia.

Penda, king of Mercia, had long and bloody wars with the Weſt-Saxons, and, in the year 628, fought a great battle againſt Cynegills, king of the Weſt-Saxons, and againſt his ſon Cwichline, near unto Ciceter; but this battle not proving deciſive, a peace enſued for ſome ſhort time. In the year 656, Peada, the firſt Chriſtian king of Mercia, and ſon of Penda, took Ciceter from the Weſt-Saxons.

The Danes, in the year 879, took it from the Mercians, under the leading of Gurmond their general, who built a tower in that place, the ruins whereof are now viſible; and at this day, by corruption, it is called Griſmond's Tower. There goes a fiction, as if Gurmond had been an African prince, and had taken this town by a ſtratagem, ſetting it on fire by ſparrows. This is mentioned by the learned Alexander Neckham, in his poem, who was the ſixth abbot of this monaſtery in the year 1213, and was buried in the church of Worceſter, at the entrance into the church.

In the year 1020, king Knute, after his return from Denmark, held a general council of the kingdom at Eaſter, in Ciceter, wherein Ethelwold was outlawed.

In the year 1150 this town was made a garriſon, for Maud the empreſs, againſt king Stephen.

The caſtle was demoliſhed in the firſt year of the reign of king Henry the Third, in the year 1216.

King Henry the Third granted the caſtle and honour of Berkhamſtet to Thomas de Cirenceſter, in the year 1224.

King Edward the Second, in the fourteenth year of his reign, 1321, did rendezvous his army in the Chriſtmas at Ciceter, at the time when the earl of Lancaſter headed the barons, then in rebellion againſt the king, to procure the Spencers to be baniſhed out of the kingdom.

In the year 1400, John Holland duke of Exeter, Thomas Holland duke of Surrey, Edward duke of Aumerle, John Montacute earl of Saliſbury, and Hugh Spencer earl of Gloceſter, did take up arms againſt king Henry the Fourth. Their intentions were accidentally diſcovered by the duke of Aumerle, who viſiting his father the duke of York, his father eſpied a parchment in his ſon's boſom, and peremptorily demanded to ſee it; which contained the whole ſcheme of their confederacy. The duke of York preſently informed the king, who ſoon gathered an army to defend himſelf. The rebels did ſet up a pretended king Richard, (the late depoſed king was not yet murthered) and retreat towards the town of Ciceter: their army was quartered in the neighbouring fields; and the duke of Surrey and earl of Saliſbury went into the town, and took up lodgings in one inn, and the duke of Exeter and the earl of Gloceſter in another. The bailiff of the place, and the townſmen, aſſaulted the inn where the duke of Surrey and the earl of Saliſbury were quartered: ſome of their retinue did ſet fire to the town, to divert the townſmen from the aſſault. Their army, ſeeing the town on fire, concluded that the king's army was advanced, and had fired the town: upon this ſudden affright they all immediately diſperſed, whilſt the townſmen, being more enraged at the firing of their houſes, do more vigorouſly carry on the aſſault, wherein both the duke of Surrey and earl of Saliſbury were ſlain; their heads were cut off, and ſent to London; many were taken, and ſent priſoners to the king at Oxford; and the duke of Exeter, and earl of Gloceſter, and the reſt, did fly into other parts of the kingdom. King Henry, for this great ſervice, did make to the town of Ciceſter this following grant.

THE king, to all unto whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, That of our ſpecial grace, and for the good and laudable and acceptable ſervices, which the men of the town of Ciceter have performed, in reſiſting the malicious attempts of Thomas late earl of Kent, and John late earl of Saliſbury, and other traytors and rebels, who had traiterouſly taken up arms againſt us and our crown, contrary to their allegiance; we do give and grant to the men aforeſaid, all the goods and chattels, in whoſe hands ſoever they may be found, which did belong to the ſaid late earls, and the other traitors, and were found in the ſaid town when the ſaid earls and other traitors were there arreſted by the men aforeſaid; excepting all gold and ſilver, and money, and veſſels of gold or ſilver, or guilded, and except all jewels of all kinds; to hold unto the ſaid men of our gift. In witneſs whereof, &c.

Given at Weſtminſter the twenty-eighth of February 1 Hen. IV.

The ſame year the king rewards them with another conceſſion.

THE king, to all unto whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, That of our eſpecial grace, and for the good ſervice which our beloved liege-people and commons of the town of Cirenceſter, as well men as women, have performed unto us, in the taking of the earls of Kent and Saliſbury, and of others their followers, in the late rebellion, do grant unto the men four does in ſeaſon, to be delivered unto them by our chief foreſter for the time being, or his deputy, out of our foreſt of Bradon; and alſo one hogſhead of wine, to be received every year out of the port of our town of Briſtol, by the hand of our officer therein for the time being. We alſo grant unto the women aforeſaid ſix bucks, to be delivered them in right ſeaſon by our chief foreſter aforeſaid, or his deputy, out of the foreſt aforeſaid; and alſo one hogſhead of wine, to be delivered to them out of the port of our ſaid town of Briſtol, by the hands of our officer therein for the time being. This grant to continue during our pleaſure. In witneſs whereof, &c.

And moreover, in the fourth year of his reign, he granted to the town of Cirenceſter a court of ſtaple for merchandiſe, whereby there was a corporation erected of a mayor and two conſtables, and other commonalty, for the encouragement of trade, by the due execution of the ſtatute Merchant; but in the thirty-ſeventh year of queen Elizabeth, after a long ſuit at law in the court of Exchequer, this charter was decreed to be cancelled.

Maud, the widow of John Montague earl of Saliſbury, (who was ſlain and his body buried at Ciceter) did afterwards procure a licence under the great ſeal to take up the bones of her late huſband, and to remove them to Butleſham now Biſham in Berkſhire, where he had founded a priory for canons of the order of St. Auſtin. It was dedicated to Chriſt Jeſus and the Bleſſed Virgin, and was valued at the diſſolution at 327l. 4s. 6d.

In this town was likewiſe the firſt forcible oppoſition in the Great Rebellion, 1641, by an inſult made on the lord Chandos, then lord lieutenant of the county, who was at that time executing the commiſſion of array for king Charles the Firſt. The rabble encompaſſed him, and forced him to ſign a paper under his hand, that he would no more attempt to put the commiſſion of array in execution in this county. He afterwards made an eſcape out of the town, and the rabble revenged themſelves by cutting and ſpoiling his coach.

This town was unadviſedly made a garriſon in the year 1642, and colonel Fetiplace was made governor,

who, with divers other gentlemen, raiſed forces to defend it, and are joined by two companies of the earl of Stamford's regiment; but it was taken by prince Rupert, the ſame year, at the firſt approach: there were many ſlain, and eleven hundred taken priſoners, and three thouſand arms, and other conſiderable booties; for it had been made a magazine for the county.

This place was afterwards made quarters, ſometimes for the king's army, and ſometimes by the parliament. The earl of Eſſex, after the raiſing the ſiege of Gloceſter, did beat up the king's quarters at Cireneceſter, and drove ſir Nicholas Criſp and colonel Spencer, with their two regiments of horſe, out of the town. He took four hundred horſe in this place, and thirty cart-loads of victuals, which was a ſeaſonable ſupply to his army.

Here was alſo the firſt bloodſhed, in the laſt revolution, in the year 1688, where the lord Lovelace was ſeiſed, and ſome unfortunate gentlemen ſlain on both ſides.

This place hath likewiſe been very anciently remarkable for church affairs; for there was an ancient college here in the time of the Saxons. Rumbald, who was chancellor of England, was dean thereof in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor. Rumbald was chancellor of England in the year 1065. Sweriger and Alfgeat were his deputies. He did ſet his hand, as a witneſs, to the charter of privileges granted by king Edward to the abbey of Weſtminſter, and ſubſcribes himſelf the King's Chancellor.

King Henry the Firſt repaired the college, and built a monaſtery for Black Canons, of the order of St. Auguſtine, in the year 1117, and dedicated it to St. Mary and St. James, and endowed them with large revenues, which were never after much augmented.

Serlo was made the firſt abbot: he had before been dean *Severianæ Eccleſiæ:* he was conſtituted at the firſt foundation by king Henry the Firſt in the ſeventeenth year of his reign. There was another Serlo, who was made abbot of Gloceſter by king William the Conqueror, who died 1104, which was thirteen years before this Serlo was made abbot of Ciceter.

The names and the years of the admiſſion of the ſeveral abbots are as follow.

1131 Serlo.	1324 William Hereward.
114 Andrew.	1339 William.
1176 Adam.	1352 Ralph de Eſtcote.
1183 Robert.	1359 Will. de Martheley.
1187 Richard.	1360 William de Dinton,
1213 Alex. Neckham.	1362 Nicholas de Ameney.
1218 Walter.	1394 John Lekhampton.
1230 Hugh de Bampton.	1416 William Beſt.
1238 A vacancy.	1430 William Watton.
1250 Roger de Roadmorton.	1440 John Taunton.
	1445 William George.
1266 Henry de Munden.	1461 John Solbury.
1301 Henry de Hamptonell.	1478 Thomas Compton.
	1482 Richard Clyve.
1307 Adam de Brockenbury.	1488 Thomas Aſton.
	1504 John Hakborn.
1320 Rich. de Charleton.	1522 John Blake.

The following deed, made in the year 1305, when Henry de Hamptonel was abbot, is remarkable for its conceſſions to John de Latton, of Latton in Wiltſhire, not far from Cirenceſter, from whom the family of the Lattons of Kingſton Bagpaze, in the county of Berkſhire, are lineally deſcended.

TO all Chriſtian people who ſhall either ſee or hear this preſent deed, Henry, by divine permiſſion, abbot of Cirenceſter, and the convent of that place, ſend health in our Lord. Know ye, that we have granted to John de Latton and Iſabel his wife, in form, and under condition following, theſe ſeveral things hereafter ſpecified, to receive every week, ſo long as they ſhall jointly live; fourteen white loaves and nine gallons of beer, whereof five gallons of the beer ſhall be ſuch as the convent uſeth, and the other four gallons ſhall be of the chaplains beer; and they ſhall receive one meſs every day out of our kitchin, in like manner as our day officers do receive it from our houſe; provided that if the ſaid Iſabel ſhall ſurvive, that then, and immediately from the death of the ſaid John, one moiety of all above granted ſhall altogether ceaſe. And in conſideration of the aforeſaid grant, the aforeſaid John hath wholly releaſed to us and to our church, and hath quit claimed for himſelf and his heirs for ever, all right and claim which he had or any way can have, with the reverſion thereof, in all the lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances, which Walter father of the ſaid John did hold by leaſe from us in Latton: And the ſaid John and his heirs ſhall fully and intirely warrant the ſaid lands and tenements to us and to our church, without any diminution whatſoever. And if it ſhould happen, which we hope will never be, that the ſaid John and Iſabel ſhall any way be deficient in the ſaid warranty, or ſhould lay claim, or pretend any right, to the ſaid tenements, that from thenceforth the ſaid abbot and convent ſhall be for ever diſcharged from the performance of every part of this grant, without any pretence whatſoever. In witneſs whereof the parties aboveſaid have interchangeably ſet their ſeals to this indenture.

Given at Cirenceſter, at the feaſt of the Purification of the Bleſſed Virgin, in the thirty-third year of the reign of king Edward, ſon of king Henry.

King Richard the Firſt, in the ninth year of his reign, annexed the juriſdiction of the Seven Hundreds to this monaſtery, which is now veſted in ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton.

This was a mitred abbey, and had place in parliament. It obtained its mitre about the year 1416, when William Beſt was abbot. At the Diſſolution it was valued at 1057l. 7s. 1d. ½ a year.

There have been twenty-nine abbots of this monaſtery: the laſt was John Blake, who reſigned the abbey the nineteenth of December, 31 Hen. VIII. 1539, to the king, and had a penſion of 200l. yearly during his life.

Moſt of the lands in this pariſh did belong to the abbey; for which reaſon they are exempted from payments of tithes, which would otherwiſe be worth 300l. a year.

" King Edward the Confeſſor held five hides in " Cireceſtre hundred: there were ſeventeen plow-" tillages, whereof five were in demean; there were " three water-mills, ſome meadow ground, and two " woods. The queen had the wooll of the ſheep. This " mannor in king Edward's reign paid yearly three " buſhels and an half of wheat, three buſhels of barly, " ſix quarts and an half of honey, 9l. and 5s. in money, " and three thouſand loaves for the king's dogs; " it paid yearly in king William's reign 20l. 5s. beſides " twenty cows and twenty hogs and 16s. in lieu of the " loaves for the dogs. There was a new market which " yielded 20s. a year, whereof the church of St. Mary " had the third part.

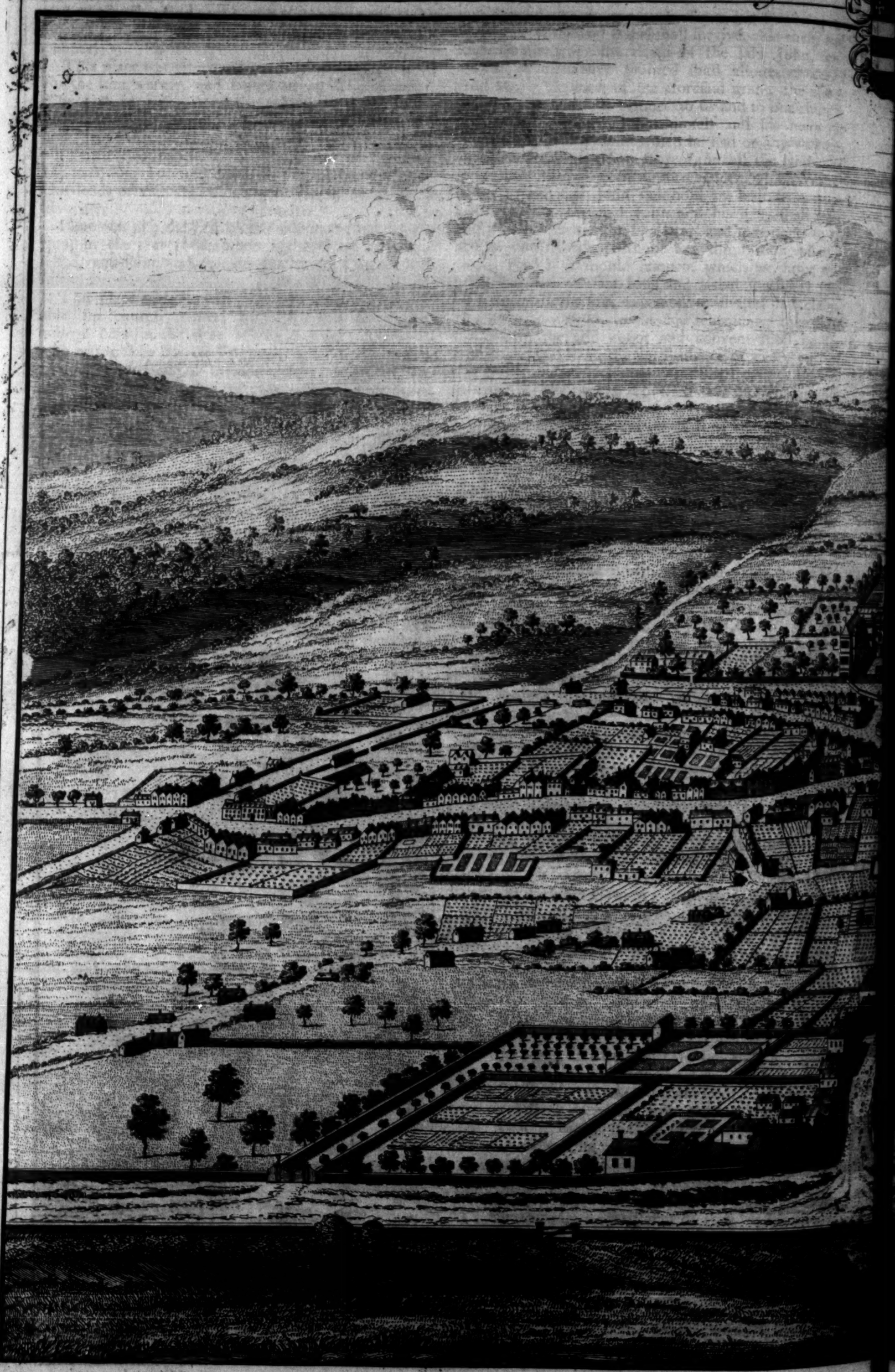
" The church of Cireceſter held two hides, in that " pariſh, of king William the Conqueror, in free " almonage, which exempted them from being taxed: " the ſame lands were free from taxes in the reign of " king Edward the Confeſſor: there were ſix acres of " meadow belonging to them: they paid the like " yearly rent of 40s. in both reigns.

" Edwi held two hides in Cireceſter in the reign of " king Edward; there were two plow-tillages belonging " to them; he paid a yearly rent of 100s. to the king. " William, the ſon of Baderon, held them in the reign " of king William, and Hugh held them under him; " he paid only 70s. yearly to king William." Domeſday Book.

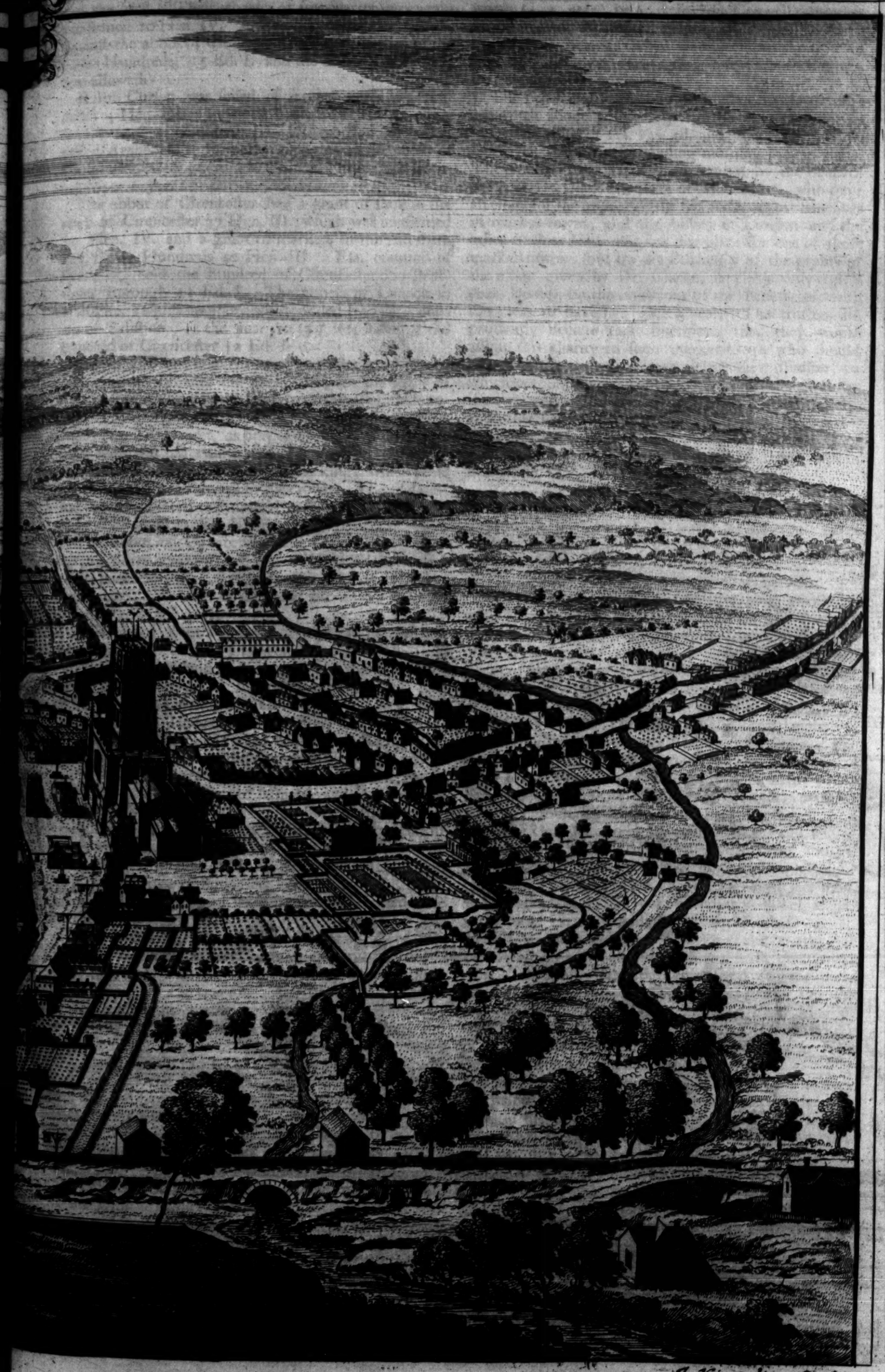
King John grants to this abbey the manor of Cirenceſter, the Seven Hundreds, and the town of Minety, 1 Joh.

The

Cirencester the Seat of



Allen Bathurst Esq:



J. Kip Delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

The lands of William of Cirenceſter, in Minety, were granted to the monaſtery 5 Joh. and a new fait was granted to the monaſtery 17 Joh.

The abbot of Cirenceſter held the Seven Hundreds, and free-warren in their manors, by the grant of Richard the Firſt. Their charter of free-warren was again confirmed 10 Hen. IV. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot of Cirenceſter, for the liberties of the Seven Hundreds, 15 Ed. I. and the claim of the abbot was allowed.

Ralph Curſon was ſeiſed of twenty acres in Cirenceſter 3 Hen. III. Jeffry de Erchebald had an eſtate in Cirenceſter 36 Hen. III. A portion of tithes called Archebald's, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac.

The abbot of Cirenceſter had a grant of fairs in the town of Cirenceſter 37 Hen. III. which was confirmed 10 Hen. IV. and a grant of markets in the ſaid town and Seven Hundreds 42 Hen. III. Ela, counteſs of Warwick, held the hundred of Cirenceſter and Briſtwoles Borough 11 Ed. I. The abbeſs of Lacock in Wiltſhire, (which nunnery was founded by Ela, counteſs of Saliſbury, in the year 1233.) was ſeiſed of the hundred of Cirenceſter 12 Ed. I.

The abbot and convent of Cirenceſter paid an annual rent of 30l. into the exchequer, for the town of Cirenceſter, and the Seven Hundreds thereunto belonging. This rent was ſettled by king Edward the Firſt on his queen Margaret, as part of her dowry, 27 Ed. I. This rent was afterwards granted, 13 Ed. II. to Edmond de Woodſtock, brother to the king; which rent, till then, had been always in the crown. The ſaid rent was again granted to Edmond earl of Kent, and the heirs of his body, 1 Ed. III.

The abbot of Cirenceſter held Crinclewood, containing thirty acres, 9 Ed. II. Walter Wrilock and others grant two meſſuages, one toft, twenty-ſix acres, a yard-land, four acres of meadow, &c. to the abbot of Cirenceſter, 13 Ed. II.

John earl of Kent was ſeiſed of a yearly rent of 30l. payable by the abbot of Cirenceſter, 26 Ed. III.

William Erchebald and others, for the church of Cirenceſter, were ſeiſed of ſeventeen meſſuages, and twenty acres in Cirenceſter, 16 Ric. II.

Genevil held lands near Cirenceſter, and in Sudton, of Roger de Mortimer earl of March, 22 Ric. II.

A large and ſtrict inquiſition was iſſued againſt the abbot of Cirenceſter, for uſurping divers privileges in the towns of Cirenceſter and Minety, and in the Seven Hundreds, 1 Hen. IV.

Philip Smith, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cirenceſter and Cheſterton, to the uſe of ſir Giles Bruges, 17 Hen. VII. Sir Edward Seimour, ſon of Edward duke of Somerſet, and the lady Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cirenceſter, to the uſe of the king, 7 Ed. VI.

Allen Bathurſt, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor. He hath a very large houſe in this town, built by Henry Danvers earl of Danby, who was lord of this manor. He was ſon of ſir John Danvers, who died ſeiſed of this manor 37 Eliz. This Henry earl of Danby built the famous phyſick-garden for the publick uſe of the univerſity of Oxford. This manor afterwards was ſold to ſir Henry Pool of Saperton, and deſcended to the earl of Newburg in Scotland, who was ſon and heir to the ſurviving daughter of ſir William Pool; and was ſince purchaſed by ſir Benjamin Bathurſt, father to Mr. Bathurſt. He hath a very great eſtate in this place, and in the neighbourhood, in Bedfordſhire, and in other counties.

The church is in the deanry of the ſame name: it is an impropriation; but the curacy, with the laſt augmentations and perquiſites, is worth 150l. a year. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Harriſon is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory of Cirenceſter, and the advowſon of the vicaridge, were granted to ſir Thomas Treſham and George Treſham 5 Ed. VI. It afterwards belonged to William Bourchier of Barnſly, eſq. who died ſeiſed thereof in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth; and livery of the rectory was granted the ſame year to Thomas Bourchier his ſon.

An impropriation within the tithing of Cheſterton, worth 6l. a year, belongs to Mr. Coxwell: another impropriation within the tithing of Wiggold, worth 20l. a year, belongs to Mr. Georges: but the tithe of hay, and all privy tithes ariſing out of both tithings, do belong to the miniſter.

The tithes and legal dues belonging to this church are worth about 30l. yearly; gift-ſermons amount to the yearly value of 12l. 13s. 4d. and John Maſter, D. D. has given 5l. yearly for reading morning prayers daily. The revenue was farther augmented by the benevolence of Dr. Clark late dean of Wincheſter, who gave an eſtate for the improving of ten eccleſiaſtical benefices in market-towns; and the biſhop of London and the other truſtees have aſſigned this place for one of thoſe market-towns: but by the deficiency of the profits of the eſtate given by Dr. Clarke, it yields only 15l. a year, though by the intentions of the benefactor each town was to have had 30l. a year. The truſtees did prudently declare their intentions, that they would aſſign this charity to ſuch market-towns who ſhould likewiſe ſettle an equal revenue on their miniſter; on which account ſeveral conſiderable ſums were given by the free contribution of Mr. Maſters and his family, and other neighbouring gentlemen, and of the inhabitants of the town; who have purchaſed an annuity of 30l. a year, charged on the tithing of Oakly within this pariſh.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	03½

The miniſter pays 5s. 4d. yearly to the crown.

The church is great and beautiful, with two large ailes, ſupported by handſome pillars; it is ſeventy-ſeven feet long, and ſeventy-four feet broad. The chancel is decently adorned; it is fifty feet long and twenty-four feet broad. There is a large and convenient ſervice of plate for the uſe of the communion; and there is an handſome organ in the church, erected in the year 1683. The tower is of a great height and beauty, and hath an excellent ring of bells. The porch is a ſpacious comely building, with a graceful front towards the market-place; in which is the town-hall, where the general ſeſſions hath been often kept.

The church is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, and hath five chapels. 1. Jeſus chapel, in the eaſt end of the ſouth aile, twelve feet long and nine broad. 2. St. John's chapel, thirty-four feet long and twenty-four broad. 3. St. Catherine's chapel, fifty-four feet long, and thirteen broad, the roof whereof is very well arched with ſtone. It was built by biſhop Ruthal. 4. St. Mary's chapel, forty-ſeven feet long and twenty-one broad, which was anciently endowed with great revenues. 5. Trinity chapel, a neat and curious piece of architecture, with excellent painted glaſs. On the eaſt window are painted the effigies of Peter king of Caſtile, of Richard duke of York, of Thomas duke of Surry, of Richard earl of Saliſbury, and of ſir John Jenevill, who lies buried in this place.

There are ſtill in Trinity chapel the remains of very fine painted glaſs, and ſo likewiſe in moſt of the windows of the church: one window on the right ſide of the ſouth door is almoſt intire, and is eſteemed a valuable curioſity; for it repreſents all the orders in the church of Rome, from the Pope to the Mendicant.

The figure of Richard, duke of York, earl of Cambridge, &c. in his paternal coat-armour, near as large as the life, ſtands neatly painted in an eaſt window of the north aile, having in the pomel of his ſword the arms of Mortimer earl of March.

There were ſeveral other chantries and religious offices eſtabliſhed in this church: the chantry of St. Mary; the chantry of Jeſus; the chantry of St. Chriſtopher,

ſtopher, whereof Thomas Edmonds was the laſt chaplain; (the lands belonging to theſe three chantries were after the diſſolution granted to ſir Oliver Cromwell 5 Jac.) the chantry of the Holy Trinity, whereof William Painter was the laſt incumbent; (the lands belonging to this chantry were granted to Skevington Ed. VI.) the ſervice of the Holy Trinity; the chantry of St. Catherine; the office of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded by ſir William Notingham, baron of the Exchequer, whereof Thomas Neal was the laſt chaplain; the chantry of St. Anthony; the chantry founded by John Jones; the ſervice of St. John; Robert Richard's chantry, whereof William Wilſon was the laſt chaplain; Alice Avening's chantry, whereof Henry Jones was the laſt chaplain; Fenitas of St. Catherine, and Fenitas of St. John Baptiſt: the office of maſter of the grammar-ſchool.

Thomas Ruthal, biſhop of Durham, was a native of this place: he was conſecrated biſhop of Durham 1 Hen. VIII. and was immediate predeceſſor, in that ſee, to cardinal Woolſey: he was a perſon eminent for prudence and learning, and was executor to king Henry the Seventh, and privy counſellor to Henry the Eighth: he intended to have been a great benefactor to this town, but was prevented by death. He died at Durham palace, in London, 1522, and lies buried in St. John Baptiſt chapel in the abbey of Weſtminſter. His aunt Alice Aveling gave one hundred marks towards the building of the porch: his mother and the pariſhioners contributed towards the finiſhing of it.

Rumbald the chancellor, before mentioned, lies buried in the body of the church, with an inſcription on his grave-ſtone, that "Rumbald the chancellor lies "buried there." Two of the barons of St. Amand, lords of the manor of South Cerney, are buried in the preſbytery.

The heart of Senchia, the wife of Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, was alſo buried in the preſbytery. She was daughter of Beatrix counteſs of Provence, and was ſiſter to the queen of England and to the queen of France. A moſt magnificent feaſt was kept at Weſtminſter-hall, at her wedding, where were thirty thouſand diſhes of meat ſerved up to the table.

There is an inſcription, upon a marble ſtone, in the ſouth aile, for ſir William Nottingham and his wife. He died 1427.

In St. John's chapel there is a large and handſome monument of marble for George Monox, eſq. born in this town, and was a great benefactor to it. He was an eminent merchant, and ſheriff of London. He died 1638.

In St. Mary's chapel there is a large free-ſtone monument for Humphry Brydges and his wife, both good benefactors to this place. He died 1598.

In the ſame chapel there is erected a very handſome monument for ſir William Maſter, and Alice his wife, the daughter of ſir Edward Eſtcourt of Newton. He was eminent for his piety, prudence and loyalty, throughout the Great Rebellion, in which he was ſequeſtered, and compounded for 1483l. He died 1661. Under this monument there is a large portraiture, handſomely carved in alabaſter, for Thomas Maſter, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir William Maſter. He died 1680.

In Trinity chapel there is an inſcription in braſs for William Prelate, eſq. a ſpecial benefactor to this chapel. He died 1462.

There is a revenue of 67l. a year, moſt of it in houſes, lying within the town, which hath been given for the repairs of the church; but 8l. thereof are yearly paid to the ſchool-maſter, which was ſo ſettled by a decree in Chancery, in the firſt year of king James the Firſt.

This ſchool was founded by biſhop Ruthal; and, beſides the 8l. yearly before mentioned, it is farther endowed with 20l. a year, duly paid out of the exchequer, which was given by queen Mary, and confirmed by queen Elizabeth.

Divers lands near Framelode's paſſage did belong to Richard's chantry in this church, which were granted by king Edward the Sixth to John Vaughan, and by him to the Tyſons.

There were heretofore two churches more in this town, St. Cecilia and St. Laurence, ſituated in the two ſtreets ſtill called by thoſe names. The former is now a private dwelling: the latter was converted into an hoſpital, by Edith lady of Wigold, in this pariſh; but ſhe not taking out licence from the crown, the patronage of the hoſpital was ſeiſed by king Edward the Third, and granted to the abbot and convent of Cirenceſter, in whom it continued until the Diſſolution. The hoſpital conſiſts of a maſter, who has about 40s. yearly, and of two poor women, who have 12d. a-piece weekly. Since the Diſſolution the maſterſhip has been granted, by privy ſeal, for life; and the family of the Georges have generally been maſters thereof.

St. John's hoſpital was erected by king Henry the Firſt, for three poor men and three women, who have each an allowance of 20d. weekly.

St. Thomas's hoſpital was erected by ſir William Nottingham, for the benefit of four decayed weavers, who have 8d. a-piece weekly.

Humphry Bridges gave 40s. a year to the poor; and his wife gave ſix dwellings to ſix poor widows, and 12d. a-piece weekly. John Moſs gave two dwellings for two poor widows.

William Georges, eſq. has lately given ſix tenements for ſix poor women, and has aſſigned two other tenements, the one to repair the widow's houſes, and the other to pay 6l. a year to buy garments for them.

Beſides theſe alms-houſes and habitations for the poor, and the forementioned benefactions to the church, miniſter and ſchool, there have been given ſeveral annuities by ſir Thomas Roe, George Monox, eſq. ſir Anthony Hungerford, and others. And ſeveral ſums of money have been likewiſe given by the aforeſaid Mr. Monox and his daughter, Mr. Coxwell, Mr. William Maſter, Dr. John Maſter, and by divers other benefactors; the revenue whereof amounts to 180l. a year, for the benefit of the poor, and other charitable uſes, and is faithfully employed according to the true intention of the ſeveral benefactors, whoſe names and particular benefactions are recorded in the pariſh regiſter, and are publickly read in the church every year, in a commemoration-ſermon, on the Sunday after Michaelmas, which is the feaſt-day of the pariſh.

Beſides theſe many and great charities, the rates for the poor amount to 500l. a year.

Minchy, now Minety, was always accounted a member of this manor, and gave the name to the hundred of Minety, now united to the hundred of Crothorn: it anciently was within the hundred of Cirenceſter.

Thomas Maſter, eſq. has a very pleaſant large houſe in this town, with beautiful gardens, and a large incloſure of rich paſture: it is near the church, and was the ſcite of the abbey. It was conveyed to this family not long after the Diſſolution. He hath a very large eſtate in this pariſh, and in other places of this county.

The ſcite of the famous monaſtery of Cirenceſter was granted to Richard Maſter 6 Eliz.

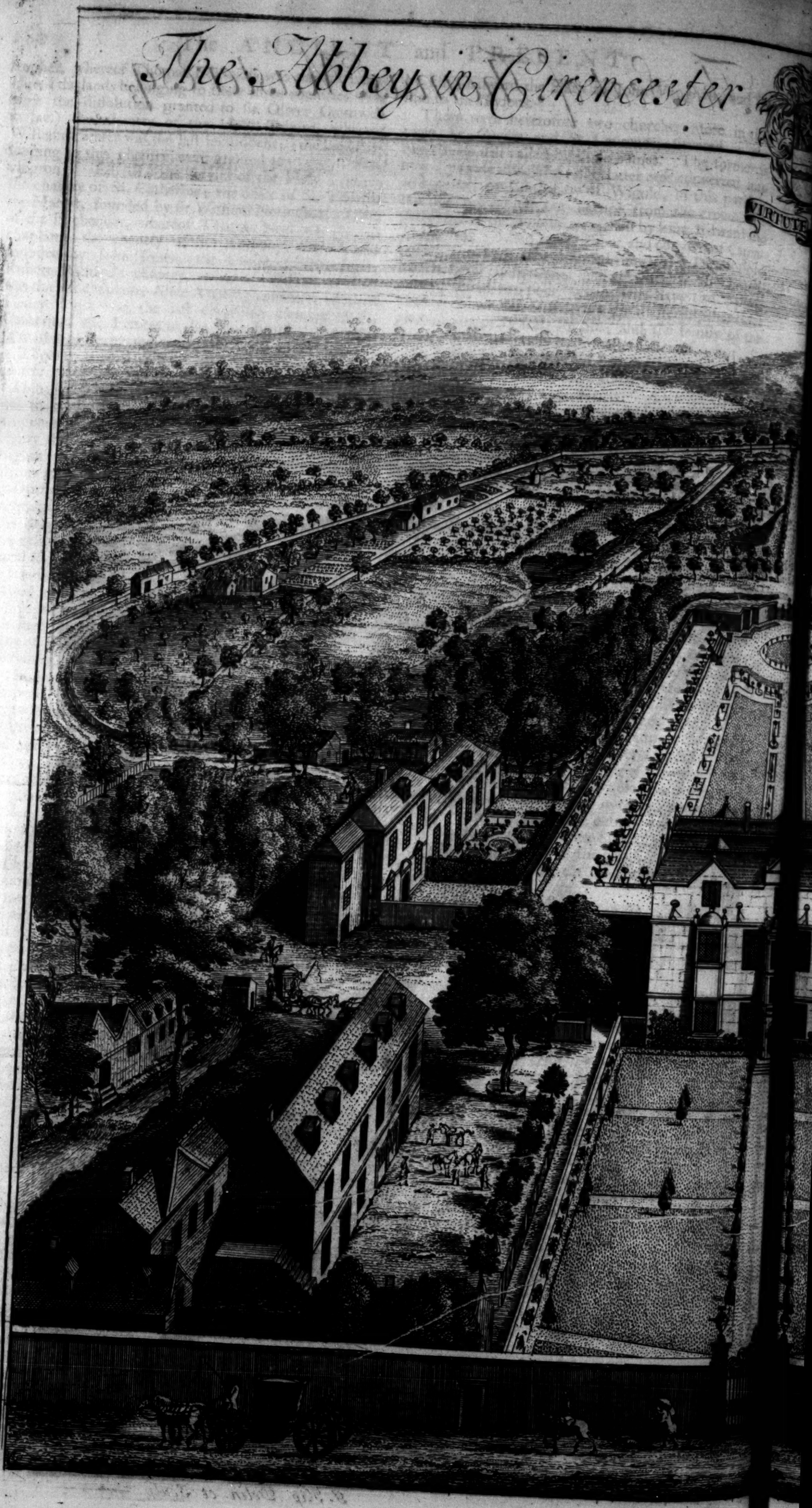
This Richard Maſter of Cirenceſter, anceſtor to the preſent poſſeſſor, was deſcended from the family of Maſter in Kent. He was phyſician to queen Elizabeth, and married Elizabeth daughter of Tunnely of Lincolnſhire. George Maſter, eſq. ſon of Richard, married Bridget daughter and heireſs of John Cornwall, of Marlborough in Wiltſhire.

Sir William Maſter, ſon of George, married Alice daughter of Edward Eſtcourt, of Saliſbury, eſq. He was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 3 Car. I. 1627: he was a perſon of great worth and loyalty, and ſerved in parliament for the borough of Cirenceſter, and lies buried in that church.

Thomas Maſter, eſq. ſon of ſir William, married Elizabeth ſiſter of ſir Thomas Dyke of Suſſex. He died 1680, and lies buried near his father in Cirenceſter church. He alſo ſerved in parliament for that borough.

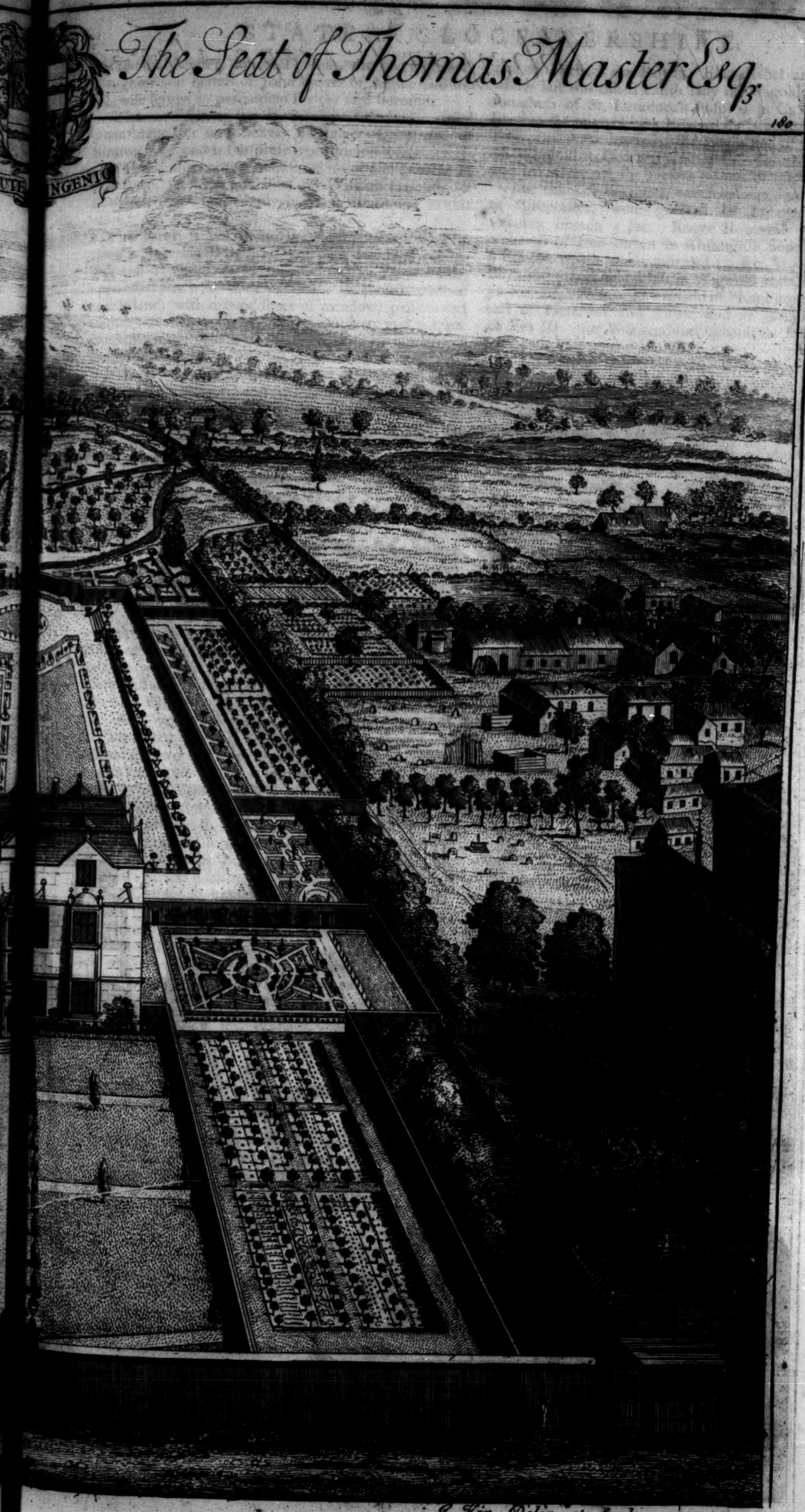
Thomas

The Abbey in Cirencester



The Seat of Thomas Master Esq.

180



I. Kip Delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Thomas Maſter, ſon of Thomas, married Elizabeth daughter and heireſs of John Driver of Aſton, and has likewiſe ſerved in parliament for the ſaid borough.

Thomas Maſter, ſon of the laſt Thomas, married Joan daughter and heireſs of Jaſper Chapman, of Straton, eſq. and is the preſent proprietor.

There is alſo another handſome houſe and gardens in this town, late the poſſeſſion of William Georges, of Baunton, eſq. whoſe family has long continued in this place.

The pariſh is twelve miles in circumference. The town is an hundred by itſelf; it hath two high-conſtables and fourteen wardſmen over ſeven diſtinct wards, appointed yearly at the court-leet. It conſiſts moſt of arable land, with a good ſhare of meadow, paſture and woods. The river Churn runs through it, and is there divided for the benefit of the town, and for the uſe of ſeveral mills.

It hath two weekly markets; on Monday for corn, cattle and proviſions; and on Friday chiefly for wooll; for which commodity it is the greateſt market in England.

It hath three fairs; one on Eaſter-Monday, another on the feaſt of Thomas Becket, and the third on the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude. Beſides theſe, it hath two cloth fairs, one in the week before Palm-Sunday, the other in the week before the feaſt of St. Bartholomew.

One hundred and fifty-two meſſuages lying in the town of Cirenceſter, and which formerly belonged to the abbey, were granted to John Polland and William Birt 36 Hen. VIII. A meſſuage in the town of Cirenceſter, which at the diſſolution of religious foundations was in the tenure of John Marſhal, did belong to the priory of Black Canons, of Bradenſtock in Wiltſhire, and was granted to John Pope 37 Hen. VIII. St. Mary mill and Barton mill, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to James Woodford and Thomas Woodford 2 Eliz. Bridgbury farm in Cirenceſter did alſo belong to the abbey, and was granted to Percivall Bowes and John Moſier 10 Eliz.

The borough, which is confined within the town, ſends two parliament-men; and every houſekeeper, not receiving alms, has a voice. The number of electors is betwixt ſix and ſeven hundred.

In the reign of king James the Firſt ſir William Maſter was choſen burgeſs in parliament for this borough: it was a conteſted election; and it was then adjudged, that all houſekeepers in general had votes, whereas before, only the free burghers were electors. In February, in the year 1648, the lord Fairfax, general of the parliament's army, and colonel Rich, were choſen parliament-men for this place.

This borough ſent no burgeſſes to parliament until the thirteenth year of queen Elizabeth, who, in her reign, added this and twelve other boroughs to the parliament, as king James the Firſt added the univerſities and three boroughs; and king Charles the Firſt added four boroughs; and king Charles the Second, after his reſtoration, made Newark a parliament borough.

This town is a poſt-town, and has a ſtage-coach to London.

There are five hamlets or tithings in this pariſh, all which lie in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety; but moſt of the houſes are contiguous to the town.

1. Spiringate. Spiringate farm, and All-Mary farm, which belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Richard Maſter 6 Eliz. they now continue in the family, and are part of the poſſeſſions of Thomas Maſter, eſq.

2. Wiggold. John Biſſet, chief foreſter of England, and deſcended from Manſel Biſſet in the reign of king Stephen, held the manor of Wiggold. He married Alice one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Biſſet of Hedendon, and died ſeiſed of Wiggold 25 Hen. III. His wife Alice ſurvived him, and held Wiggold in dower. After her death the manor deſcended to four daughters, coheireſſes of John Biſſet: Margaret married to Richard de Rivers, Ela, Iſabel and Edith; which laſt was called Edith lady of Wigold, and was foundreſs of St. Laurence's hoſpital in Cicetef. She lived in the reign of king Edward the Second. William Pole, and Anne his wife, did levy a fine of the manor of Wiggold to George Prater 3 Ed. VI. Mr. Talbot and Mr. Grey are the preſent owners of this eſtate.

The tithes of Wiggold, which belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to Thomas Erſkyn viſcount Fenton 5 Jac. Roger Normand purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Alurington and Wigwold 9 Ed. III. which was confirmed 15 Ric. II. William Boys and others held lands in Wigwold and Cirenceſter 32 Ed. III. Wigwold was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III. Sir William Nottingham was ſeiſed of the manor of Wigwold 1 Ric. III.

3. Cheſterton. Robert d'Oiley, ſon of Nigel d'Oiley, gave the tithes of Cheſterton to the monks of St. Peter of Gloceſter, when Serlo was abbot. Jeffry Langley was ſeiſed of Cheſterton 2 Ed. I. Edmond Langley held Cheſterton of Henry earl of Lancaſter, by the third part of a knight's fee, 2 Ed. III. John Langley, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Cheſterton 38 and 39 Hen. VI. Iſabel, the widow of Walter Langley, held this manor 14 Ed. IV. This manor did deſcend to William Arundel, as heir to his father, 20 Eliz. He had livery granted to him the ſame year.

4. Barton. This great farm did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and was granted to William Berners 36 Hen. VIII. Livery of this farm was granted to Gerald Croker 15 Eliz. It is now veſted in ſir Richard Onſlow, late ſpeaker of the houſe of commons.

5. "Oakley. Leuwin held Achelie, in Cireceſtre "hundred, of king Edward the Confeſſor. It was "taxed at one hide and an half; there were four plow-"tillages and an half. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. to "king Edward. Roger de Lacy held the ſame lands "of king William the Conqueror, and Girard held "them under him: they paid only 3l. yearly to king "William. Keneward held another hide in Achelie of "king Edward; there were two plow-tillages belong-"ing to it: he paid a yearly rent of 40s. to the king. "Giſlebert, the ſon of Turold, held the ſame hide of "king William, and Oſulph held it under him: it "paid only 30s. to king William. Brictric held "another hide in Achelie of king Edward; there were "belonging to it four plow-tillages, and four acres of "meadow. Turſtin held it of king William, and "Jarvis under him. It paid a yearly rent of 60s. in "both reigns." Domeſday Book.

Oakly woods did afterwards belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. and afterwards to John, duke of Northumberland, 6 Ed. VI. which returning again to the crown upon the attainder of that duke, were afterwards granted, by queen Elizabeth, to ſir Thomas Parry, 2 Eliz. who died ſeiſed thereof 6 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by Thomas, his ſon, who had livery granted him the ſame year. The Parrys afterwards ſold it to ſir John Danvers, who died ſeiſed thereof 37 Eliz. Theſe woods were afterwards purchaſed by ſir Henry Pool, and are now the eſtate of ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton.

There are near eight hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about four thouſand inhabitants, whereof above one hundred are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	103
	Burials	- -	87

		Dyer Ward.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	087	07	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	169	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	062	12	00

Cricklade Ward.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	035	09	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	084	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	023	06	00

Castle Ward.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	020	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	063	19	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	015	17	00

Gosditch Ward.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	057	10	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	103	03	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	036	15	00

St. Laurence Ward.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	014	19	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	040	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	012	17	00

Instrip Ward.		l.	s	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	005	01	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	016	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	004	19	00

Dollar Ward.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	038	09	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	097	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	039	01	00

Spiringate.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	044	18	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	072	18	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	008	02	00

Wigold.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	015	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	020	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	000	16	00

Chesterton.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	021	11	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	047	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -			

Barton.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	045	05	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	062	15	06
	1694 To the poll-tax -	000	06	08

Oakley.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	052	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	028	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	000	16	00

		l.	s.	d.
In all -	1692 To the royal aid -	438	08	08
	1604 To the land-tax -	806	11	06
	1694 To the poll-tax -	210	19	00

The Town pays,	l.	s.	d.	
To the excise on liquors - - -				Yearly.
To the excise on malt - - -				
For wine licences - - - - -	12	0	0	

This parish also pays yearly near 2s. 6d. in the pound to the poor.

Two of the Roman consular ways cross each other at this town. The Foss-way, so called from the Latin word to Dig, comes from Scotland, and enters into this county near Stow, and goes out of this county near Tetbury, into the road to Bath, and passes on to Totness in Cornwal. This foss-way westward divided the kingdoms of Mercia and of the West-Saxons; and therefore several towns adjoining to this way derive their names from *Meark*, which signifies a Boundary; as Rodmerton, Didmerton, Tormerton, and Merchfield. The other Roman consular way is Irminstraet, which comes from Glocester, and passes by this place unto Cricklade in Wiltshire, and so goes on to Southampton. Another Roman way called Akemanstraet, after having passed through Oxfordshire, and through Woodstock park, and by Broadwell grove, enters Glocestershire, and joins the foss-way north-eastward of this town. This last was not one of the four principal Roman ways; but it was considerable for conducting to the city of Bath the infirm people troubled with aches: from whence that city, in ancient writers, was called Acamannum and Akemanstraet.

Here are often dug up, in old foundations, a great many, and great variety of ancient Roman coins. There was accidentally discovered, in a meadow near the town, an ancient building under ground: it was fifty feet long, and forty feet broad, and about four feet high; supported by one hundred brick pillars; inlaid very curiously with tesseraick work, with stones of divers colours, little bigger than dice: it is supposed to have been a bathing-place of the Romans.

CAMBDEN'S BRITANNIA.

THE Roman foss-way, from Norleach, passes to Cirencester, to which town the river Churn, running southward amongst the hills, and very commodious for mills, gave the name. This was a famous city, of great antiquity, called by Ptolomy, Corinium; by Antonine, Duro Cornovium, that is, the Water Cornovium; just fifteen miles, as he observes, distant from Glevum or Gloster. The Britains called it Caer-cori or Caerceri, the English Saxons Cirenceastre, and at this day it is called Circester and Circeter. The ruinated wall doth plainly shew it hath been very large, for they are said to have been two miles about. That this was a considerable place, the Roman coins, checquered pavements and inscriptions in marble, here dug up, do evidently prove; which coming into the hands of ignorant and illiterate persons, have been slighted and lost, to the great prejudice of antiquity: and also those consular ways of the Romans, which here cross each other, especially that which leads to Glevum or Gloster, are still visible, with an high ridge as far as Birdlip-hill; and, to a curious observer, seems to have been paved with stone.

The British annals tell us that this city was set on fire by one Gurmundus, (I know not what African tyrant,) he making use of sparrows to effect it; whence Giraldus calls it the City of Sparrows: and from these memoirs Necham writes thus,

"*Urbs vires experta tuas, Gurmunde, per annos*
"*Septem* - - - - - - - - - - - -

"A city that defied proud Gurman's strength
"For seven long years - - - - - - - -

Who this Gurmunde was, I confess, I am ignorant: the inhabitants shew a mount of earth near the town, which they report to be cast up, calling it Gurmond's Tower. Marianus, an historian of ancient credit, says that Ceaulin took this city from the Britains, after he had vanquished their forces at Deorham, and reduced Gloster. For a long time after, it was subject to the West-Saxons; for we read how Penda the Mercian was defeated by Cineglife king of the West-Saxons, when he laid siege to it with a mighty army; but at last it came, with the whole county, under the power of the Mercians, and so continued until the English monarchy; under which it was grievously harrassed by the incursions of the Danes, possibly by that Gurman the Dane whom historians call Guthrus and Gurmundus. Now scarce the fourth part within the walls is inhabited, the rest being pasture grounds, and the ruins of an abbey, first built by the Saxons, as is reported, and repaired by king Henry the Second, in which, as I am informed, many of the family of the Barons of St. Amand are interred.

The

The caſtle that ſtood there, was raſed, by the command of king Henry the Third, in the firſt year of his reign. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in the woollen manufacture; and they talk much of the great bounty of king Richard the Firſt, who enriched the abbey, and, as they affirm, made them lords of the ſeven adjacent hundreds, to hold the ſame in fee-farm, to have trial of cauſes, and to impoſe fines; and to have the forfeitures, amercements and other profits ariſeing thence, to their own uſe. Moreover, king Henry the Fourth granted them privileges for their valiant and good ſervices performed againſt Thomas Holland earl of Kent, John Holland earl of Huntingdon, John Montacute earl of Saliſbury, Thomas de Spencer earl of Gloceſter, and others, who being deprived of their honours, conſpired againſt him, and being here ſecured by the townſmen, ſome of them were inſtantly ſlain, and the reſt beheaded.

The PRIORY of CIRENCESTER, in the County of GLOCESTER.

The CHARTER of King EDWARD the Third, reciting the Foundation of this Priory, and confirming the ſame.

THE king to archbiſhops, &c. We have inſpected the charter of Henry the Firſt, of famous memory, heretofore king of England, our progenitor, in theſe words: Henry king of England, to archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, and all the ſons of holy church, eſtabliſhed throughout England, greeting. Know all men, That I, by the conſent and authority of pope Innocent, of pious memory, and by the advice and common approbation of the archbiſhops and biſhops, princes and barons of my kingdom, have given to God, and the church of the Bleſſed Mary of Cirenceſter, of which I was the unworthy founder, for the good of the ſouls of my parents and anceſtors, and for the remiſſion of my ſins, and for the welfare and ſafety of my kingdom, and to Serlo the firſt abbot, and to all his ſucceſſors, and to the regular canons ſerving God in that place, in pure alms, all the eſtate of Renibald the prieſt, in lands and churches, and other things, as followeth: to wit, two hides of land in the town of Cirenceſter, and the third part of the tolls of the market, which is held on Sunday in the ſeveral ſtreets; and two parts of the tithes of the demeans of Cirenceſter, and the whole tythe of all the reſt of the pariſh. In Gloſterſhire, eight hides of land in Preſton, and the church thereof; one hide of land in Norcott; eight hides in Drifeild; four hides and one yard-land in Amney, and the church thereof; two hides in Walle, which did belong to Balchi Daci; one hide in Elmundeſtan, one yard-land and a wood in Wik; the church of Chiltenham, with the land thereof, and the mill, and the chapels, and all other appurtenances to the ſaid church belonging. In Wiltſhire, nine hides in Latton and Eſi, and the churches of both thoſe places, with their land; and the chapel of Eaton, which belongs to the church of Eiſy: three houſes in the town of Cricklade, and the church of Penſey, with the land, tythes and cuſtoms appertaining unto the ſaid church; the church in Aneberie, with the lands, chapels, tythes and cuſtomes, appertaining to the ſaid church. In Somerſetſhire, the church of Melborn, with the lands, chapels, tythes and other things belonging to the ſaid church; the church of Frome, with the lands, chapels, tythes, and all other things, whether woods or plains, appertaining to the ſaid church; the church of Walon, with the lands, chapels, tythes and all cuſtoms, whether woods or plains, appertaining to the ſaid church. In Dorſetſhire, ten hides of land in woods and meadow in Puley. In Berkſhire, the church of Seireham, with the lands, chapels, tythes, and all other cuſtoms appertaining to the ſaid church; the church of Cocheham, with the lands, chapels, tythes, and all other things appertaining to the ſaid church; the church of Bray, with the lands, chapels, tythes, and all things appertaining to the ſaid church; ten hides in Eſton; nine hides and three yard-lands in Hatcheburne, and the church of the ſame, with the chapels and tythes of the other Hacheburn. In Oxfordſhire, one hide of land in wood and plains, and one mill in Boicot. The church of Paſſeham in Buckinghamſhire, with the lands, tythes, and all things appertaining to the ſaid church. In Northamptonſhire, the church of Rowel, with the lands, chapels, tythes, and all cuſtoms belonging to the ſaid church; the church of Briſtoke, with the lands, chapels, tythes, and all cuſtoms, whether in woods or plains, appertaining to the ſaid church; three houſes in Winton. And I have farther granted to the ſaid church of Cirenceſter, of my own demeans, for ever, one hide of land in Cirenceſter, called Scereve-Hide, to make orchards, copſes, and a place for a water-mill. And the abbat Serlo, with my licence, has exchanged two meſſuages of that hide, with the burgeſſes of Cirenceſter, for the conveniency of the prieſts. I have alſo granted a water-courſe, and the wood called Acley, with the foreſt, and all its lands: and I retain to myſelf nothing out of the wood beſides my hunting; and the abbat may not plow up any part of it.

We moreover ordain, concerning the eſtates belonging to Rimbald, that whatſoever part of it the biſhop of Saliſbury hath, ſhall remain to him during his life; but, after his death, it ſhall return to the proper uſe and demean of the canons regular. We ordain the like concerning the lands held by William, the ſon of Warren, the ſheriff; and the like of the lands held by Nicholas, nephew of the biſhop of Winton; and the like concerning the lands which the ſecular canons held by their prebends. We do alſo grant to the ſaid church throughout all their poſſeſſions Soc and Sac, Toll theam, Infang theof, and all other liberties, immunities, cuſtoms and privileges, in as free manner as the ſaid church held the ſame in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, or in the reign of my father or brother, or in my time; and as free as any other elemoſynary lands in the kingdom are held. Therefore I approve, and by my royal authority do corroborate, this my grant and conceſſion; and by the power given to me by God, I decree that the ſaid church ſhall for ever enjoy the ſame; and I declare that I reſerve thoſe lands, ſo given in alms, in my own hand, and under my protection, as if thoſe alm-lands had been my own proper gift. Witneſſes, William archbiſhop of Canterbury, Turſtan archbiſhop of York, Roger biſhop of Saliſbury, Henry biſhop of Wincheſter, Alexander biſhop of Lincoln, Jeoffry biſhop of Durham, Nigell biſhop of Ely, Robert biſhop of Hereford, John biſhop of Rocheſter, Robert keeper of the ſeal, Robert de Vere, Miles Gloec, Robert Doiley, Hugh Bigot, Robert de Curcy, and Pagan the ſon of John, and Euſtace and William his brothers, and William de Albia, Britone. At Burne, as I was croſſing the ſeas, in the year of our lord 1133, and in the thirty-third year of our reign. We therefore the ſaid grants, &c. do confirm, &c.

Given under the hand of the king, at Berwick upon Tweed, on the firſt day of July.

The CONFIRMATION by King JOHN.

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to archbiſhops, &c. greeting. It is becoming our dignity, and is neceſſary for our ſalvation, that we ſhould defend, keep and preſerve thoſe holy and religious places which were founded by our great grandfather king Henry the Firſt, and were confirmed by king Henry the Second our father; therefore we give and grant, and by this preſent charter confirm to God, and to the holy church of St. Mary of Cirenceſter, and to the canons regular ſerving God in that place, in free and perpetual alms, for the good of the ſoul of the aforeſaid king Henry, who was founder thereof, and for the ſoul of our father aforementioned,

mentioned, and for the ſouls of king Richard our brother, and queen Anne our mother, and of our brethren, and all others departed this life in the true faith, all our mannor of Cirenceſter, with all its appurtenances, with the town of Minchey, which is a member of the ſaid mannor, with the Seven hundreds belonging to the ſaid mannor and farm, with all their appurtenances; to hold of us and our ſucceſſors, yielding and paying 30l. yearly for all ſervices, at our exchequer, at the feaſt of St. Michael. And know ye, That for the good of our ſoul, and all others above mentioned, we have given, releaſed, and quit claimed in perpetual alms, to the honour of St. Mary, and to our ſaid canons of Cirenceſter ſerving God, 40s. yearly rent, which the ſaid mannor was accuſtomed to pay, ſo that for the future they ſhall pay only a rent of 30l. as aforeſaid: and this we have done, that the canons of our demeans, who are ſo named herein, may the more freely, quietly and ſafely, ſerve God, in praying for us, for our father, and the reſt above mentioned; wherefore we will, &c. We will alſo and command, that they enjoy that mannor as fully and quietly, with all its liberties and free cuſtoms, as king Richard, our brother, enjoyed the ſame, when it was in his hands, except pleas of the crown, and our foreſt of Minchey, which we reſerve to ourſelves, as the charter of king Richard, our brother, can teſtifie. Witneſſes Robert earl of Leiceſter, William earl of Pembroke, William de Albeniaco, Garine de Glapum, Peter Eſtokes, and many others.

CLAPTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant ſouth from Stow, four miles north from Norleach, and ſeventeen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Huſcal held Cloptune, in Ceolfled hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William "de Goſſenboded held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides; there "were twelve plow-tillages, whereof three were in de-"mean. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 100s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter for free-warren in Clopton, and divers other manors, 35 Hen. III. Roger de Quincey, earl of Wincheſter, was ſeiſed of Clopton 55 Hen. III. A charter of free-warren in Clapton was granted to Richard Clapton 56 Hen. III.

Alan la Zouch, baron of Aſhley, died ſeiſed of Clapton 7 Ed. II. leaving three daughters coheireſſes, from whom the manor came to the family of the Burggs. Richard de Burgg was ſeiſed of Clapton, and had been in rebellion againſt king Edward the Second; for which his whole eſtate was forfeited, and ſeiſed into the king's hands; but in the firſt year of king Edward the Third he was reſtored to his eſtate. Edward Burgg was ſeiſed thereof 15 Hen. VI. Sir John Burgg was ſeiſed of the manor of Clopton 11 Ed. IV.

Mr. Woodman is the preſent lord of the manor, who has a good eſtate in this and other places. It was formerly part of the manor of Bourton on the Water.

Lands in Clapton, called Clerks and Smiths Mill, and divers other lands and meſſuages, formerly belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to Michael Aſhfield 32 Hen. VIII.

Clapton is a chapel of eaſe belonging to Bourton, and lies in the deanry of Stow.

The church and chancel were new-built about the year 1670.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable.

There are eighteen houſes in the pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - - 2				
	Burials - - 2				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	046	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	039	11	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	015	18	00

CLEEVE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Cleeve, to which it gives name, three miles diſtant north from Cheltenham, three miles weſt from Winchcomb, and eight miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being ſituated on the ſide of an hill, or Clift. It is often called Biſhop's Cleeve, becauſe it anciently belonged to the biſhop of Worceſter.

"The church of St. Mary de Wireceſter held Clive, "in Tetboldeſton hundred, in the reign of king Wil-"liam the Conqueror. It was taxed at thirty hides; "there were twenty-three plow-tillages, whereof three "were in demean; there was a ſmall wood belonging "to it. Durand the ſheriff held ſix hides in Surham, "of this mannor; a freeman held four hides in Sapleton; "and Tuſtin, the ſon of Ralph, held ſix hides in God-"rinton, of this manor. There were twenty-one "plow-tillages in thoſe lands, whereof eight were in "demean. Bernard and Reynold held eight hides in "Stoches. The whole mannor paid a yearly rent of "36l. in the reign of king Edward; it paid 26l. "yearly in king William's reign. Ulſtan was then bi-"ſhop of Wireceſter." Domeſday Book.

This manor was ſettled in jointure on queen Elianor, daughter of the earl of Provence, 27 Hen. III. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, was ſeiſed of Cleeve and Clifborn 3 Ed. I. The biſhop of Worceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Cleeve 15 Ed. I. in which year divers privileges were allowed him in a writ of *Quo Warranto.*

The manor of Cleeve, formerly belonging to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, was granted to Peter Vanlore, merchant, 2 Jac. He was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

John Bridges, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor.

Lands in Cleeve, belonging to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and in the tenure of Roger Fowler, were granted to Richard Gunter 36 Hen. VIII. Thomas Bullen, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cleeve, Gotherinton and Woodmancot, to the uſe of Richard Southwell, 1 Ed. VI. Lands called Buſhcomb-Wood, in Cleeve, formerly belonging to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz. A meſſuage in Cleeve, formerly belonging to the chantry of St. Mary in Weſtbury upon Trim, was granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a rectory worth 400l. a year. Mr. Cook of Norfolk is patron; Mr. Eudal is the preſent incumbent. It is a peculiar exempted from the archdeacon's viſitation, but ſubject to the biſhop's. This was a prebend to the college of Weſtbury, who placed a vicar here.

The biſhop of Worceſter was patron, but conveyed it away to Thomas Seymour lord Sudely, who preſented John Parkhurſt to this church 1548, who was afterwards biſhop of Norwich. The advowſon of the rectory of Cleeve was granted to Thomas lord Seimour; and, by his attainder, it returned to the crown, and was afterwards granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton, 21 Eliz. The advowſon of the chapel of Stoke-Orcherd was granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 21 Eliz.

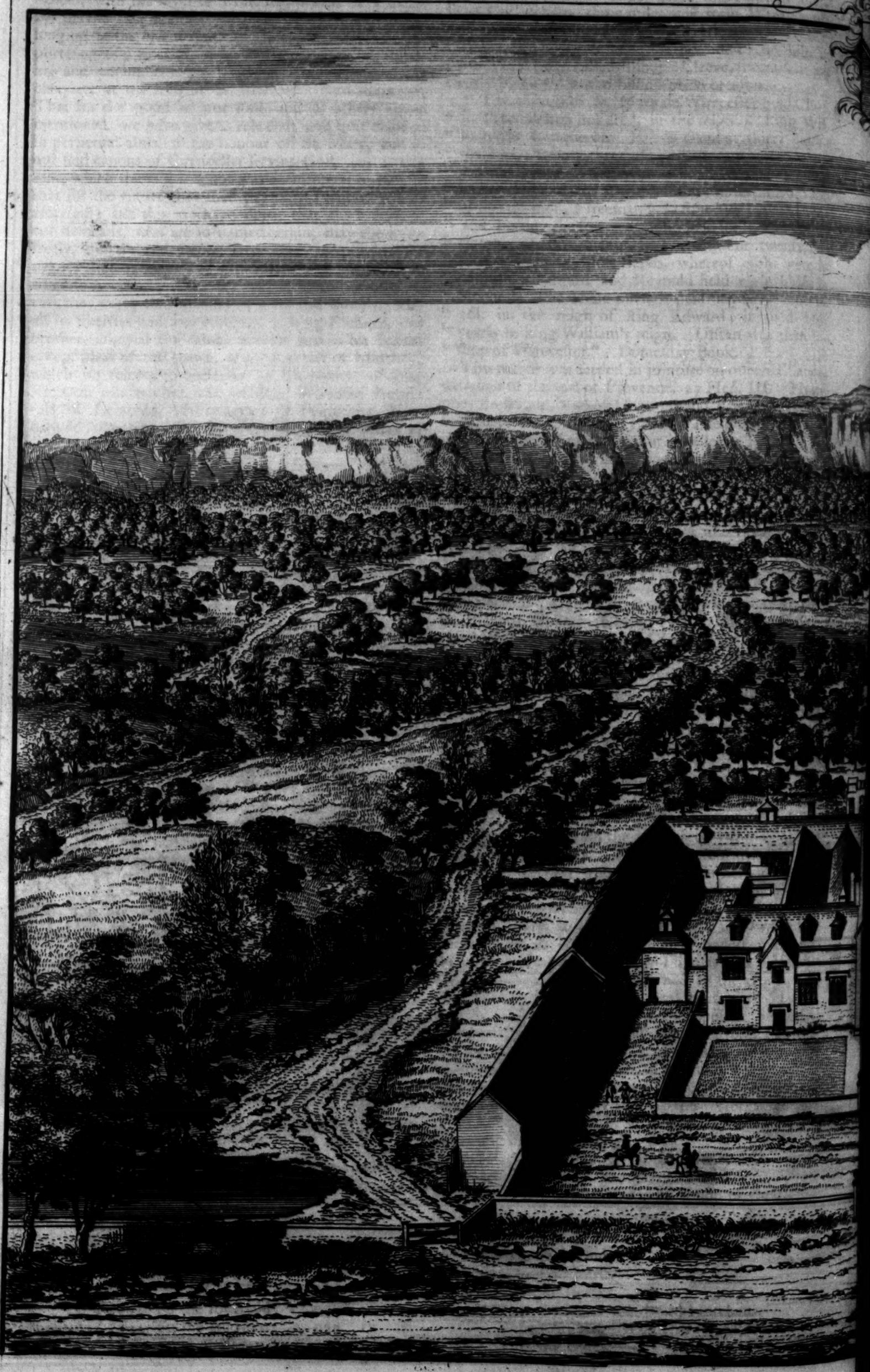
John Cleymand was preſident of Magdalen college in Oxford, and was removed to be the firſt preſident of Corpus-Chriſti college; and becauſe it was of leſs value, he was therefore preſented to this rectory. He has given a ſcholar's place in Brazen-Noſe college, for a native of this pariſh, 1548.

A charter was obtained, in the twenty-fifth year of king Henry the Sixth, to exempt this town from taxes and fifteenths, for two years, by reaſon of their great loſs by fire.

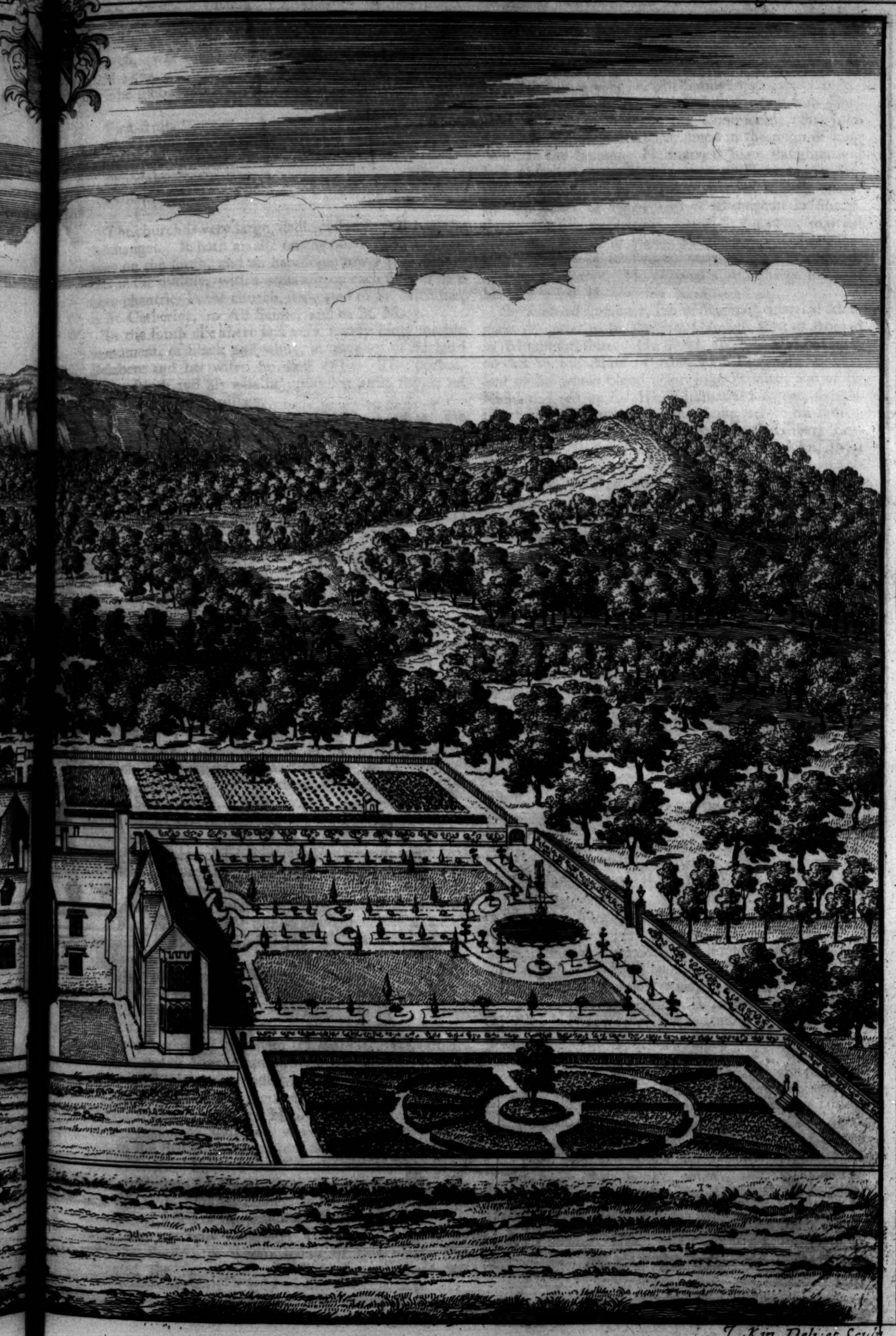
	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1548	John Cleymand, - - - - -	
- - -	John Parkhurſt, - - - - -	
- - -	Thomas Turner, - - - - -	
1593	Peter Cocks,	Edward Hutchens,
- - -	Robert Stubbs,	Volutern Smith, M. D.
- - -	Timothy Gates, - - - - -	

William

Southam the Seat of



Kinard de la Bere Esqr.



J. Kip Deli: et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

- - - William biſhop of Gloceſter,	- - - - - - -
1672 Edm. Bedingfield,	Robert Cook, eſq.
1695 Robert Cook,	Edward Cook, eſq.
1698 William Curwen,	Theo. Cook, eſq.
- - - - - - - - Eudal.	- - - - -

John Parkhurſt, the forementioned rector of this church, was made biſhop of Norwich 1560. He died 1574.

The glebe is worth 30l. a year.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - - -	84	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	08	08	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -			

The church is very large, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel. It hath an aile on the north ſide, and two ailes on the ſouth, and an handſome tower with pinnacles in the middle, with a croſs aile on each ſide. There were chantries in the church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to St. Catherine, to All Saints, and to St. Mary.

In the ſouth aile there is a very ſtately large marble monument, of black and white, in memory of Richard Delabere and his wife: he died 1635. The portraitures of him and his wife lie under the arch, ſupported with black marble pillars.

Another handſome monument, in the ſouth of the chancel, for Edmond Bedingfield, rector of this church, who died 1695.

An inſcription for Thomas Cocks, of Biſhops-Cleeve, eſq. anciently of Cock Hall in Kent. He died 1601.

There is an effigies, in the chancel, of a ſoldier, in braſs, who died 1370. In a nich, in the aile on the ſouth ſide of the tower, is the portraiture of a man in length, like a Knight Templer: the inſcription is worn out; but by report it is ſaid to be in memory of Gilbert the Bold.

An inſcription in memory of Jane, the wife of John Reed, eſq. She died 1630, and was daughter of ſir George Huntley of Froceſter.

An inſcription for Thomas Turner, rector, who died 1593; another for Peter Cocks, rector, who died 1612; another for Timothy Gates, rector, who died 1660.

This pariſh is twenty miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable. It has a ſmall brook, which runs down into the river Swilly, and into the Severn near Tewkſbury.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Southam; containing twenty-five houſes. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, confirmed to them 1 Hen. III. Reginald the ſon of Peter was ſeiſed of the manor of Southam 14 Ed. I. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, was ſeiſed of this manor, held of the biſhop of Worceſter, 3 and 27 and 30 Ed. I. in which laſt year the manor was ſeiſed into the king's hands.

Elias de Iccumb held the manor of Southam 5 Ed. III. John Fitz-Herbert was ſeiſed of the ſame 22 Ed. III. Reginald Fitz-Herbert was ſeiſed thereof 26 Ed. III. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, held the manor of Southam 37 Ed. III. William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, held the ſame 47 Ed. III. William Stokes was ſeiſed of Fletchards Croft, in Southam, 5 Hen. VI. Southam manor was granted to Ralph Butler, for life, 16 Hen. VI. A fine was levied of the manor of Southam, and of other lands belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, to the uſe of Elizabeth queen to king Edward the Fourth, and to the uſe of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other great men, 15 Ed. IV. Thomas Dinley, in right of Philippa his wife, died ſeiſed of the manor of Southam 9 Hen. VIII. and left an only daughter Elizabeth, married to George Barret, to whom livery of this manor was granted the ſame year. William Emundeſham was lord of the manor of Southam, and left Elizabeth, his daughter and heireſs, married to Roger Bodenham of Dew-Church in Herefordſhire. Roger died ſeiſed thereof 2 Ed. VI. Richard Baker had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. A wood called Queen-Wood in Southam, and the manor of Southam, belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, were granted to Robert earl of Saliſbury 5 Jac. Kinard De-la-bere is the preſent lord of this manor. He hath an handſome large ſeat in this place, and a great eſtate, and is deſcended from a very ancient family.

His anceſtor, ſir Richard Dalabar, came into England with king William the Conqueror. Sir John Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, lived in the reign of king William the Second. He married Joan, daughter and heir of Stephen de Heven, lord of Heven. Sir Stephen Dalabar, ſon of ſir John, married Mabel, one of the daughters of Brian lord of Brompton in Shropſhire. Sir Simon Dalabar, ſon of ſir Stephen, married Sibill daughter of ſir Henry Pembridge. Richard Dalabar, eſq. ſon of ſir Simon, married Sibil daughter of ſir Robert Harley. He aſſigned a rent-charge to Sibill his wife 3 Ed. II.

Sir Richard Dalabarr, ſon of Richard, married Margaret daughter to ſir William Gamage, lord of Rogiad in Monmouthſhire. He lived 20 Ed. II. and ſucceeded to the eſtate of Alan lord Pluganet, as next heir of the whole blood. Sir John Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, lived 39 Ed. III. He married Agnes, daughter of ſir Pain Turbervil, who dying before his father, ſhe was grand-daughter and coheir to ſir Gilbert Turbervil. Sir Richard Dalaber, ſon of ſir John, lived 46 Ed. III.

Sir Alan Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, married the daughter and heir to Waldron Baſon, lord of Kilpetheg, and of Haſlebury in Dorſetſhire. Sir Richard Dalabar, ſon of ſir Alan, married Margaret daughter of ſir William Abrell.

Sir Kynard Dalabar was ſon of ſir Richard; Sir Richard Dalabar, ſon of ſir Kynard: he lived in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. Sir Kynard Dalabar, ſon of ſir Richard, married Joan the eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of ſir Thomas de Barry. Sir Richard Dalabar, ſon of ſir Kynard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Norris, ſerjeant of the hall to king Henry the Seventh.

George Delabar, ſon of ſir Richard, married Sybil, daughter to Thomas Walliven, eſq. John Delabar, ſon of George, married Sibil, daughter of John Scudamore of Homlace in Herefordſhire. Kynard Dalabar, ſon of John, married Blanch, daughter to Spencer. Kynard Delabar, ſon of Kynard, married Joan, daughter of John Hales of Coventry, eſq.

John Delabere, ſon of the laſt Kynard, married Anne, daughter of John Stephens of Lypiat. He was high ſheriff 3 Will. III. 1690. Kynard Delabere, ſon of John, married the daughter of Neal, and is the preſent poſſeſſor. He quarters the coats of arms of Delabere, Heven, Turbervil, Pluganet, Baſon and Barry.

Brockington, containing ten houſes, lies within this hamlet of Southam. There is alſo in this place a pleaſant ſeat called Haymes, which is a manor, and has a good eſtate belonging to it. This manor continued in the name and family of the Loranges about four hundred years, ever ſince the reign of king Edward the Second. It was lately purchaſed by Mr. ſerjeant Goodinge, a perſon eminent in the profeſſion of the law, and is the preſent *cuſtos brevium* of the court of Queen's Bench. He is deſcended of an ancient family, which has reſided for many generations in Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire. He is a younger ſon of Henry Goodinge, eſq. of Harden Court near Henly, who enjoyed a large eſtate in that county, and the manor of Wanborough in Wiltſhire, and divers eſtates in other places.

2. Gotherington; containing fifty houſes: it is a manor belonging to the lord Craven. Almarick de St. Amand was ſeiſed of the manor of Gotherington

4 Ed. II. Thomas Kemys held one meſſuage, one plough's tillage, three acres of meadow, and 11s. rent in Godrington and Biſhops Cleeve, and one plough's tillage in Aſhton, 6 Ed. III. Hugh le Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, the relict of Giles Badleſmere, were ſeiſed of Gotherington and Stoke-Archer 23 Ed. III. The manor of Gotherington, and other lands, did belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. Another manor in Gotherington did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was granted to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of ſir Adrian, 5 Mar.

3. Woodmancot, containing twenty houſes; where Mr. Cox has a good houſe and eſtate.

4. Stoke-Archard, containing twenty houſes, where is a chapel of eaſe. This hamlet lies in two hundreds; the greater part is in Cleeve hundred, the leſſer part lies in the lower part of Tewkſbury hundred.

"The church of St. Mary of Winchelcumbe held "Stoke in the reigns of king Edward the Confeſſor "and king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "two hides: there were three plow-tillages, whereof "one was in demean: it paid a yearly rent of 40s. in "both reigns." Domeſday Book.

John, ſon of Robert de Stokes, was ſeiſed of Stoke and Gotherington 38 Hen. III. Nicholas de Archer held two plough-tillages in Stoke, by the ſervice of finding a man with bow and arrows, at his own charges, to attend the king's army forty days, when he warred againſt Wales, 15 Ed. I. It was held of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hartford 8 Ed. II. Edmond Archer held Stoke-Archer 7 Ed. II. Elianor, the widow of Henry le Diſpencer, was ſeiſed of the hamlet of Archer-Stoke 11 Ed. III. Jeffry le Archer held the manor of Archer-Stoke 24 Ed. III. Cicely, the widow of Jeffry le Archer, was ſeiſed of the manors of Stoke-Archer and Archer-Stoke 24 Ed. III.

Thomas Berkeley, of Coberly, was ſeiſed of the manor of Archer-Stoke 25 Ed. III. Henry de Berkeley held the manor of Stoke-Archer 26 Ed. III. Joan, the widow of William de Whitington, and formerly the wife of Thomas Berkeley, of Coberley, held the manor of Stoke-Archer 46 Ed. III. Thomas Berkeley of Coberley was ſeiſed of the manor of Stoke-Archer 6 Hen. IV.

Alice, the widow of John Browning, held Stoke-Archer 2 Hen. V. John Arundel, of Arundel, held Archerds 9 Hen. V. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, died, ſeiſed of Archerds, 13 Hen. VI. Alianor the widow of ſir Walter Hungerford, late wife of ſir Richard Poynings, and formerly wife of ſir John Arundel of Arundel, died, ſeiſed of the manor of Archerds, 33 Hen. VI. Nicholas Madeſdon, eſq. was ſeiſed of Archer-Stoke 14 Hen. VI. Robert Madeſdon held the ſame 36 Hen. VI.

Giles Bruges was ſeiſed of the manor of Archer-Stoke 6 Ed. IV. George duke of Clarence, in right of Iſabel his wife, was ſeiſed of Stoke-Archer 13 Ed. IV. Anne, ſiſter and heir of Henry duke of Warwick, and widow of Richard Nevil the great earl of Warwick, made an aſſignment of the manor of Stoke-Archer to the king and his heirs male 3 Hen. VII.

Sir Giles Brydges died, ſeiſed of the manor of Stoke-Archerds, 3 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to his ſon, ſir John Brydges, 16 Hen. VIII. John lord Chandos died, ſeiſed of the manor of Archer-Stoke, 4 Mar. and livery thereof was granted to his ſon, Edmond lord Chandos, the ſame year, who died ſeiſed thereof 15 Eliz. and livery was granted to his ſon Giles lord Chandos the ſame year. Thomas earl of Arundel died, ſeiſed of the manor of Archerds, 16 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to his ſon William earl of Arundel the ſame year. Earl William died ſeiſed thereof 35 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to his ſon, Henry earl of Arundel, 36 Hen. VIII. The manor of Stoke-Archer, lately Warwick and Spencers lands, was granted to John Hall and Henry Sheldon 37 Hen. VIII. John Hall died ſeiſed thereof 2 Ed. VI. and livery was granted to his ſon Francis 3 Mariæ.

There are one hundred and ſeventy-five houſes in this pariſh, and about eight hundred and ſeventy-five inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	27
	Burials	25

Cleeve Town.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	134,	15	00
	1694 To the land-tax	087	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	025	16	00

Gotherington.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	134	15	00
	1694 To the land-tax	073	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	013	18	00

Southam.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	134	15	00
	1694 To the land-tax	088	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	018	18	00

Woodmancot.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	067	19	00
	1694 To the land-tax	047	07	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	012	08	00

Stoke-Archerd.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	067	09	00
	1694 To the land-tax	046	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	006	00	00

		l.	s.	d.
In all	1692 To the royal aid,	539	13	00
	1694 To the land-tax,	342	15	00
	1694 To the poll-tax,	077	00	00

CLIFFORD-CHAMBERS.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, ſix miles diſtant north from Campden, one mile ſouth-weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and twenty miles north-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from a Clift upon a river, and from Chambers, an ancient family in this place.

"Seven hides in Clifort, in the hundred of Theode-"cheſburie, did belong to the church of Theodecheſ-"bury in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. "There were twenty-two plow-tillages, whereof three "were in demean; there were two acres of meadow, "and a water-mill. Maud, queen to king William "the Conqueror, gave theſe lands to Roger de Buſly, "who was taxed for the ſame at four hides, in the "mannor of Theodecheſbury. It paid a yearly rent of "8l. in the reign of king Edward; it paid a yearly "rent of 6l. in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

In the year 1099 Roger de Bulley, called Buſly in Domeſday Book, gave the manor and advowſon of Clifford to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter; which was confirmed by king William the Second, whilſt Serlo was abbot.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſeiſed of the manor of Clifford, with free-warren, 15 Ed. I. which privilege was then allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of Clifford 17 Ed. III.

The manor of Clifford-Chambers, which did formerly belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, was granted to Charles Rainsford 4 Eliz. Hercules Rainsford, ſon of Charles, was the next heir: he died ſeiſed of Clifford-Chambers 1583. Sir Henry Rainsford, ſon and heir of Hercules, ſucceeded, who died ſeiſed thereof 17 Car. Henry Rainsford, ſon of ſir Henry, had livery of this manor granted to him 21 Car. This laſt Henry was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and compounded for 900l.

This

This eſtate paſſed from the Rainsfords to the Deightons. Richard Deighton, eſq. grandſon to the purchaſer, is the preſent lord of the manor, who has a pleaſant ſeat, with delightful gardens, on the river Stour, and a great eſtate in this and other places in this county.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 80l. a year. Richard Deighton, eſq. is patron; Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent. The abbey of Gloceſter were formerly patrons of this place.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	18	05	06
Tenths	01	17	06½
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	10½

The church hath an handſome tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles.

There is an handſome tomb in the church, in memory of Hercules Rainsford, eſq. with the effigies of himſelf and his wife: he died 1583. There is an inſcription for Elizabeth, daughter of Hercules Rainsford, eſq. and wife of Samuel Marrow, eſq. of Barkſdale in Warwickſhire. She died 161 . There is another very handſome monument in the chancel, for ſir Henry Rainsford, ſon of Hercules Rainsford, eſq. who married the daughter and coheireſs of ſir Henry Goodere of Warwickſhire. He died 1622. This monument has the portraitures of himſelf and his wife. There is an inſcription on a grave-ſtone in the church for William Barns, eſq. He died 1622.

Hugh Caſnel, clerk, gave four tenements, in Stratford in Warwickſhire, for the benefit of the poor. Thomas Jackſon, of this place, gave 100l. for a free-ſchool, and 50l. to the poor: his executors added 50l. more: which money hath purchaſed a rent of 10l. charged on lands in Tiddington and Alveſton in Warwickſhire. The church-houſe was built by the inhabitants, and aſſigned to the uſe of the poor: it is worth 6l. a year.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of meadow, paſture and arable; and the river Stowre bounds it on the north.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Aſhton; part of which lies in this pariſh, and hath three houſes.

2. Wincot; containing two houſes. "A Thane held "Wencote, in Theodecheſbery hundred, in the reign "of king Edward the Confeſſor. Maud the queen, in "the reign of king William the Conqueror, gave this "land to Renold her chaplain. It was taxed at three "hides, and there was half a plow's tillage. It paid a "yearly rent of 40s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did afterwards belong to a family of the ſame name. Richard Wincote levied a fine of this manor 9 Hen. VII. George Throgmorton died ſeiſed of it 6 Ed. VI. and Robert Throgmorton, ſon of George, had livery thereof 7 Ed. VI. This manor was afterwards divided, and the livery of one moiety was granted to William Barns 9 Eliz. The hamlet of Wincot doth now belong to Mr. Loggin, chancellor of the dioceſe of Saliſbury.

There are ſeventy-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 11
Burials - - 09

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	141	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	188	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	026	14	00

CLIFTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of King's Barton, one mile diſtant weſt from Briſtol, nine miles ſouth from Thornbury, and thirty miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. The ſituation gives the derivation of the name, for the church ſtands upon an high Clift.

"Ten hides in Clifton did belong to the mannor of "Weſtbury, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: "they were ſevered from that mannor in the reign of "king William the Conqueror, and given to the abbey "of Cormeile in Normandy." Domeſday Book.

Theſe lands, becauſe they did belong to an alien priory, were veſted in the crown, by act of parliament, in the reign of king Henry the Fifth; and, upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, they were granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII. Ralph Sadler, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

There ſeem to have been ſeveral manors in this pariſh, or elſe a ſubdiviſion of the chief manor; which makes it difficult to reconcile the following records.

Lettice, the daughter of Nicholas, purchaſed Clifton of Joan her ſiſter, who was married to Nicholas de la Hay, 8 Joh. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſeiſed of Clifton 47 Hen. III. John de St. Lando held Clifton with free-warren 20 Ed. III. Sir Edward le Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghurſt, were ſeiſed of the manor of Clifton 19 Ed. III.

Sir John Chidiock held this manor 14 Ric. II. John Rache, and Joan his wife, did levy a fine of the third part of the manor and advowſon of Clifton to ſir John Moign 15 Ric. II. Sir William Botreaux, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Clifton, held of the honour of Gloceſter, 18 Ric. II. Richard Seimour held this manor 2 Hen. IV. John Baehe was ſeiſed of the ſame 11 Hen. IV.

Richard de Beauchamp, and Iſabel his wife, held the manor of Clifton 2 Hen. V. Sir John Chidiock was ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. V. Nicholas Seimour held this manor 2 Hen. VI. Elianor, the widow of ſir John Chidiock, (Chadock) was ſeiſed of the manor of Clifton 12 Hen. VI.

John lord Zouch was ſeiſed of this manor; and being attainted in the firſt year of king Henry the Seventh, his eſtate was forfeited; and this manor was the ſame year granted to ſir William Willoughby, and his heirs male.

The Merchants Adventurers of Briſtol are owners of one moiety of this manor; the other moiety is divided amongſt ſeveral proprietors.

Edward Freeman, eſq. has a handſome ſeat and a good eſtate: Mr. Hart and Mr. Holworthy have alſo good houſes and eſtates in this place.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is an impropriation worth to the curate 10l. a year. Mr. Chapman is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation did formerly belong to the college of Weſtbury, given to it by John Carpender, a great benefactor to that college: it is now veſted in Mr. Hodges, and is worth 100l. yearly.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations	00	00	08
Synodals	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	06½

The church is ſmall, with a tower at the weſt end. The chancel belongs to the impropriator, under which is a vault where ſeveral of Mr. Hodges's family lie buried. There is an inſcription in the chancel for John Hodges, eſq. who died 1688.

Mr. Ailiff Green gave 20l. towards adorning the church, 16l. for communion-plate, 20s. yearly for a ſermon on Good Friday, and 20s. yearly to the poor, in bread, on that day.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture: there is a large proſpect from the church into Somerſetſhire. The Hot Well, famous for curing divers diſtempers, eſpecially the diabetes, is in this pariſh: there is alſo a very cold ſtream at Jacob's Well, which is much eſteemed for its wholeſome waters. St. Vincent's rocks are likewiſe in this pariſh: they are remarkable for plenty of ſhining ſtones, which are not much inferior in luſtre to true diamonds, and generally

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go by the name of Briſtol Stones: theſe rocks are of great height, and are perpendicularly ſteep on the bank of the Avon. There are the like rocks, for height and ſteepneſs, on the other ſide of the river; which makes it admired how the river ſhould penetrate through ſuch vaſt rocks.

On the top of St. Vincent's rock ſtood a chapel dedicated to that ſaint, who was a native of Spain, and ſuffered martyrdom at Valencia, in the year 305; and near Redland ſtood another chapel, dedicated to St. Lambert; but both have been long ſince demoliſhed. St. Lambert was biſhop of Maeſtrickt: he reproved Pepin, king of France, for divorcing himſelf from his wife Plectruda, and marrying Alpaſda, who out of revenge procured her brother Dodo, with armed men, to murther St. Lambert at the city of Leig, where his body lies.

There are ninety houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 14
Burials - - 12

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	063	09	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	152	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	035	18	00

Before the port of Briſtol was ſettled in Frome river, there ſeems to have been a diſpute whether a place called Say-Mills was not as convenient a port as the other; ſeveral men of war and other large ſhips having been built in that place. This occaſioned the extravagant fabulous ſtory concerning St. Vincent the Spaniſh biſhop, and Goram a private hermit. The ſtory makes theſe to have been mighty giants, and that they contended which way the rivers Avon and Frome ſhould vent themſelves into the Severn: if the port of Say-Mills had been judged more convenient, then Goram had prevailed; becauſe his hermitage was in Weſtbury, on the ſide of the brook Trim, which runs down to Say-Mills: but the port of Frome being thought more advantageous, therefore the miracle relates that St. Vincent did cleave St. Vincent's Rocks aſunder, and ſo gave paſſage to the rivers, becauſe thoſe rocks derive their name from a chapel dedicated to St. Vincent.

COATS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Cirenceſter, ſix miles north-weſt from Tetbury, and fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being ſeated among the Cots in Cotſwold, and is bounded on the ſouth by Wiltſhire.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſeiſed of the manors of Coats and Trewſbury, with court-leet, 15 Ed. I.

This manor did belong to the Vernons. Richard Vernon ſold it to ſir William Nottingham, who was ſeiſed of the manors of Cotes and Trewſbury 1 Ric. III.

From the Nottinghams it came to the Pools, by the marriage of the heireſs of Nottingham. Henry Pool was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton is the preſent lord. There was anciently a large manor-houſe near the church; there is now only a ſmall part left ſtanding.

William Golding, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Coats, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to William Panton, and Joan his wife, daughter of William Golding, 23 Hen. VI. William Lewelline, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Coats to William Nottingham 7 Ed. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 100l. a year. Sir Robert Atkyns is patron; Mr. Carteret is the preſent incumbent.

The tithes of the demean lands did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were ſo adjudged in the year 1463; again adjudged between the abbot and Richard Peachy, then parſon, in the year 1486, Richard Vernon being then lord of the manor.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Thomas Williams,	- - - - - -
1574	Robert Armond,	Sir Giles Pool,
1577	John Knight,	Sir Giles Pool,
1600	Thomas Maſter,	Sir Henry Pool,
- - -	William Maller,	- - - - - -
1651	Will. Mun Stephens,	- - - - -
1678	Elias Carteret,	Sir Robert Atkyns.

Thomas Maſter, of the family of the Maſters of Cirenceſter, was rector of this church: he was a great ſcholar, and publiſhed many learned works. He aſſiſted the lord Herbert of Chertbury in compoſing his hiſtory of king Henry the Eighth. He died 1643, and lies buried in New-College chapel, Oxford.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - - -	09	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	18	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

Three acres of incloſed land, and eighty-two acres in the common fields, and eighty ſheep-paſtures, belong to the glebe.

The church is large, and hath an handſome tower, and a ſmall chapel or burying-place on the north ſide, ſuppoſed to be built by the Nottinghams.

Under a void nich, in the weſt ſide of the tower, is engraven in ancient characters, in Latin, "Pray for "the ſouls of John Wiat, formerly rector of Coats, and "of Richard his brother, rector of Bodington, and for "the ſouls of their parents." This John Wiat new-built the chancel, as appears by the firſt letters of his name, engraven on the ſtones, with an inſcription in Latin over the window, That the chancel was built by him.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. The head of the famous river Iſis ariſes in this pariſh.

Part of the hamlet of Torleton belongs to this pariſh; it conſiſts of nine families, and lies about half a mile from the church.

Trewſbury is a farm in this pariſh, where is an ancient camp double-ditched: the place is called Trewſbury Caſtle. "Alward held Turſberie, in Cireceſtre hun-"dred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "Gilbert the ſon of Turold held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror, and Oſward held it under "him. There was one plow's tillage in demean. It "paid a yearly rent of 10s. in king Edward's reign; "it paid 15s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Hullacide is another ancient farm in this pariſh, mentioned in Domeſday Book. "Edmar held Hum-"lafaced, in Cireceſtre hundred, in the reign of king "Edward; the biſhop of Bayeux held it in the begin-"ning of the reign of king William. It was taxed at "three hides and an half. There were four plow-"tillages, whereof one was in demean. It formerly "paid a yearly rent of 4l. it paid only 50s. yearly in "king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbeſs of Romſey (of St. Benedict's order, founded by king Edgar in the year 907.) had the advowſon of a chapel, and was poſſeſſed of lands in this place, 36 Hen. VI.

There are twenty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	048	13	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	052	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	004	19	00

COLESBORN.

THIS pariſh is in the hundred of Rapſgate, five miles diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, five miles ſouth-weſt from Norleach, and nine miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"The

"The church of St. Mary de Wirecester held Coles-
"born, in Respigate hundred, in the reign of king
"William the Conqueror; and Walter the brother of
"Roger held it under the church. It was taxed at
"eight hides: there were six plow-tillages, whereof one
"was in demean; there were three acres of meadow,
"and two water-mills. It formerly paid a yearly rent
"of 8l. it paid 4l. a year in king William's reign.

"Anschitill held two hides in Colesborne and Wille-
"cot in the reign of king William. These hides
"depended on the mannor of Condicote in Whiteles
"hundred.

"Elwin held one hide and an half in Colesborne, in
"Respigete hundred, in the reign of king Edward;
"Ansfrid held it in king William's reign, and a knight
"held it under him. There was one plow's tillage and
"an half, whereof the half-plow's tillage was in de-
"mean." Domesday Book.

This manor did belong to the priory of Lanthony, which purchased a charter of free-warren therein 21 Ed. I. John earl of Kent was seised of the manor of Colesborn 26 Ed. III. Thomas Atwater and Joan his wife did levy a fine of the moiety of the manor of Colesborn, to the use of themselves in tail special, 8 Hen. IV. Elizabeth, widow of John earl of Kent, was seised of the manor of Colesborn 12 Hen. IV.

The manor of Colesborn, which had belonged to the priory of Lanthony, was granted to Thomas Reeve and others 6 Eliz.

William Higgs, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whose family it continued for several generations.

Mr. Philip Sheppard, second son of Philip Sheppard of Hampton, esq. is the present lord: he hath a good seat near the church, and a good estate. There is an ancient farm-house, with a chapel adjoining to it, called the Priory, belonging to Mr. Sheppard.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a rectory worth 30l. a year. Mr. Sheppard is patron; Mr. Wilks is the present incumbent.

The advowson of the rectory of Colesborn, which lately belonged to the earl of Arundel, was granted to George and John Huntly 6 Eliz. A portion of tithes and divers sheep-pastures did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to John Arnold 33 Hen. VIII. The rector hath only one third part of the tithes. The prior of Lanthony hath formerly presented to this rectory.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Hump. Horton,	- - - - - - -
1578 Richard Griffeth,	Tobias Samford,
1612 Matthew Rose,	Thomas Higgs, esq.
- - - Tho. Freeman,	- - - - - - -
1665 Ambrose Rogers,	Bishop of Glocester,
- - - - - - Wilks,	- - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - -	05	06	03½
Tenths - - - - - -	00	10	08¾
Procurations - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecostals - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is small, in form of a cross, with an handsome low tower at the west end, with battlements. The north aile belongs to the lord of the manor, the other aile to the parish. Eight acres are given to the church, called Bell-Rope Land, being applied to that use.

The parish is six miles in compass; it consists most of arable, some pasture and woods. The river Churn ariseth at the Seven Wells, and runs through this parish to Cirencester. Another small river, called Lyde, ariseth in Withington parish, and runs by the side of this parish 'till it joins the other.

There are thirty houses in this parish, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof six are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	039	19	02
	1694	To the land-tax -	038	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	013	03	00

In the north field are divers ancient camps.

COLN ST. ALWIN'S.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, six miles distant north-east from Cirencester, three miles west from Letchlade, and eighteen miles east from Glocester. It is so called from the river Coln, which parts this parish from Quenington, and from Alwyn bishop of Worcester, who was consecrated in the year 844, and canonised the age after.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloster held the man-
"nor of Culne of king William the Conqueror: it
"was taxed at four hides; there were fifteen plow-til-
"lages, whereof three were in demean; there were two
"water-mills belonging to it: it paid a yearly rent of
"6l. in the reign of king Edward the Confessor; it paid
"8l. yearly in the reign of king William." Domesday Book.

Sylvester bishop of Worcester, 1217, gave the impropriation of this church to the abbey of Glocester, for increase of hospitality, Henry Bloud being then abbot. Athelred, sub-governor of Glocestershire, gave sixty dwelling-houses in this parish to the same use. The abbey of Glocester reserved for rent one hundred sheep, or 9l. 3s. 4d. a year, at the election of their steward.

The abbey of Glocester was seised of the manor of Coln St. Alwyn's 17 Ed. III. It continued in the possession of that abbey until the Dissolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Glocester 33 Hen. VIII.

Mr. Bellers, who married one of the daughters and heiresses of Giles Fettiplace, esq. is the present joint lord of the manor, with the other sisters, which is held by lease from the dean and chapter of Glocester. His house standeth near the church, and he has a good estate in the parish.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford; it is a vicaridge worth 36l. a year. The presentation is in the three daughters and coheiresses of Giles Fettiplace, esq. by virtue of a lease from the dean and chapter of Glocester. Mr. Hunt is the present incumbent.

The impropriation does now belong to the dean and chapter of Glocester. Mr. Bellers, who married one of the coheiresses of Giles Fetiplace, esq. together with the other two sisters, have a lease of it. The reserved rent of the church is 40l. the full value is above 120l. yearly.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Henry Hand,	- - - - - - -
1575 William Band,	George Fetiplace,
1577 Tho. Symonds,	George Fetiplace,
1591 Edward White,	Queen Elizabeth,
1618 Tho. Hounsell,	John White,
1673 Richard Hunt,	Giles Fetiplace,
1703 George Hunt,	John Bellers.

The glebe consists only of an acre, and there is 20l. yearly paid by the impropriator.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	19	05
Tenths - - - - - - - -	00	17	11½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecostals - - - - - - - -	00	00	10

The church is of a sufficient largeness, with a tower on the south side, on which are several coats of arms: those of the abbey of Glocester, and of the prince of Wales, are among the rest. The church is dedicated

to St. John Baptiſt. There is a long gallery in the church, built by Henry Powle, eſq. and by his brother William Powle, in the year 1646.

In the church there is a monument with the effigies of George Fetiplace, eſq. and his wife and ſix children kneeling: there is no inſcription.

Catland's houſe was given by the abbey of Gloceſter, for the uſe of a church-houſe, 11 Hen. VIII.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable; it has a ſtone bridge over the river Coln, which is repaired part by this pariſh and part by Quenington: it has a court-leet.

There was another manor in this pariſh, which conſiſted of divers lands in Coln St. Alwyn's, and of the hamlet of William-Strop, which is an hamlet in this pariſh half a mile from the church.

This manor was long in the ancient family of de Handelo's. John de Handelo levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of himſelf for life; the remainder to Richard his ſon and Iſabel his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, in tail; the remainder to Nicholas and Thomas, brothers to Richard, in tail ſpecial; the remainder to the right heirs of John, 4 Ed. III. John died ſeiſed thereof 20 Ed. III. whereby the manor deſcended to Richard his ſon; and after his death it came to Iſabel the widow of Richard, by virtue of the former ſettlement, who died ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. III. upon whoſe death the manor deſcended to Edmond de Handelo grandſon of Richard: he died in his minority, without iſſue, 49 Ed. III. and left this manor, and a great eſtate, to his two ſiſters and coheireſſes. Margery the eldeſt ſiſter was firſt married to Gilbert Chateline, and afterwards to John de Appleby, who in her right was owner of this manor.

This manor did afterwards belong to Henry Powle, eſq. ſpeaker of the houſe of commons and maſter of the rolls, and privy counſellor to king Charles the Second and William the Third. He left an only daughter and heireſs married to Henry Ireton, eſq. who is the preſent lord of the manor of William-Strop. He hath a very handſome houſe, and large beautiful gardens, and a great eſtate in this and other places. Sir Walter Dennis and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in William-Strop 15 Hen. VII.

There are fifty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 7
Burials - - 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	065	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	072	11	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	018	13	00

It pays one ſhilling in the pound to the poor.

COLN-DEANS.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Derhirſt hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Norleach, five miles north from Cirenceſter, and fifteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the river Coln, and becauſe it did formerly belong to the abbey of St. Dennis near Paris.

"The church of St. Dennis near Paris held five "hides in Coln and Caldecot, in Derhirſt hundred, in "the reign of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor was afterwards appropriated to the peculiar uſe of the priory of Deerhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis. The prior of Deerhurſt was poſſeſſed of the advowſon of the church of Culn 56 Hen. III.

That priory was afterwards diſſolved with the reſt of the alien priories, and this manor was then granted to the abbey of Tewſkbury 7 Ed. IV. and after the diſſolution of that abbey, the manor of Coln-Deans and lands in Caldicot were granted to William Sharington 34 Hen. VIII.

Livery of the manor of Coln-Deans, with the advowſon of the church, and of the manor of Calcot alias Caldecot, were granted to Robert Weſtwood 1 Eliz.

Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 40l. a year. Mr. Hughs is patron; Mr. . . is the preſent incumbent.

The prior and convent of Derhirſt have preſented to this church.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Tho. Berrington,	- - - - - - -
1596	Robert Hyet,	- - - Smith,
1675	John Hughs,	{ John Rogers, / John Lord.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	10	19	04½
Tenths - - - - - - - -	00	19	11½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is ſmall, with a tower in the middle. There is an inſcription on black marble in the church, in memory of John Bridges. He died 1679.

The church-houſe and a barn, and three acres and three quarters of arable land, in each common field, and eight ſheep-paſtures worth 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly, are given towards the repair of the church; alſo one dwelling-houſe called the Maple, with one acre in each field, and two ſheep-paſtures worth 13s. 4d. a year, are given to the ſame uſe.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Coln runs through this place down to Fairford.

Calcot is a tithing in this pariſh, containing ſix families. Humphry Bohun was ſeiſed of the manor of Caldecot 3 Ed. I. Gilbert Gamage and Lettice his wife were ſeiſed of the manor of Caldecot 6 Ric. II. Roger the ſon and heir of Gilbert Gamage was ſeiſed thereof 6 Ric. II.

There are ſixteen houſes in the pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	040	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	030	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	007	04	00

COLN-ROGERS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, three miles diſtant ſouth from Norleach, four miles north-weſt from Fairford, and fifteen miles weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the river Coln, and from Roger of Gloceſter, who was anciently poſſeſſor hereof.

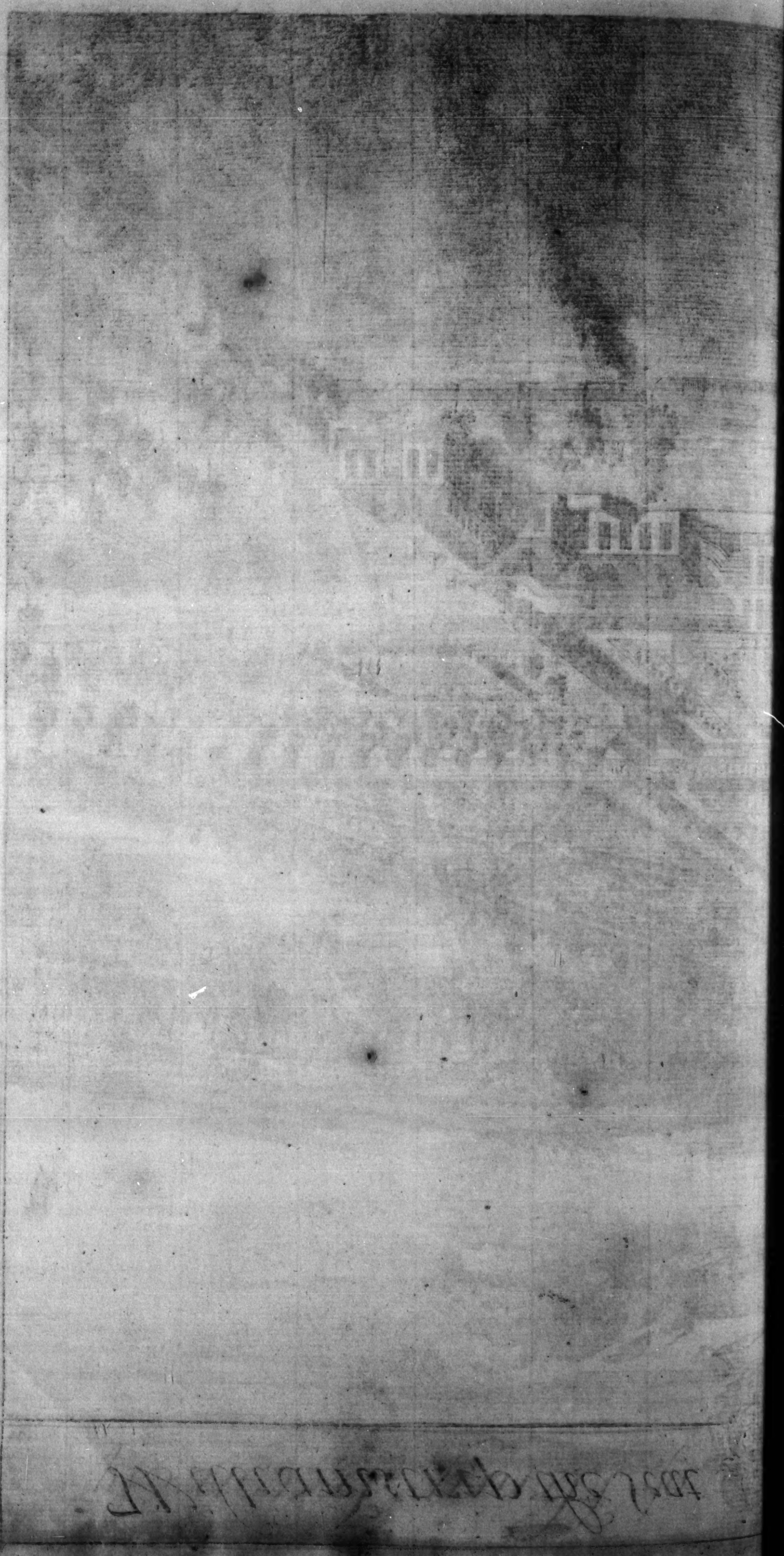
Roger of Gloceſter, knight, being dangerouſly wounded at Walliſon, gave the manor of Coln-Rogers, alias Coln on the Hills, to the monks of Gloceſter, in the year 1105, to pray for his ſoul.

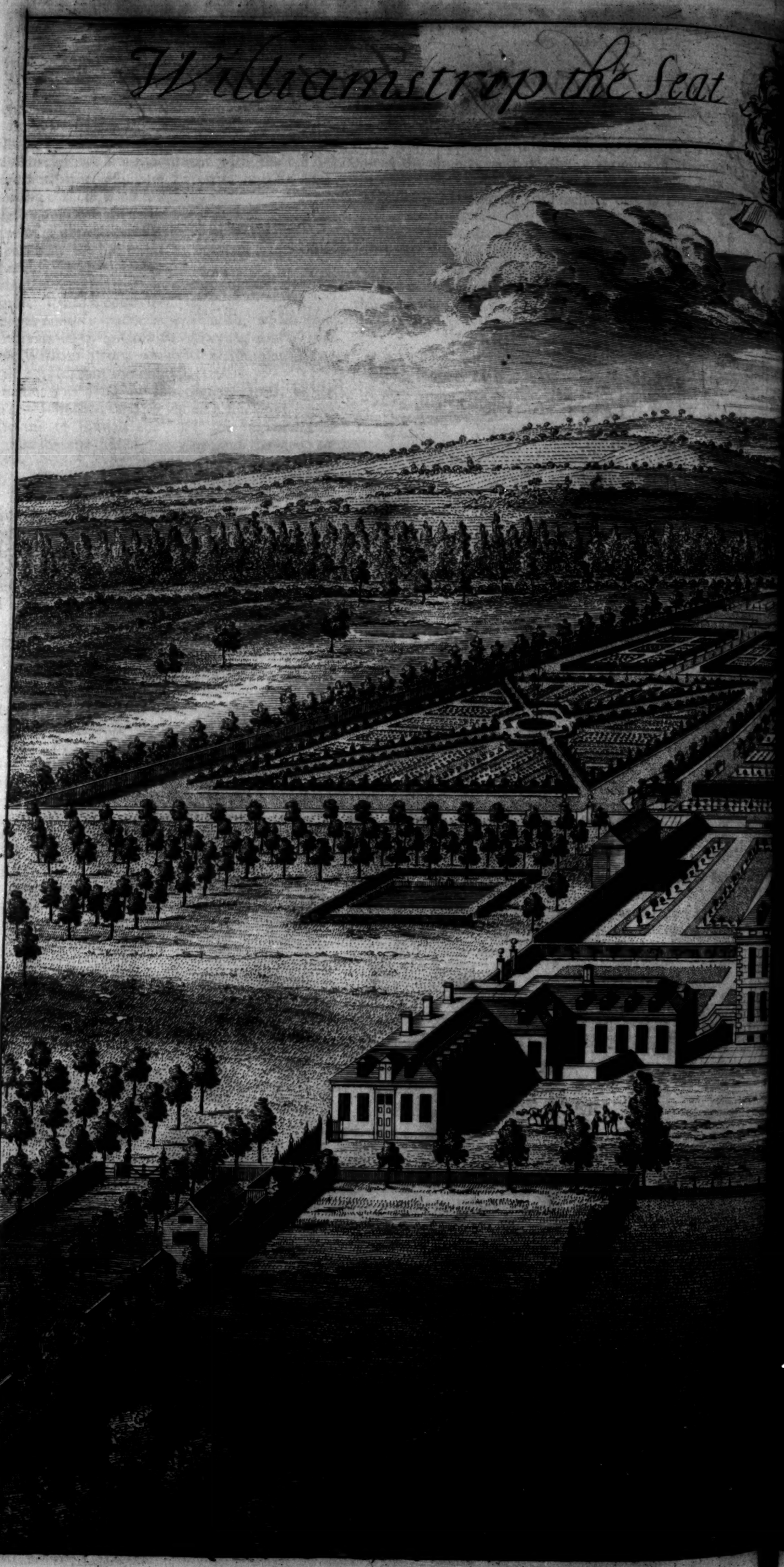
The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Coln-Rogers 17 Ed. III. and it continued in the abbey until the Diſſolution, and was then granted to the dean and chapter 33 Hen. VIII. who are the preſent lords of it.

Robert Liggon, eſq. was tenant of this manor 1608; is the preſent tenant.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Gloceſter are patrons; Mr. Ratcliff is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.




Williamstrop the Seat

of Henry Treton Esqr

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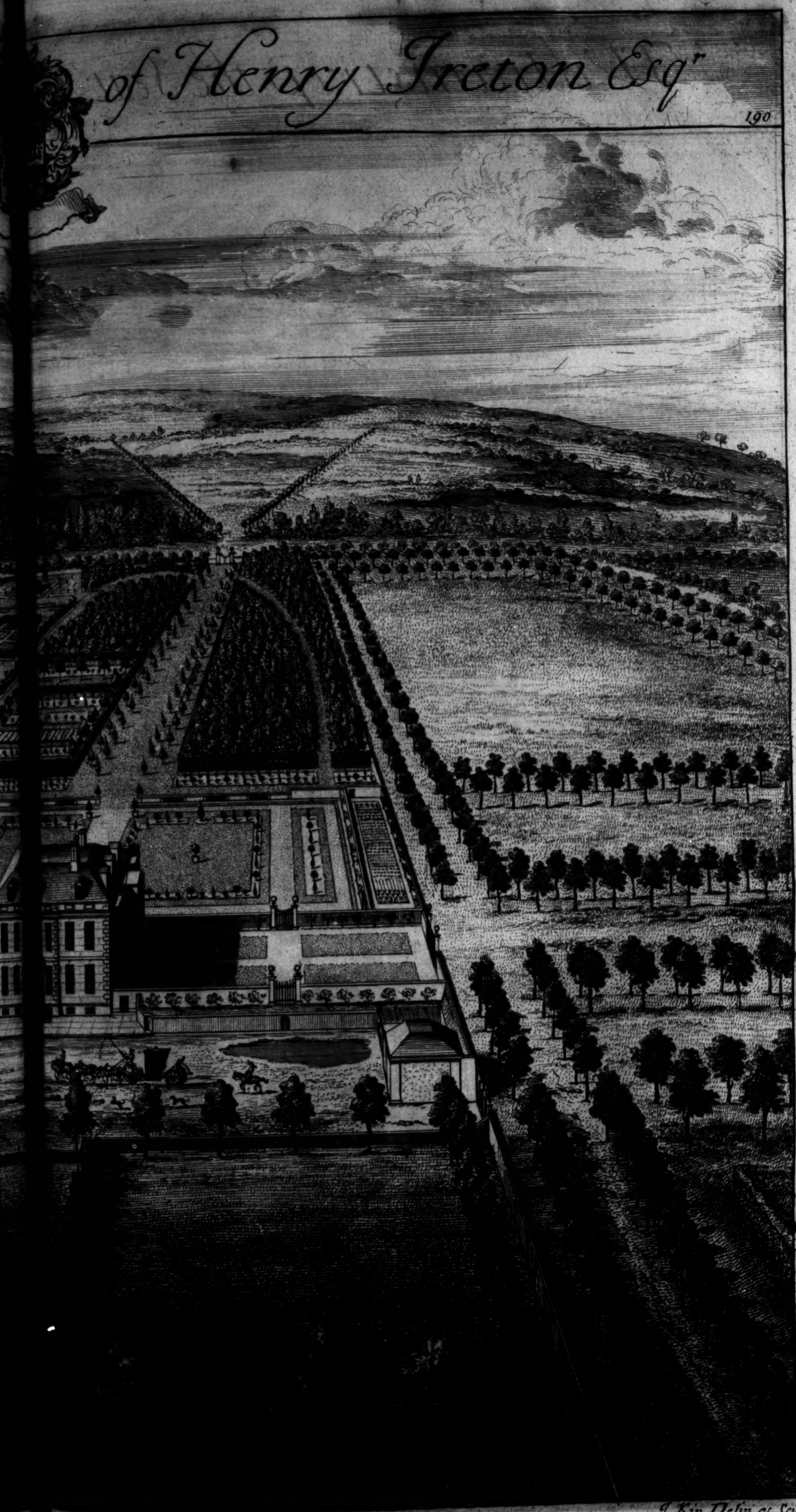
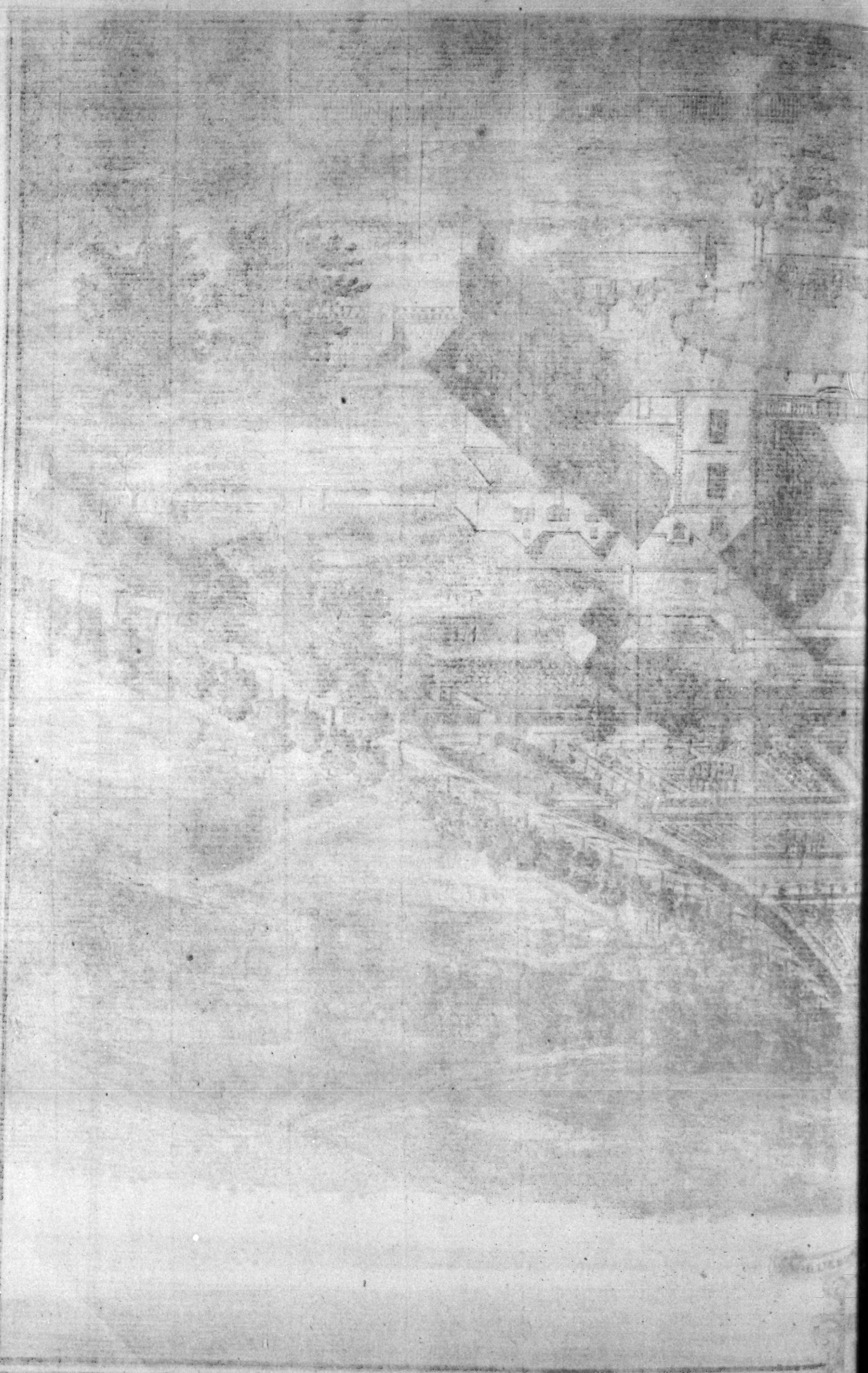
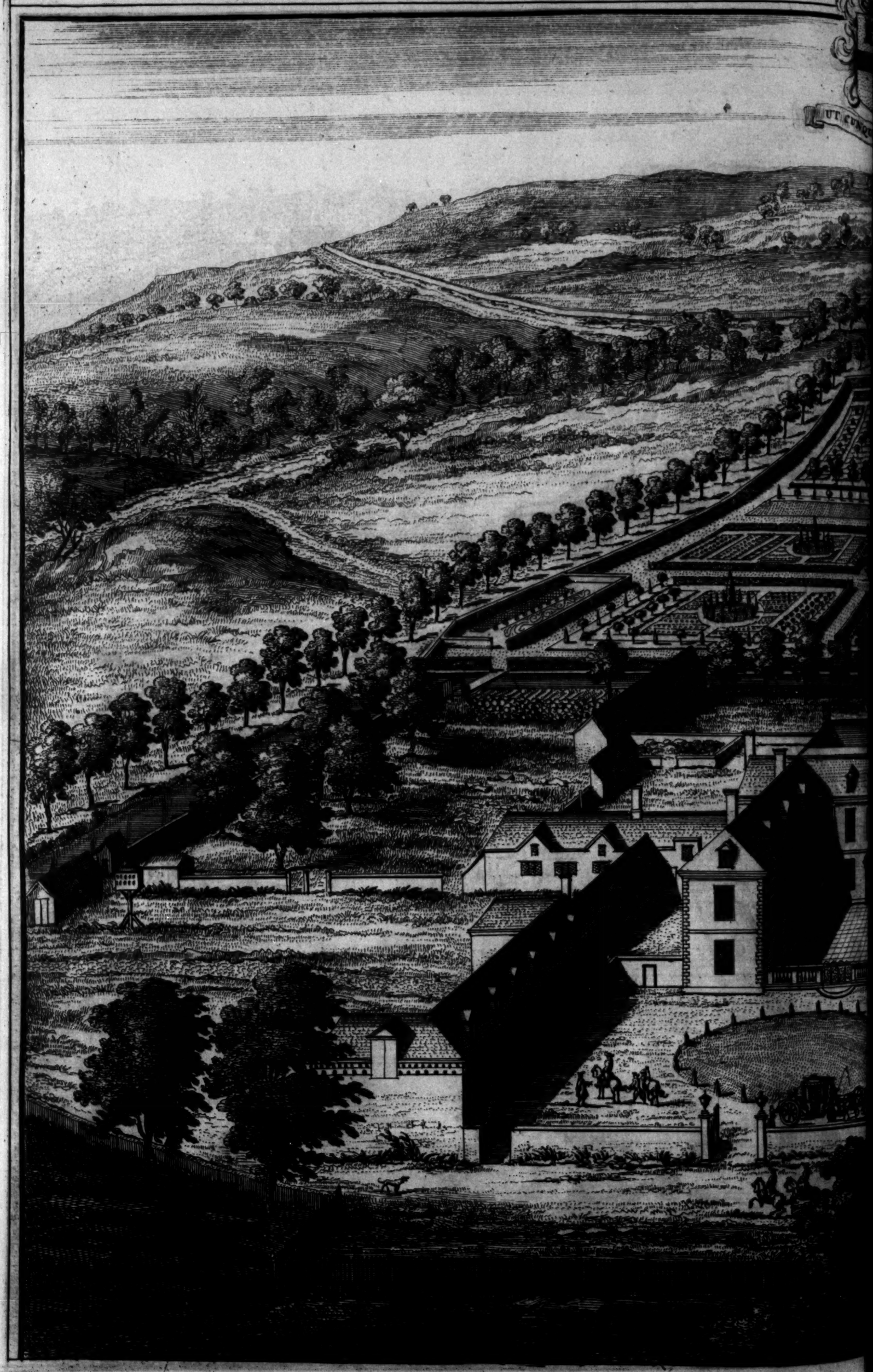


J. Kip Delin et Scul.

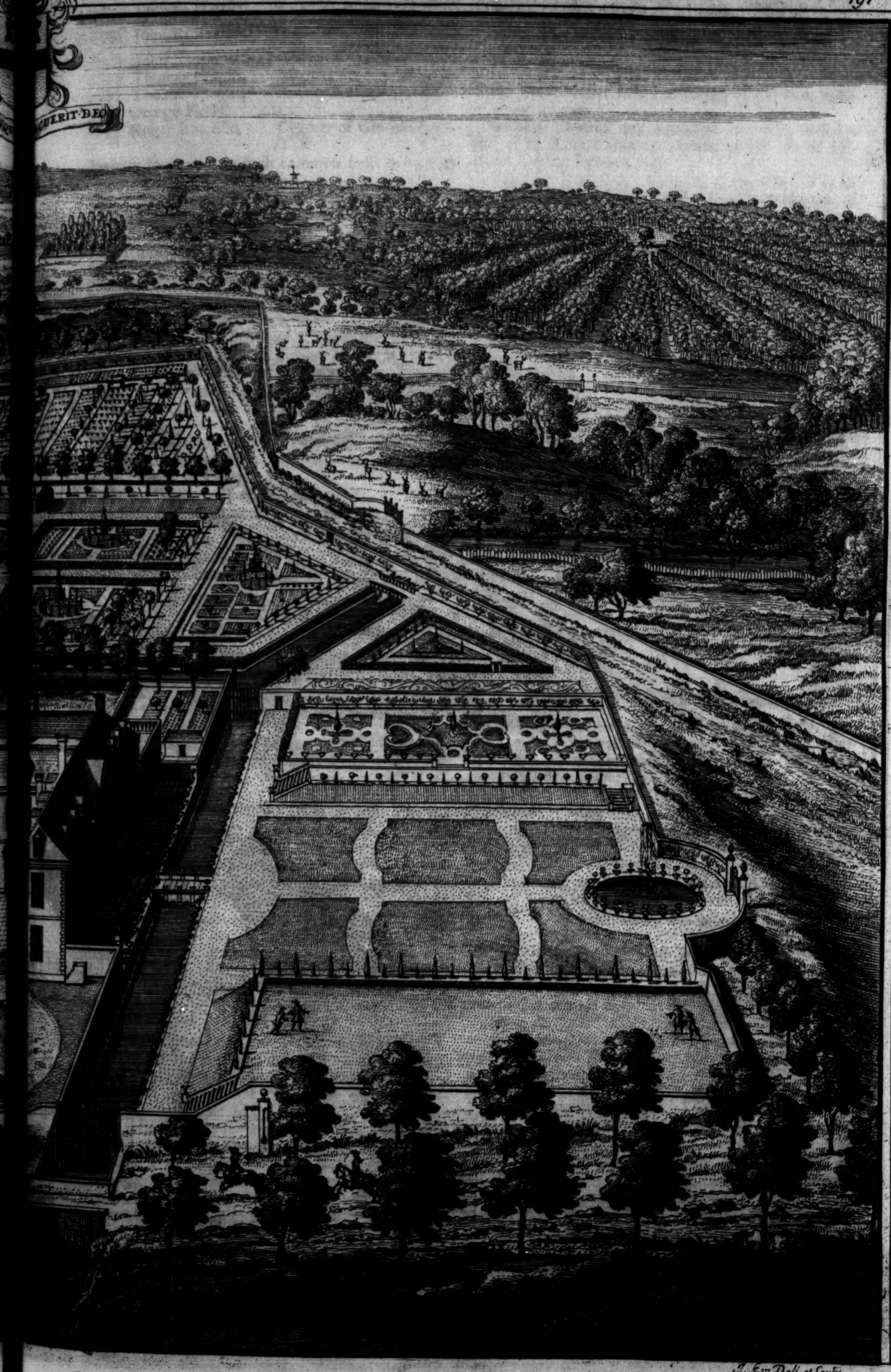
BRITISH MUSEUM



Little Compton the Seat



# of S.r Richard Howe Bar.t



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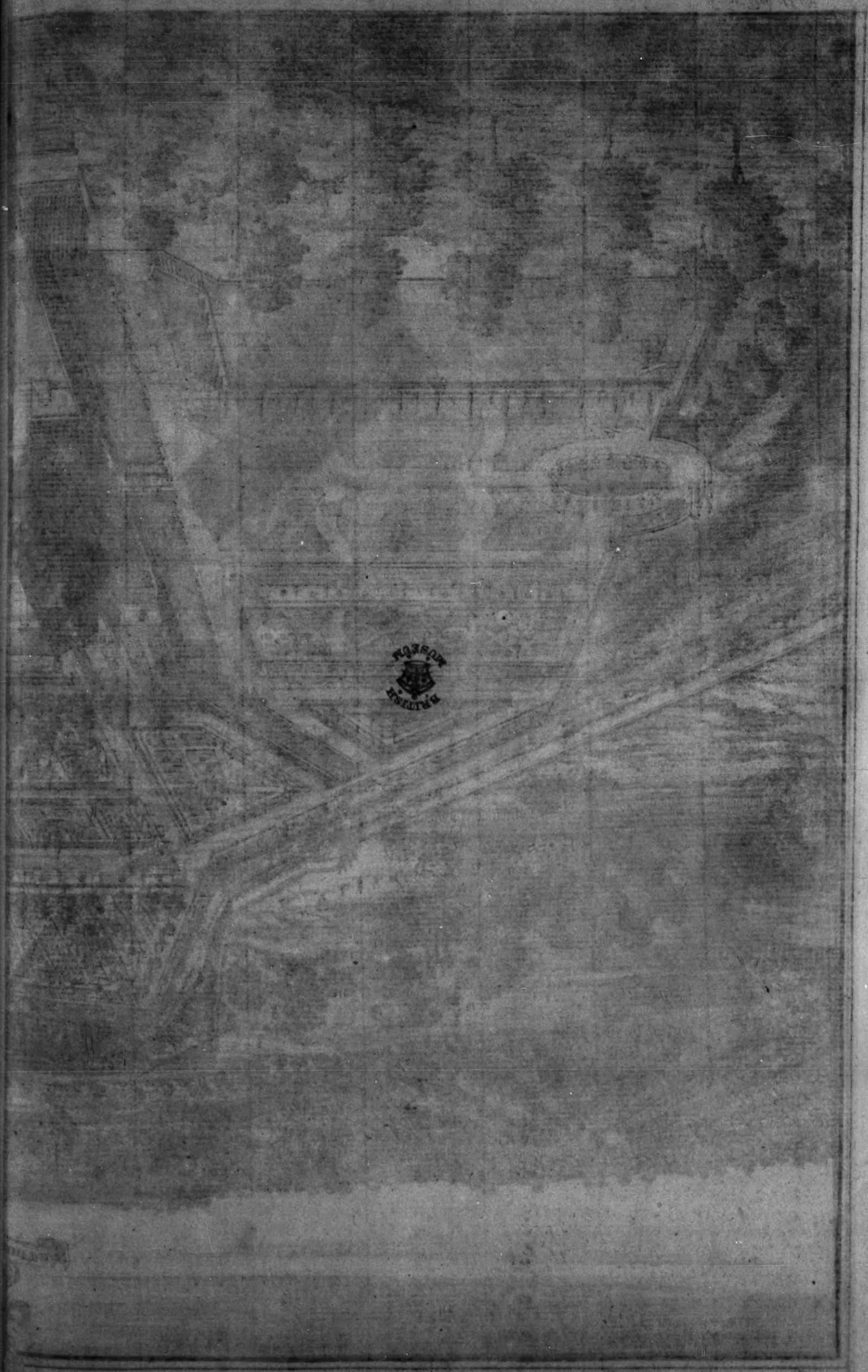


	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570	Nathaniel Harford,	Roger Liggon, esq.
1582	John Smith,	Chapter of Glocester,
---	Thomas Tayler,	- - - - - - - -
1587	John Babington,	George Liggon, Henry Liggon,
---	John Smith,	- - - - - - - -
1613	Thomas Hughs,	Michael Strange, &c.
1621	Thomas Hughs,	Robert Oldsworth, esq.
---	George Darly,	- - - - - - - -
1694	Roger Ratcliffe,	Chapter of Glocester.

Twenty-four acres in each common field belong to the glebe.

The demeans of the lord of the manor pay only the twentieth part in lieu of tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - -	07	00	05
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	14	00½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecostals - - - - - - -	00	00	00

The church is small, with a tower at the west end: in the east window there is the picture of an abbot praying to the Virgin Mary. There are two acres in each common field, called the Church-Land, given to find bell-ropes.

The parish is four miles in compass; it consists of arable land: the river Coln runs through it down to Fairford.

There are eighteen houses in this parish, and about seventy inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2 / Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	039	01	02
	1694	To the land-tax -	020	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	009	01	08

COMPTON-ABDALE.

THIS parish lies in Bradley hundred, seven miles distant south-east from Cheltenham, three miles west from Norleach, and eleven miles east from Glocester. It joins to Cassey-Compton, which is in Withington.

"Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, held Cuntune, "in Bradelege hundred, in the reign of king Edward "the Confessor. It was taxed at nine hides; there "were thirteen plow-tillages, whereof two were in de- "mean; there were five acres of meadow, and a wa- "ter-mill. Thomas, archbishop of York, held it in "the reign of king William the Conqueror. Roger "de Lurei held a mannor consisting of three hides, "which was part of the mannor of Cuntune; but the "archbishop laid claim to it. It paid a yearly rent of "9l. in the reign of king Edward; it paid 7l. yearly "in king William's reign." Domesday Book.

The archbishop of York was seised of the manor of Compton-Abdale 14 Ed. III.

Thomas Lane held the capital messuage of Compton-Abdale, under the archbishop of York, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. He died seised thereof 37 Hen. VIII. and left Thomas his son eighteen years old. In the reign of king Edward the Sixth, this manor was taken from the archbishoprick of York, and granted to sir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI.

The manor was afterwards purchased by sir Richard Grubham, of Wishford in Wiltshire, who was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and left a very great estate, in this county, and in Wiltshire, to his nephew sir John How, who married Bridget daughter of Thomas Rich, of North Cerney, esq. He was created baronet in September, 12 Car. II. and lies buried under an handsome monument in the church of Withington.

Sir Richard How, son of sir John, succeeded him. He married the daughter and heiress of sir John St. John, of Lidiard in Wiltshire, and was succeeded by sir Richard How his son and heir, who married Mary sister of the lord viscount Weymouth, and is the present lord of this manor. He hath a large new-built house, with delightful gardens, and a pleasant river running through them, with an agreeable prospect on large woods, and on a park of great extent. He hath a very great estate both in this county and in Wiltshire, where he has served as knight of the shire in divers parliaments.

William Docket, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Compton-Abdale, to the use of Edmond Tame, 19 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Cirencester; it is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Bristol, worth 6l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Brice is the present incumbent. The impropriation is worth 60l. a year, and is in lease to Mr. Brawn.

The rectory of Compton-Abdale, and the advowson of the vicaridge, did belong to the priory of St. Oswald's in Glocester; and after the dissolution of religious foundations it was granted to the church of Bristol 34 Hen. VIII.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecostals - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is small.

The parish is six miles in compass; it consists of arable and woods: the river Coln runs through it.

There are thirty houses in this parish, and about one hundred and thirty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births 4 / Burials 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	053	15	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	048	00	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	003	00	00

COMPTON-GREENFIELD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Henbury, five miles distant north-west from Bristol, five miles south-west from Thornbury, and twenty-five miles south-west from Glocester.

"Gislebert the son of Turold held three hides and "an half in Contone, in Barnintrew hundred, as part "of the mannor of Hewesberie, now Westbury, in the "reign of king William the Conqueror." Domesday Book.

This manor was granted to Ralph Bloet 18 Joh. He was son of Ralph Bloet, by whose wife king Henry the Second had a son named Morgan.

It afterwards came into the family of the Berkeleys. Maurice Berkeley, son of sir Maurice, and Joan the wife of Maurice, levied a fine of this manor, to the use of themselves, in fee-tail, 28 Ed. III. Two years after, they levied another fine to the use of themselves, in tail, the remainder to Thomas brother of Maurice, and Catherine his wife, in tail, 30 Ed. III. Catherine, the wife of Thomas Berkeley, survived him, and died seised of the manor of Compton-Greenvill, and of two parts of the advowson of the chapel, 9 Ric. II.

Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, held the manor of Compton-Greenville 2 Hen. IV. Sir Thomas Brook was seised thereof 5 Hen. V.

Sir John Berkeley was seised of the manor of Compton-Greenvill with the advowson of the chapel 6 Hen. VI. Thomas Chedre was seised of Compton-Greenfeld 21 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverston, was seised of this manor 38 and 39 Hen. VI. and 14 Ed. IV.

Sir William Berkeley was seised thereof in the beginning of the reign of King Richard the Third; but taking up arms, with the duke of Buckingham, against that king, he was forced to fly beyond sea, into Little Bretagn.

Bretagn. He was attainted, and his lands ſeiſed, and this manor of Compton was thereupon granted to ſir Richard Burg 1 Ric. III.

The Berkeleys were ſoon reſtored to their eſtate. Sir William Berkeley of Beverſton died ſeiſed of Compton-Greenfield 5 Ed. VI. and livery thereof was granted to ſir John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, 6 Ed. VI. who was ſucceeded by John Berkeley his ſon, who had livery thereof 20 Eliz. He ſoon ſold it to Thomas Mallet, eſq. who did not long enjoy it, for he died 22 Eliz. and left John his ſon twelve years old.

Patrick Young was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Thomas Canne of Stoke-Biſhop is the preſent lord.

John Newton, and Joan his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Compton-Greenfield, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 8 Hen. V. John Newton, ſon and heir of John, ſold theſe lands to William More, and levied a fine thereof 28 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Sir Thomas Canne is patron; Mr. Stone is the preſent incumbent. The church is ſmall, and hath a low tower at the weſt end.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of good paſture.

There are about five houſes in this pariſh, and about twenty inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 4 / Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	169	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	196	02	06
	1694	To the poll-tax -	018	17	00

COMPTON LITTLE.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Deerhirſt hundred, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from Stow, ſix miles ſouth-eaſt from Campden, and twenty-two miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is derived from *Comb*, which is Saxon for a Valley.

"The church of St. Dennis held Contone in Derherſt "hundred in the reign of king William the Conqueror; "it was taxed at twelve hides." Domeſday Book.

This manor afterwards belonged to the priory of Deerhurſt, which was a cell to the forementioned abbey of St. Dennis; and after the ſuppreſſion of alien priories it was made a denizen priory by king Henry the Sixth; but king Edward the Fourth being minded to oppoſe the acts of his predeceſſor, ſuppreſſed this denizen priory, and granted this and the reſt of their lands to the abbey of Tewkſbury; and after the diſſolution of that abbey the manor of Compton Little was granted to ſir Thomas Pope 38 Hen. VIII.

John Todmere died ſeiſed thereof 20 Eliz. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs married to ſir Robert Cotton, who, in her right, had thereupon livery of this manor granted to him, and was ſeiſed thereof in the year 1608.

Sir William Juxon is the preſent lord of the manor. He hath a very handſome houſe and gardens, and a large eſtate in this and other places. He was created baronet Dec. 22, 12 Car. II. He was high-ſheriff of this county in the year 1676, and is nephew and heir to Dr. Juxon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who purchaſed this manor, and was bred up at St. John's college in Oxford, to which he was a great benefactor. He was made biſhop of Hereford, and afterwards of London, then lord treaſurer by king Charles the Firſt, 1635, and by him choſen to attend him at his murther. He retreated to his ſeat at this place during the long uſurpation. His excellent moderation gained him eſteem from all perſons. He was made archbiſhop of Canterbury, by king Charles the Second, ſoon after the Reſtoration. He died 1663.

John Muſgroſe was ſeiſed of lands in Little Contone 3 Ed. I. Robert Ferrers of Chartley was ſeiſed of lands in Compton 1 Hen. V. Sir Edward Ferrers de Chartley held four marks rent in Little Compton 14 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is an impropriation belonging to Chriſt-Church college in Oxford. It is in leaſe to Mr. Compton and Mr. Langton, and is worth 80l. yearly. It pays yearly to the curate 20l. whereof 12l. was a late augmentation. Mr. Hayward is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation of Little Compton, and advowſon of the vicaridge, both which did likewiſe belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 Hen. VIII.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1630 John Maunder,	King James,
- - - Will. Hayward,	Chriſt-Church college, Oxon.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - - -			
Tenths - - - - - - - - - - -			
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	07	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church hath a tower on the ſouth ſide. Archbiſhop Juxon, who dwelt in this place, gave 100l. to the poor.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. It borders on Oxfordſhire and Warwickſhire; and part of the pariſh reaches to the four ſhire-ſtones, where four counties meet.

There are thirty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	066	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	058	09	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	025	12	00

CONDICUT.

THIS pariſh lies part in the hundred of Kiftsgate, and part in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant north-weſt from Stow, five miles eaſt from Winchcomb, and eighteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloſter held Condicote, "as a dependent mannor on Otintune now Odington, "in Salmaneſberie hundred, until king William the "Conqueror came into England; then Eldred arch-"biſhop of York held it, and Thomas archbiſhop of "York held it after him.

"The church of St. Mary de Wireceſtre held Con-"dicote, in Witelai hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror, and Oſborn held it under "the biſhop. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. it was taxed "at four hides and three yard-lands; there were three "plow-tillages, whereof the prieſt had one, and was "taxed at half an hide.

"Durand of Gloſter, who was ſheriff, held Condi-"cote in Witelai hundred, in the reign of king William "the Conqueror, and Oſborn held it under him. It "was taxed at one hide and an half. It formerly paid "a yearly rent of 20s. and paid the ſame in king Wil-"liam's reign.

"Brictric held Conicote, in Witelai hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; William Froiſſelew held "it in the reign of king William. It was taxed at half "an hide; there was one plow-tillage. It paid a "yearly rent of 20s. in king Edward's reign; it paid "only 3s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, held Condecote 3 Ed. I. The maſter of the Knights Templers was ſeiſed of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, in their lands in Condicote, by grant from king Henry

Henry the Third; and their claim was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. The Knights Templers were ſeiſed of lands in Condicot 2 Ed. III.

William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, held the manor of Cundicot 28 Ed. III. Edward de Stonore was ſeiſed thereof 5 Ric. II. Gilbert de Stonore, ſon of Robert de Stonore, held the manor of Condicote 3 Hen. V.

The ſeveral perſons mentioned to have been ſeiſed of this manor, muſt be ſuppoſed to have held it under the archbiſhop of York, for it continued in that archbiſhoprick until the reign of king Edward the Sixth, when it was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI.

Mr. Machin was lord of this manor in the year 1608; Mr. Cox is the preſent lord.

A meſſuage in Condicot, called Nunheys, did belong to the nunnery at Coke-hill in Worceſterſhire; which nunnery was founded by Iſabel counteſs of Warwick in the year 1260, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 34l. 15s. 11d. This meſſuage, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, was granted to Nicholas Forteſcue and Catherine Forteſcue 34 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Pain is patron; Mr. Hill is the preſent incumbent. It was heretofore within the peculiar of Blockley.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1573 Walter Kent,	- - - - - -
1573 Walter Kent,	Anne Crofts,
1663 Lewis Jones,	Henry Beard,
1675 Edward Hales,	Edward Dingley, eſq.
1676 Robert Hill,	Henry Beard.

Ninety-eight acres of arable land, and five acres of paſture, belong to the glebe.

The tithes of this pariſh did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and, after the diſſolution of that abbey, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

There are no lands tithe-free.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	00	10½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	14	01¼
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	03½

The church hath no aile nor ſteeple.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable.

Hinſwick is an eſtate of a conſiderable yearly value, belonging to ſir Ralph Dutton: part of it lies in this pariſh, the other part lies in the pariſh of Breedon in Worceſterſhire.

There are eighteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 1

In Slaughter Hundred.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	012	18	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	006	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	002	15	00

In Kiftsgate Hundred.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	026	02	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	020	02	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	002	12	00

CORSE.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred, five miles diſtant eaſt from Newent, four miles ſouth-weſt from Tewkſbury, and five miles north-weſt from Gloceſter. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, held Cors foreſt and Cors court 47 Hen. III. Joan, the widow of Gilbert de Clare late earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, held Cors chaſe 35 Ed. I.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, died ſeiſed of Cors chaſe and Cors court 8 Ed. II. and left three ſiſters coheireſſes, whereof Elianor, the eldeſt, was married to Hugh le Deſpencer the younger, who, in her right, was ſeiſed of the manor and chaſe of Cors. But upon the beheading of the Spencers, and the dethroning of king Edward the Second, Roger Mortimer earl of March did procure a grant thereof to himſelf and his heirs 1 Ed. III. But he being likewiſe attainted and executed 4 Ed. III. this manor and chaſe were ſoon after reſtored to Hugh le Deſpencer, ſon of Hugh le Deſpencer, and of Elianor his wife: he married Elizabeth, widow of Giles de Badleſmere, and daughter of William de Montacute earl of Saliſbury, and died ſeiſed of this manor and chaſe 23 Ed. III.

Edward le Deſpencer, nephew of Hugh and ſon of Edward, was his heir: he married Elizabeth daughter of Bartholomew Burghurſt, and died ſeiſed of the manor and chaſe of Cors 49 Ed. III. Thomas was his ſon and heir: he was granted in wardſhip, 1 Ric. II. to Edmond earl of Cambridge, the king's uncle: he married Conſtance daughter of the ſaid earl: he was created earl of Gloceſter 21 Ric. II. becauſe he was deſcended from the Clares; but he was attainted 1 Hen. IV. and beheaded at Briſtol by the mob. From Thomas le Deſpencer this manor and chaſe deſcended to Richard Deſpencer his ſon and heir, whoſe wardſhip was granted, 4 Hen. IV. to Edmond duke of York. This Richard died without iſſue, in the year 1414, and had two ſiſters his coheireſſes: Elizabeth died young; and Iſabel, a poſthumous child, ſucceeded to the eſtate; ſhe was afterwards married to Richard Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, who was created earl of Worceſter, and died 17 Hen. VI. He made John Throgmorton one of his executors, to whoſe family this manor and chaſe did afterwards paſs. John Throgmorton died ſeiſed thereof 13 Ed. IV.

Philip Throgmorton ſucceeded him, and died ſeiſed of Cors court 5 Hen. VIII. William the ſon of Philip had livery thereof the ſame year, and died 28 Hen. VIII. when livery was granted to Thomas Throgmorton, ſon of William. Another Thomas Throgmorton, eſq. was lord of Corſe court in the year 1608.

Richard Dowdſwell, eſq. is the preſent lord. The greateſt part of Cors lawn is in this pariſh.

The manor of Corſe lawn did anciently belong to the abbey of Weſtminſter. It was granted to the chapter of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 2 Eliz. and now continueth in that church.

Thomas Brown, eſq. has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh.

Robert Wideomb, and Emma his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Corſe, to the uſe of the heirs of Emma, 16 Hen. VI.

Lands called Horredge, in Corſe, did formerly belong to the Benedictine priory of the Leſſer Malvern in Worceſterſhire, founded by Joceline 1171, and endowed by William Bloyſe biſhop of Worceſter, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 102l. 10s. 9d. ½. Theſe lands were granted to Henry Leigh 37 Hen. VIII.

Chriſtopher Raſtal died ſeiſed of lands in Corſe 6 Eliz. and livery was granted the ſame year to Thomas Raſtall, ſon of Chriſtopher.

The church is within the peculiar of Derhurſt; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent.

The patronage formerly belonged to the priory of Derhurſt, and afterwards to the abbey of Tewkſbury.

Twenty acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	06	02	09½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	10	03½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	04½

The church is ſmall, and is dedicated to St. Margaret: it hath a ſtrong low tower, with a ſmall ſpire at the weſt end.

Three tenements are given for the repair of the church, and for the communion; the reſt to the poor. One of the tenements is a houſe in Horridge, called St. Margaret's Place, worth 12s. a year; another houſe, with lands in Stainbridge, worth 3l. a year; the third houſe let to rent at 1l. 12s. a year.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable; it lies in a point of land between the rivers Severn and Leaden.

Horridge is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing fifteen houſes, and lies half a mile from the church.

There are ſixty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 9 / Burials - 9

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	042	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	054	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	017	01	00

COW-HONIBORN.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftsgate hundred, three miles diſtant eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, three miles north from Campden, and twenty-one miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the number of Cows kept there, and to diſtinguiſh it from Church-Honiborn in the neighbourhood.

This manor did anciently belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, the abbot whereof had an houſe in this place, which is ſtill ſtanding. The abbey of Winchcomb purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Honniborn 35 Hen. III.

William Strupes was ſeiſed of Honiborn and Kiftsgate hundred 10 Ed. I.

The abbey of Winchcomb was ſeiſed of the manor of Honiborn with free-warren 15 Ed. I. and the claim of free-warren was allowed the ſame year in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

At the diſſolution of the abbey of Winchcomb this manor came to the crown, and was granted 33 Eliz. to the lord Burley and John Forteſcue, eſq. and after ſome meſne conveyances it was purchaſed 36 Eliz. by ſir Edward Grevil of Milcot in Warwickſhire, who was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

The church of this place ſtands in Church-Honiborn in Worceſterſhire, the advowſon whereof did formerly belong to the abbey of Eveſham. It has a chapel in the deanry of Campden, with an handſome tower adorned with pinnacles, and much of the walls ſtanding; but it is converted into dwellings, and other meaner offices, by the poor.

The tithes of hay in Cow-Honiborn, formerly belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to John Green and Ralph Hall 7 Ed. VI. Other tithes in Honiborn, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. The abbeys of Eveſham and Winchcomb had formerly pretenſions in this pariſh.

Pentecoſtals - 3d.

The earls of Worceſter gave ſix ſheep-paſtures in the grounds of Poden for repair of the church; but that eſtate being ſold away in the year 1640, the ſheep-paſtures have ever ſince been loſt.

That part of the pariſh which lies in Gloceſterſhire is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of arable and paſture. Two ſmall brooks, from Weſton and Aſton-Subedge, run through this place.

There are thirty-nine houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty-ſix inhabitants, whereof fifteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6 / Burials - - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	115	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	114	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	020	18	00

COWLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, four miles diſtant ſouth from Cheltenham, ſeven miles north-weſt from Cirenceſter, and ſeven miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from a paſture-ground where Cows are kept.

This manor did anciently belong to the abbey of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire, which abbey was ſeiſed thereof, with free-warren and other privileges, 15 Ed. I. After the diſſolution of abbeys it was granted to the church of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 2 Eliz.

The lady Chandos was owner of this manor in the year 1608. Henry Bret, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, by leaſe from that church. He has built a neat houſe near the church, and hath a good eſtate in this pariſh, and in other places of this county.

A family of the ſame name with the pariſh held divers lands in this place, which continued long in the family; for Richard de Cowley was ſeiſed of them in the reign of king Henry the Second. John de Cowley held one meſſuage, eighty acres of arable, eight acres of meadow, nine acres of paſture, and ten acres of wood, 19 Ed. II. and this eſtate continued much longer in the name, until it deſcended unto daughters 7 Hen. V.

William de Corbet held one meſſuage, four acres of arable, and one acre of meadow, in Cowley, 19 Ed. II.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter are patrons; Dr. Lyeis is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1588	Tho. Symonds,	Queen Elizabeth,
1619	Francis Turland,	Frances lady Chandos,
- - -	James Ingram,	- - - - - - -
1670	Abrah. Gregory,	King Charles,
1673	Nath. Lyeis,	King Charles.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt Fruits - - - - - -	09	01	10
Tenths - - - - - - -	00	18	02
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - -	00	02	07

The church is ſmall, and hath a low tower with battlements at the weſt end.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Henry Bret, eſq. who died 1674; other inſcriptions for the ſame family; another inſcription for Mr. Giles Blomer, who died 1624. There is an effigies of a man in ſtone, lying along at the upper end of the chancel, with a lion couchant at his feet.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable land. The river Churn runs by this place down to Cirenceſter.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh:

1. Stockwell, containing ten houſes, and lies one mile from the church.

2. Birdlip, containing nine houſes, lying two miles from the church, where is the ſteep hill on the road from London to Gloceſter; the way whereof is ſo bad, and alſo the reſt of the way below the hill, leading to Gloceſter, that there has been lately an act of parliament procured to erect a turnpike to raiſe money for the repair of the ſame.

There are thirty-nine houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5 / Burials - - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	041	19	10
	1694	To the land-tax -	038	00	06
	1694	To the poll-tax -	008	01	00

COWLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from Berkeley, two miles north-weſt from Durſley, and ten miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being a paſture for Cows.

"Four hides in Covelege were holden of the mannor "of Berkeley in the reign of king William the Con-"queror." Domeſday Book.

This manor hath been five hundred and fifty years in the Berkeley family. Maurice Berkeley died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. I. Edward earl of Arundel had poſſeſſion of it 20 Ed. II. Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. III. Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeiſed thereof 42 Ed. III. and left it in jointure to Elizabeth his widow, who died 13 Ric. II. Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of Cowley 5 Hen. V. William lord marquis of Berkeley entailed this manor on king Henry the Seventh and his heirs male; and in purſuance thereof a fine was levied 3 Hen. VII. But the heirs male failing, upon the death of king Edward the Sixth it returned to Henry lord Berkeley, and livery was granted to him 1 Mar. Charles earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord.

John Browning, eſq. has an handſome houſe and ſeat near the church, and a large eſtate in this pariſh, and is deſcended of an ancient family, which have long reſided in this place. Mr. Maurice Harding has a good houſe, called Can-Hill, and a good eſtate, in this place.

John Clifford de Daneway was ſeiſed of 15s. rent iſſuing out of a tenement in Cowley 21 Ric. II. Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of a tenement called Canon's Court, in Cowley, 5 Hen. V. Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick was ſeiſed of Canon's Court in Cowley 17 Hen. VI.

William Warner levied a fine of lands in Cowley, to the uſe of William Harding, 18 Hen. VII. The ſame William Warner levied a fine of other lands, to the uſe of John Jones, 22 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly, and is in the lord chancellor's gift. Mr. Bond is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, was granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI. It returned to the crown by his attainder, and was again granted to Anne ducheſs of Somerſet, in ſatisfaction of all claim of dower, 3 Mar. It was after that granted to Chriſtopher Hatton, afterwards lord chancellor, 17 Eliz.

Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols held this impropriation, by leaſe from the abbey of Gloceſter, which came to the Brownings by the marriage of the heireſs of ſir Thomas; and the Brownings have ſince purchaſed the inheritance, 14 Jac. I. and it is now veſted in John Browning, eſq. afore mentioned, and is worth 100l. yearly.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	John Bromage,	- - - - - - -
1582	Thomas Paint,	Queen Elizabeth,
1608	Andrew Potter,	King James,
1611	Richard Benefield,	King James,
- - -	Thomas Prior,	- - - - - - -
- - -	William Harding,	- - - - - - -
1673	Richard Hall,	King Charles,
1698	Henry Bond,	King William.

Forty-five acres of arable, and thirteen acres of paſture, belong to the vicaridge.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	02	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	16	02½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The abbey of Gloceſter, and the priory of Leonard-Stanley, had conteſts about the tithes of hay in this pariſh.

The church is large, and hath an aile on each ſide, with an handſome high tower, with pinnacles, at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is an inſcription in the chancel for William Harding, vicar of this church. He died 1663.

Mr. Woodward of Briſtol has given 20s. yearly to the poor. Twelve ſhillings in rent, two acres of meadow, and four paſture-grounds, and four tenements, are ſettled by Mr. Browning on twelve feoffees, for the benefit of the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. There is an high picked hill in this pariſh, called Cowly's Peak, from whence there is a very large proſpect over the vale. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Severn near Slimbridge.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 14
Burials - 11

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	234	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax	245	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	039	19	00

CRANHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, ſix miles diſtant ſouth from Cheltenham, nine miles north-weſt from Cirenceſter, and four miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter.

Helias Giffard, ſon of Elias, when he became monk, gave this manor to Gloceſter abbey, Hameline being then abbot. Elias Giffard, ſon of the laſt, grants eight libratas of land in Willingwick to the monks of Gloceſter, in exchange for the manor of Cranham, which his father had given them; but ſhortly after, the abbey became again poſſeſſed of it.

This manor, in ancient deeds, is called Croneham, and ſometimes Cornham, and continued in the abbey of Gloceſter until its diſſolution. A great part of it, which is alſo called a manor, was granted to the dean and chapter of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. The other part of the manor, with two mills, lately belonging to Catherine queen of England, were granted to John Bridges, afterwards lord Chandos, 1 Ed. VI. Edward lord Chandos, knight of the garter, died ſeiſed of this manor 15 Eliz. and Giles lord Chandos, his ſon, had livery of it the ſame year.

It was ſoon afterwards purchaſed by ſir William Sandys, who was ſeiſed of it in the year 1608, and died ſeiſed thereof 17 Car. I. and left his grandſon William, ſon of Miles, his heir, who was ſixteen years old at his grandfather's death. William Sandys of Miſerden, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor.

There were other lands in Cranham, which belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to Richard Andrews and Nich. Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 30l. yearly. Mr. Sandys is patron; Mr. Dun is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Thomas Lane,	- - - - - - -
1585	John Barkes,	Giles lord Chandos,
1593	Giles Randel,	Giles lord Chandos,
- - -	Ed. Jackſon,	- - - - - - -
1669	Briant Pavy,	Miles Sandys, eſq.
1673	Edward Hales,	Kennet Freeman,
1676	Abel Hart,	Miles Sandys, eſq.
1677	William Hatton,	Miles Sandys, eſq.
1689	Obadiah Dunn,	Miles Sandys, eſq.

The rector receives 1l. 18s. yearly in rent out of Tibboth farm.

Firſt-

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	06	04	07
Tenths	00	12	08
Procurations			
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	10

The church is handſome, and hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the church for Mr. James Sadler, who died 1669.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable land and woods, and is hilly. It is full of ſprings, which ſupply four corn-mills within the compaſs of the pariſh.

There are forty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, whereof nine are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 7
Burials - - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	039	10	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	064	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	009	05	00

CROMHALL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, five miles diſtant ſouth from Berkeley, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Wotton, and eighteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

On Anchoret hill there are the ruins of a cell ſtill viſible; the anchoret of which place was conſulted by the monks of Bangor when they went to meet St. Auguſtin the monk.

" Two brothers held Cromhall, in Berchelai hun-
" dred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor;
" earl William held it in the reign of king William the
" Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there were
" eight plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean.
" It paid a yearly rent of 4l. in king Edward's reign;
" it paid 3l. yearly in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

There are two manors in this pariſh; one called Cromhall-Abbots, becauſe it belonged to the abbot of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, given to that monaſtery by Robert lord Berkeley, ſon of Harding, 1148; which abbey was ſeiſed thereof, and had free-warren and court-leet therein, 13 and 15 Ed. I. After the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted to the chapter of Briſtol, 34 Hen. VIII. and now continueth in that church.

The other manor is called Cromhall-Ligon, from the family of the Ligons, who were ſometimes lords thereof; and their arms continue in the church-windows.

The family de Wantones were anciently ſeiſed of this manor. William de Wantone levied a fine of the fourth part of the manor of Cromhall, and of the advowſon, to the uſe of himſelf, for life; the remainder to John, the ſon of William; the remainder to Andrew, the brother of John; the remainder to John, the brother of William; the remainder to Iſabel, ſiſter of John the brother of William, 18 Ed. II. Another fine is levied of the manor and advowſon of Cromhall, by William de Wantone, to the uſe of himſelf, for life; the remainder to Thomas his ſon, and Elizabeth his wife, in tail; the remainder to Joan, the wife of William Garard of Matteſden, in fee, 11 Ed. III.

This manor came afterwards to the Berkeley family. Sir John Berkeley of Beverſton died ſeiſed of the manor of Cromhall 6 Hen. VI. Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick died ſeiſed thereof 17 Hen. VI. Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury died ſeiſed of Cromhall 7 Ed. IV.

From the Berkeleys it was purchaſed by the Ligons, who continued owners for ſeveral generations. Livery of the manor of Cromhall and Redgrove were granted to Richard Ligon 9 Eliz. Sir William Throgmorton was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It was ſoon after purchaſed by ſir Robert Ducy, and deſcended to Matthew-Ducy Moreton, eſq. ſon of the heireſs of the Ducys, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Cromhall, and has a large park in this place, the greateſt part whereof is in this pariſh.

John Newton of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Cromhall, to the uſe of themſelves, in tail, 8 Hen. VIII.

Mr. Thomas Hicks dwelleth in this pariſh, near the church, and is deſcended of an ancient family. Sir Baptiſt Hicks lord viſcount Campden, and Sir William Hicks of Beverſton, were branches of this family.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 80l. a year. Mr. Moreton is patron; Mr. Miles is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Fleming,	- - - - -
1576 John Wall,	Thomas Lygon,
1612 John Hoale,	Sir W. Throckmorton,
1679 Abraham Gregory, D. D.	- - - - -

About fifty acres are belonging to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	16	19	02
Tenths	01	12	11
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower on the north ſide. There was a chantry at the upper end, but it is now demoliſhed. The feaſt of dedication is kept on Trinity Thurſday.

In the ſouth aile there is the effigies of a man lying croſs-legged. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Jonathan Pritchard, rector of Cromhall. He was drowned 1679.

There is an alms-houſe for five families, but no endowment.

A ground called Didnam's Place, containing ſix acres part in Wickwar, and part in this pariſh, worth 5l. a year, is given for repair of the church.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of paſture. A ſmall brook runs through this place down to Berkeley, and the river Froom divides it from Wickwar. A yearly fair is kept here on St. Andrew's day.

There are ſeventy-three houſes in this pariſh, whereof twenty-ſix are in Cromhall-Abbots. There are about three hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof thirty-four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 12
Burials - - 11

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	123	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	151	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	042	00	00

CUBBERLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, three miles diſtant ſouth from Cheltenham, eight miles north-weſt from Cirenceſter, and ſeven miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

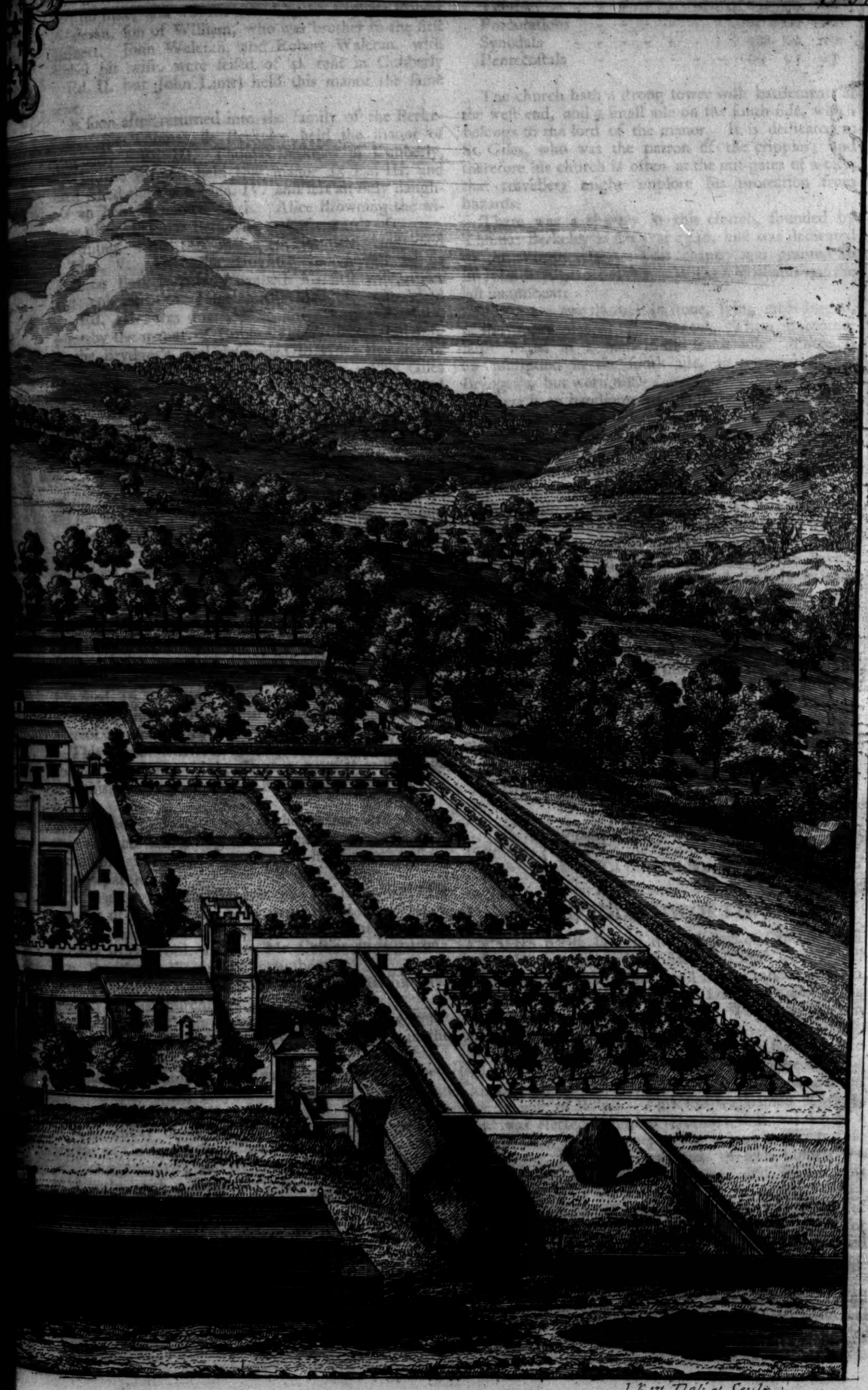
" Thomas archbiſhop of York held one hide in
" Cubberſlege, as part of the mannor of Lecce, in the
" reign of king William the Conqueror; it paid a
" yearly rent of 20s.

" Dena, a freeman of king Edward the Confeſſor's,
" held Coberleie in Reſpigete hundred. Roger de
" Berkelai held it in the reign of king William the
" Conqueror. There were ſeven plow-tillages, where-
" of two were in demean. There were five acres of
" meadow, and a wood three furlongs in length, and
" one furlong in breadth. It paid a yearly rent of 7l.

" in

Coberly the Seat of

Jonathan Castelman Esq



I. Kip Del. et Sculp.

PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

"in king Edward's reign; it paid 8l. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did afterwards paſs to Robert Waleran, who had been ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire, 30 Hen. III. and died ſeiſed of the manor of Cubberly 1 Ed. I. He left no iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his nephew Robert Waleran, ſon of William, who was brother to the firſt Robert. John Waleran, and Robert Waleran, with Iſabel his wife, were ſeiſed of 4l. rent in Cubberly 2 Ed. II. but John Limel held this manor the ſame year.

It ſoon after returned into the family of the Berkeleys. Sir Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Cubberly 8 Ed. III. Thomas Berkeley of Cubberly, ſon of the former, held that manor 25 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. IV. and left an only daughter an heireſs, named Alice. Alice Browning the widow of ſir Thomas Berkeley, and afterwards of Browning, held this manor in jointure, and died 2 Hen. V. Alice the daughter and heireſs of ſir Thomas Berkeley, by Elizabeth his firſt wife, ſiſter and coheireſs to John lord Chandos, who died 44 Ed. III. was married to ſir Thomas Brydges, whereby the manor of Cubberly came into the family of the Brydges's, and deſcended to Giles Brydges of Cubberly, ſon of ſir Thomas and Alice. This Giles married Catherine daughter of James Clifford, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Cubberly 6 Ed. IV. Thomas Brydges, ſon of Giles, was his heir. He married Florence daughter of William Dorrel, and was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Giles Brydges, who married Iſabel daughter to Thomas Baynham, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Cubberly 3 Hen. VIII. and left John his ſon nine years old. He had livery granted to him 16 Hen. VIII. He was created lord Chandos of Sudley 1 Mar. and married Elizabeth, daughter to Edward lord Grey of Wilton. He died 4 Mar. Edmond lord Chandos, ſon of John, had livery of the manor of Cubberly the ſame year. He married Dorothy daughter and coheir to Edmond lord Bray, and died 15 Eliz. Giles lord Chandos, ſon of Edmond, had livery of the manor of Cubberly the ſame year. He married Frances daughter to Edward earl of Lincoln. He died 36 Eliz. and left two daughters coheireſſes. His widow held Cubberly in jointure, and was ſeiſed thereof in the year 1608.

This manor was ſoon after purchaſed by the Duttons of Sherborn. John Dutton gave it in marriage with his daughter Lucy to ſir Thomas Pope earl of Down.

Jonathan Caſtleman, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, who hath a large houſe near the church, with handſome gardens and ponds, and hath a great eſtate in this pariſh.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of lands, and of a portion of tithes in Cubberly, 17 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 100l. a year. Mr. Caſtleman is patron; Mr. Rowden is the preſent incumbent.

The priory of Little Malverne in Worceſterſhire was patron of this church.

The rector of this place did preſent to the chantry in the church of Beauvale in Nottinghamſhire, in the year 1401.

The manor of Cubberly was given to the nunnery of Gloceſter when Edytha was abbeſs: it was then called Turpindes Well.

The abbey of Gloceſter brings a ſuit againſt the rector of Cubberly, for tithes, in the year 1504, which was compounded; and the ſcite of the manor-houſe of Cubberly, with a ſmall portion of tithes, did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter 18 Hen. VIII. for which the rector did receive 15s. yearly, but now he enjoys them in kind.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1579 Richard Wyat,	Giles lord Chandos,
- - - - - - Jones,	- - - - - - -
- - - - - - Rowden,	- - - - - - -

Mr. Jones and Mr. Rowden have been miniſters of this place above one hundred years, and the laſt is ſtill living.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt fruits - - - - - - - -	10	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	00	00
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	01	07

The church hath a ſtrong tower with battlements at the weſt end, and a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, which belongs to the lord of the manor. It is dedicated to St. Giles, who was the patron of the cripples; and therefore his church is often at the out-gates of a city, that travellers might implore his protection from hazards.

There was a chantry in this church, founded by Thomas Berkeley in the year 1340, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This chantry was granted to ſir John Brydges 1 Ed. VI. William Williams was the laſt incumbent.

There are two ſtatues in ſtone, lying croſs-legged, at the upper end of the chancel. There is another large ſtatue in a nich in the ſouth aile. There is an inſcription in the ſouth aile, in memory of the Brydges's, but worn out.

There is an handſome marble ſtone, with an inſcription in memory of Lucy wife of Thomas Pope earl of Down, and daughter of John Dutton of Sherborn, eſq. She died 1656.

In the ſouth windows of the church there are dice painted on the glaſs.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable, with ſome good paſture-grounds and woods. The river Churn, which paſſeth through Cirenceſter, riſeth in this pariſh, and is there called the Seven-Wells Head, and the Thames Head, becauſe it is the fartheſt riſe of water from the great river Thames, though there is another ſpring in the pariſh of Coats in this county, which is reputed the head of the Thames, becauſe it is the head of the river Iſis.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh. 1. The Upper Cubberly or Pinſwell, which contains two families. 2. The Lower Cubberly, which contains twelve families.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 2

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	051	04	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	052	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	022	07	00

DAGLINGWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, two miles diſtant weſt from Cirenceſter, four miles eaſt from Biſley, and twelve miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is derived from Dale, a Valley; for *Dalinghe* ſignifies a Deſcent, and *Worth* ſignifies an Habitation.

This manor did anciently belong to the family of the Bloets. Ralph Bloet was ſeiſed thereof in the reign of king Henry the Second, which king had a natural ſon by the wife of Ralph. This ſon was named Morgan, and was elected biſhop of Durham, but was denied a diſpenſation by the pope, as the canons require in caſe of baſtardy, becauſe he perſiſted to own himſelf the king's ſon, and not Bloet's ſon, and ſo loſt his biſhoprick.

Another Ralph Bloet held this manor in the reign of king Edward the Second, and forfeited his eſtate for being in rebellion againſt that king, but was reſtored 1 Ed. III. and had a grant of free-warren in Daglingworth 9 Ed. III.

Sir John Bloet, ſon of Ralph, died ſeiſed thereof, and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs, who was

married to James de Berkeley, whereby this manor came into the family of the Berkeleys. This Jamis de Berkeley died 6 Hen. IV. By which account it appears that this manor had continued in the family of the Bloets two hundred and fifty years, and then came, by deſcent, to the Berkeleys, in which family it continued until the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth, which is about two hundred years more.

Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of Daglingworth 15 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to his brother Thomas lord Berkeley 16 Hen. VIII. who died ſeiſed thereof 26 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to Henry lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, 3 Mar. This lord Berkeley ſold the manor of Daglingworth to ſir Henry Pool.

Sir Robert Atkyns, of Saperton, is the preſent lord thereof.

Theſe following records concern Daglingworth, by which it may be gathered that the manor of Daglingworth was held of the manor of Painſwick; for it was held of ſir Robert Tibitot, lord of Painſwick, 46 Ed. III. and Anſelm de Guiſe held the manor of Daglingworth of Richard lord Talbot, and Anchoret his wife, lords of Painſwick, 20 Ric. II. This Anſelm Guiſe died ſeiſed of the manor 13 Hen. IV. and it is probable he had married the widow of ſir John Bloet. The manor of Daglingworth was held of Gilbert Talbot lord of Painſwick 7 Hen. VI.

William Boiſe and others held lands in Daglingworth 32 Hen. III. William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Daglingworth, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 20 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 60l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Gwyn is the preſent incumbent.

The abbeſs of Godſtow in Oxfordſhire did preſent to this church in the year 1499. This nunnery was founded in the year 1138, by Editha a rich widow. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. John Baptiſt; it was valued at the Diſſolution at 393l. 18s. 8d.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Richard Saunders,	- - - - - -
1617 Anth. Haviland,	King James,
- - - - - Humphrys,	- - - - -
1675 Nath. Gwyn,	King Charles.

There are thirty-ſix acres of arable land in one common field belonging to the glebe, and thirty-ſeven acres in the other field.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	06	03
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	16	07½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church hath a ſtrong tower at the weſt end.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook, which comes from the Duntſborns, runs through it, and falls into the river Churn at Cirenceſter.

There are thirty-one houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and thirty-eight inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 3

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	028	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	021	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	005	06	00

A Roman pavement, inlaid with ſmall ſtones, curiouſly painted, was lately diſcovered in a ground in this pariſh, called the Cave-Cloſe.

DEAN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, five miles diſtant ſouth from Newent, three miles north from Newnham, and ten miles weſt from Gloceſter. It is alſo called Mitchel-Dean and Dean-Magna.

"Godric, Elric and Ervi, held Dean, in Weſtberie "hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "William the ſon of Norman held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at two "hides, and two yard-lands; there were twelve plow-"tillages and an half, whereof three were in demean. "It paid a yearly rent of 33s. in king Edward's reign; "it paid 44s. yearly in king William's reign. He "exempted theſe lands from payment of taxes, for "the better preſervation of the foreſt of Dean." Domeſday Book.

Walter de Lacy gave lands in Dean to the abbey of Gloceſter in the fourteenth year of William the Conqueror. He had a ſon named Walter, who at the ſame time was a monk in the monaſtery.

Roger de Staunton gave to the ſaid abbey the watercourſe for the benefit of their mill 7 Ric. I.

The monaſtery of Southwick in Hampſhire (of the order of St. Auſtin) was founded by king Henry the Firſt, in the year 1133, and was dedicated to St. Mary, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 14l. 17s. 10d. This monaſtery was ſeiſed of lands in Dean, and had then a charter of liberties 1 Joh. the reſt of the demeans were in the king's hands. Another part of Dean was granted to the monaſtery of Southwick 5 Joh. the reſt ſtill remaining in the king's hands.

The inhabitants of Dean had right of eſtovers and paſturage in the foreſt of Dean 7 Hen. III. William de Dean held Dean, and a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, 47 Hen. III. Henry de Dean held the ſame 20 Ed. I. John Abbenhall was ſeiſed of the manor of Michel-Dean, and of one meſſuage, and one hundred and forty acres of land, 10 Ed. II. William de Dean held Great-Dean, St. Briavel's caſtle, and four acres of aſſart-land in Bradley, 12 Ed. II. He was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one plough's tillage in Great-Dean 1 Ed. III. Reginald de Abbenhall had a grant of markets and fairs in Great-Dean 2 Ed. III.

The abbey of Gloceſter held lands in Dean of Edward earl of March 3 Hen. VI. John Tiptot earl of Worceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Michel-Dean 9, 10, and 39 Hen. VI. Robert Baynham was ſeiſed of Great-Dean, and of 20s. 8d. iſſuing out of Little-Dean 15 Hen. VI. Robert Grinder held this manor and a woodwardſhip in the foreſt of Dean 22 Hen. VI. Elizabeth counteſs of Worceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Great-Dean 31 Hen. VI.

This manor afterwards came, by marriage, from the Grinders to the Baynhams; for Thomas Baynham married Alice, daughter and heireſs of William Walwin; and William Walwin, father of William, had married Alice daughter and heireſs of John Grinder John Baynham, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed thereof 8 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to William Baynham ſon of John 26 Hen. VIII. Sir George Baynham, brother of William, died ſeiſed thereof 38 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to Chriſtopher Baynham his ſon 3 Ed. VI. who dying 5 Mar. livery was granted the ſame year to Richard Baynham, brother of Chriſtopher. Livery of this manor was granted to Robert Baynham 9 Eliz. and was again granted to Joſeph Baynham 14 Eliz. Livery of the fourth part of the manor of Mitchel-Dean, and of the third part of the advowſon of the rectory, was granted to Thomas Baynham 20 Eliz.

Sir Robert Woodruffe was lord of this manor in the year 1708. Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq. and Nathaniel Rudge, mercer, are the preſent joint lords thereof.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Colcheſter is patron for two turns, and Mr. Rudge is patron for the third turn; Mr. Hall is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574	Richard Petty,	Thomas Horn,
1587	Richard Petty,	Queen Elizabeth,
1592	Hugh Griffith,	Thomas Baymton,
- - -	Richard Stringer,	- - - - - - -
1674	Thomas Andrews,	William Collins,
1679	Richard Hall,	Robert Pawling.

No land is tithe-free.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	16	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	01	07¼
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	02	06
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00

The church hath two ailes, and a handſome ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end; it hath alſo a ſmaller chancel by the ſide of the greater. The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There was a chantry dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereof Henry Hooper was the laſt incumbent.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Richard Stringer, who had been fifty-two years rector of this church. He died 1674. Five ſmall parcels of land and cottages are given for the repair of the church, and to the uſe of the poor.

It is a great advantage to owners of land in this place, to dig up cinders of iron, not well tried formerly, which are ſold at a good price to the furnaces.

It is a market-town conſiſting of one ſtreet; the market is weekly on Monday. It hath alſo two fairs yearly, granted by king Henry the Sixth; the one on Michaelmas-day, the other on Eaſter-Monday. Their chief trade is now pin-making; it was formerly clothing.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable, and lies on the confines of the foreſt of Dean.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	19
	Burials - -	18

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	086	18	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	087	05	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	030	07	00

This pariſh pays 1s. 6d. in the pound to the poor.

DEAN, or LITTLE-DEAN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, two miles diſtant ſouth from Dean, one mile north from Newnham, and eight miles weſt from Gloceſter. William de Dean held Little-Dean 12 Ed. II. He was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and two yard-lands in Little-Dean 1 Ed. III.

This manor afterwards came to the Grinders, and then to the Walwins, by marriage of the heireſs of Grinder, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh; and from the Walwins to the Baynhams, by marriage with the heireſs of Walwin; and it continued ſeveral generations in the family of the Baynhams. Thomas Baynham, eſq. and others, were lords of the manor in the year 1608.

Maynard Colcheſter, of Weſtbury, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

There muſt have been another manor in this pariſh, which belonged to the abbey of Flaxley, and was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 Hen. VIII. Richard Brain, eſq. died ſeiſed of lands in Little-Dean 15 Eliz. and left Thomas his grandſon, ſon of Thomas, his heir, twenty years old.

There is a market-houſe belonging to this place.

Nathaniel Pyrke, eſq. has a large houſe in this pariſh, called Dean's Hall, and a good eſtate: this houſe was formerly the ſeat of the Bridgmans, which family is now removed to Prinknage, on the other ſide of Gloceſter.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is an impropriation belonging to the city of Gloceſter, worth 20l. yearly: it is in leaſe to Mr. Moore, who is the preſent incumbent, and pays 8l. to the city yearly, the reſt being allowed to him as curate.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is large, with a double roof, ſupported with pillars in the middle. It hath a large aile on the north ſide, belonging to Mr. Brain, and an handſome ſpire at the weſt end.

There was a chantry erected in the chapel of St. Ethelbert, in the thirteenth year of king Henry the Fourth, which was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and George Pomefrey was the laſt incumbent. The lands of this chantry were granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram 5 Jac.

There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of Thomas Pork, eſq. who died 1702. Another inſcription in the church, for Charles Bridgman, eſq. There is a ſtrong ſquare ſtone building, built like a pyramid, about twelve feet high, and erected in the church-yard by Mr. Hardwick, and intended for his monument.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable. Great ſtore of oaks and iron ore are dug up in ſeveral places; and a ſmall brook runs through it down into the Severn at Awre.

There are ſeventy houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	10
	Burials - -	9

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	060	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	073	05	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	029	00	00

DEAN-FOREST.

THE Foreſt of Dean either receives its name from Dean, which is a market-town in the neighbourhood, or perhaps it may give name to the town; for Mr. Camden derives it from *Ardenne*, which word, in the Gaulick and Britiſh languages, ſignifies a Wood, and gives name to a vaſt extended foreſt in the Belgick provinces, and likewiſe to a great wood in Warwickſhire, and in divers other places.

The foreſt of Dean lies in the weſt part of Gloceſterſhire, between the rivers Severn and Wye. It conſiſts of thirty thouſand acres: moſt of the ground is wet and clay, which is a proper ſoil for oaks, for which timber the foreſt has been very eminent, as being moſt uſeful for building of ſhips, and particularly for its commodious ſituation, between thoſe rivers, for exporting the largeſt timber. All this part of the county, on the weſt of the Severn, was inhabited at the firſt by the Silures, or moſt ancient inhabitants of South Wales.

The following records are ſet down in the order of time. King Henry the Firſt gave the tithes of all veniſon within the foreſt of Dean to the abbey of Gloceſter. Herbert Fitz-Herbert married Lucy, the third daughter of Miles earl of Hereford, with whom he had the foreſt of Dean, 5 Steph. He was lord chamberlain to the king, and high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire, during that king's reign.

Henry de Bohun releaſed all his right in the foreſt of Dean to the king 1 Joh. A forge was granted to Roger de Lacy in the foreſt of Dean 4 Hen. III.

The monks of Flaxley had an iron forge in the foreſt of Dean 4 Hen. III. in which year an order was made by the judges itinerant, that none ſhould have an iron forge in this foreſt, without ſpecial licence from the king.

Almarick

Almarick of the Park had a grant of waſte lands in the foreſt of Dean 4 Hen. III. Walter de Aure had an iron forge in this foreſt 5 Hen. III. Maud de Cantelupe had an iron forge here 5 Hen. III. John de Standen had a grant of twelve acres of land near Sitgrove, on the border of the foreſt, 8 Hen. III.

A perambulation, ſetting out the bounds of the foreſt, was made 9 Hen. III. upon the account of the monks of Flaxley; in which year that abbey had a grant of part of a wood herein, marked out by bounds, which was confirmed 42 Hen. III.

Henry earl of Warwick had a forge in his woods of Lidney, and other iron forges in this foreſt, 10 Hen. III. William de Alba-Mara had a grant of the foreſt of Dean 40 Hen. III. A parcel of wood-ground was granted to the abbey of Flaxley, in lieu of two oaks due unto them yearly, 42 Hen. III. William de Dean was ſeiſed of Great-Dean, and of a bailiwick in this foreſt, 43 Hen. III. William de Leſſeborough was ſeiſed of the foreſt of Dean 45 Hen. III.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, 47 Hen. III. William de London was ſeiſed of Erclawe, in the foreſt of Dean, 50 Hen. III. Henry de Chauworth had a forge in this foreſt 2 Ed. I. John de Lay was an officer in Dean foreſt 4 Ed. I. Alexander Blith held Blith's bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean 6 Ed. I.

The abbey of Gloceſter held Hope-Malerſel in this foreſt 9 Ed. I. Bogo Knovil had a licence to incloſe Kilcot wood, in the foreſt of Dean, into a park, 9 Ed. I. William Boteler was ſeiſed of a bailiwick in this foreſt 13 Ed. I. Thomas Walding held Hanton bailiwick in this place 18 Ed. I.

Cicily de Muſgros was ſeiſed of a wood in Dean foreſt, as alſo of twenty-eight acres of aſſart-land at Greenway, and nine yard-lands and an half at Brat-Forton, 29 Ed. I. Ralph de Abenhall was ſeiſed of a wood in this foreſt 29 Ed. I. William Bleyth and Joan his wife had a grant of one hundred and four acres of aſſart-lands in Dean foreſt 34 Ed. I. Alexander de Bicknor had the cuſtody of St. Briavel's caſtle, and the bailiwick of Ruerdyne in this foreſt, 34 Ed. I.

The tithes of all aſſart-lands within the foreſt were granted to the church of All Saints in Newland, belonging to John biſhop of Landaffe, 34 Ed. I. Aſſart-lands are waſte grounds improved, and made fit for huſbandry: the name is derived from the Latin word *Exarata*, which ſignifies Plowed up.

William Bleyth held the bailiwick of Bleythwick in the foreſt of Dean 35 Ed. I. Bogo de Knovil was ſeiſed of Kilcot wood in this foreſt 1 Ed. II. Henry de Claworth had an iron forge here 2 Ed. II. The prior of Lanthony was ſeiſed of two hundred and twelve acres of aſſart-land in Dean foreſt 4 Ed. II. John Abbenhall held a bailiwick in this foreſt 10 Ed. II.

Ralph Hatheway was ſeiſed of forty acres in Holſtone in the foreſt of Dean 10 Ed. II. John de Wiſham was ſeiſed of Noxton vineyard in this foreſt, together with two hundred acres of waſte, to be aſſarted and incloſed, 10 Ed. II. John Barington held forty acres of waſte, near to the wood Mayleſcoyte, 10 Ed. II.

Hugh le Diſpencer the elder was governor of the foreſt of Dean, and of St. Briavel's caſtle, 15 Ed. II. William Joice was ſeiſed of twenty acres of waſte in a place called Muchel-Clay, and eighty acres of waſte in a place called Brakenherd, both in the foreſt of Dean, 16 Ed. II. Robert de Aure held one meſſuage and twelve acres of land in Dean foreſt 19 Ed. II. John de Hardreſhull was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and of the foreſt of Dean, 20 Ed. II.

The tithes of the iron mines were granted to the biſhop of Landaffe 6 Ed. III. John Joice and his heirs had a grant of one hundred and ſixteen acres, lying in ſeveral parcels, within the foreſt of Dean, at the yearly rent of 19s. 4d. 12 Ed. III.

Thomas de Brug, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of a bailiwick in Dean, and of lands in Lee, and of lands in Walton and Lee in Herefordſhire, to the uſe of Thomas, in tail, the remainder to Richard Curle, 5 Ric. II.

Dean foreſt was granted to Thomas duke of Gloceſter 14 Ric. II. and was granted to John the king's ſon, in tail, 1 Hen. IV.

John duke of Bedford was ſeiſed of St. Briavel's caſtle, and the guardianſhip of the foreſt of Dean, 14 Hen. VI. John Tiptot, earl of Worceſter, had the cuſtody of Dean foreſt, with the profits thereunto belonging, 39 Hen. VI. John Throgmorton was ſeiſed of a woodwardſhip in the foreſt of Dean 13 Ed. IV.

A commiſſion was iſſued forth under the great ſeal, 6 Ed. VI. to Thomas lord Darcy of Chich, lord Chamberlain, Thomas biſhop of Norwich, ſir Richard Cotton controller of the houſhold, ſir John Gates vice-chamberlain, and captain of the guards, ſir Robert Bowes maſter of the rolls, and ſir Walter Millway one of the general ſurveyors, or any four of them, to enquire of all the king's revenues throughout the land. They returned, that

	l.	s.	d.
The conſtable of St. Briavel's caſtle had a yearly ſalary of - - - -	9	8	1
The keeper of the foreſt had - - -	9	2	6
The ranger of the foreſt, - - - - -	9	2	6
The beadle of the foreſt, - - - - -	9	2	6

All which ſalaries were paid out of the exchequer.

The commiſſioners did farther return, that Henry Brain did rent the mine of the king called Gale, of Great and Little Dean, and that he was allowed 12l. yearly, as a deduction out of his rent; and that Robert Johnſon did rent the mine of Newland, and was allowed a deduction of 9l. yearly; and that both theſe mines were parcel of the manor of St. Briavel's. They alſo returned, that Thomas Dutton, eſq. was ſurveyor of Gloceſterſhire, and had a yearly ſalary of 16l. 13s. 4d.

Richard Brain, eſq. died ſeiſed of a woodwardſhip, and of a foreſter's place in the foreſt of Dean, 15 Eliz. leaving Thomas his grandſon, ſon of Thomas, his heir, twenty years old.

The keeping of the Gaule above the wood, and to be one of the riding-officers and ale-conner, was granted unto ſir Baynham Throgmorton 1660.

It was anciently ſo overgrown with large oaks, and covered with thick woods, that it was a notorious harbour for robbers, who committed ravages in all the neighbourhood, and infeſted the banks of Severn, inſomuch that it required a particular act of parliament, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, to curb and reſtrain the robbers; but in latter times the iron mines, and the late civil wars, have deſtroyed thoſe woods, and occaſioned an act of parliament, in the reign of king Charles the Second, for the preſervation of timber in this foreſt, by giving power to incloſe great quantities, for ſome certain time, to promote the growth.

There are only ſix houſes in this great tract of ground, which are the lodges for ſo many keepers, each of which have a ſalary of 15l. yearly, paid out of the exchequer, and an incloſure of ground for their encouragement. There had been many cottages erected; but they have been lately pulled down, as the beſt means to preſerve the wood.

The whole foreſt is extra-parochial. There are divers courts belonging to this foreſt, which have their diſtinct juriſdictions.

The Swainimote court is to preſerve the vert and veniſon, and is kept at the Speech-houſe, which is a large ſtrong houſe newly built, in the middle of the foreſt, for that purpoſe. The judges of this court are the verdurers, choſen by all the freeholders in the county. The preſent verdurers are Maynard Colcheſter, eſq. and Francis Wyndham, eſq.

There is another court called the Miners court, which is directed by a ſteward appointed by the conſtable of the foreſt, and by juries of miners returned to judge between miner and miner, who have their particular laws and cuſtoms to prevent their incroaching upon

upon one another, and to encourage them to go on quietly in their labour in digging after coals and iron ore, with which this foreſt doth abound. Every miner is to be ſworn by touching the Bible with a holy ſtick, that they may not defile holy writ with unclean hands; and they are to wear a particular cap when they are to give evidence.

There were accounted ſixty-eight foreſts in England, whereof two were in Gloceſterſhire; the foreſt of Dean, and Kingſwood foreſt. New foreſt in Hampſhire is the largeſt; Windſor foreſt is the ſecond; and the foreſt of Dean is the third. No ſubject may enjoy a foreſt: it is the peculiar prerogative of the crown; and the king may at any time eſtabliſh a new foreſt.

"The more weſtern part of this county beyond Se-"vern, which was formerly poſſeſſed by the Silures, as "far as the river Vaga or Wye, which divides England "and Wales, is covered entirely with thick woods, and "at this day is called Dean Foreſt. Some of the Latin "writers call it *Sylva Danica*, from the Danes; others, "with Giraldus, *Danubiæ Sylva:* but, unleſs it takes "its name from a ſmall neighbouring town called Dean, "I ſhould fancy that Dean, by cutting off a ſyllable, is "derived from *Arden*, which word the Gauls and Bri-"tains heretofore ſeemed to have uſed for a Wood, ſince "two great foreſts, the one in Gallia Belgica, the other "amongſt us in Warwickſhire, are both called by the "name of Arden. This formerly was ſo thick with "trees, ſo very dark and terrible in its ſhades and "various croſs-ways, that it rendred the inhabitants "barbarous, and emboldened them to commit many "outrages: for, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, "they ſo infeſted the banks of the Severn with their "robberies, that there was an act of parliament made "on purpoſe to curb and reſtrain them 8 Hen. VI. But "ſince ſo many rich veins of iron have been diſcovered, "thoſe thick woods, by degrees, are become much "thinner." Cambden's Britannia.

"The preſent foreſt of Dean contains only about "thirty thouſand acres; the ſoil a deep clay, fit for the "growth of oak. The hills are full of iron oar, "which do colour the ſeveral ſprings which paſs "through them. Here are ſeveral furnaces for melting "the iron: they burn again the old cinders, and get "the beſt iron out of them. The oak of this foreſt was "ſo conſiderable, that it is ſaid the Spaniſh Armado "had it in their inſtructions to deſtroy the timber of it, "1588. It was miſerably deſtroyed in the Great Rebel-"lion." Additions to Cambden.

DEERHURST.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Deerhurſt, to which it gives name, two miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkſbury, five miles north-weſt from Cheltenham, and ſix miles north from Gloceſter. It derives its name from the Saxon word *Herſt*, which ſignifies a Wood; and Deer have been anciently harboured in this place.

There was a very ancient priory in this place, ſaid to be built by Dodo, a great nobleman of Mercia, about the year 715, who had founded the abbey of Tewkſbury. His brother Almarick had a palace here, and was buried in a little chapel near the gate; which induced his brother Dodo to erect this priory, and build a church over him. It is written on an old wall, that this palace was converted into a church by Dodo; and in the year 1675 a ſtone was dug up with this inſcription, That "duke Dodo cauſed this place to be converted "into a church, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity for "the benefit of the ſoul of his couſin Elfrick." This ancient priory was in former times deſtroyed by the Danes, whoſe incurſions drove away Werſtan from this monaſtery, and cauſed him to retreat to Malvern.

The monaſtery continued in a low condition for many years. St. Alphege, archbiſhop of Canterbury, about the year 960, was a private monk in this obſcure monaſtery.

Edward the Confeſſor cauſed this monaſtery to be rebuilt, which was conſecrated by Ealdred, biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1056. He gave unto them the advowſons of Deorhurſt, Woolſtone, Preſtone and Comptone, and made it an alien priory, ſubject to be a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, near Paris, in France. All which was afterwards confirmed by the charter of king William the Conqueror, 1069. The prior of Deerhurſt had a grant of two fairs in Deerhurſt 12 Ed. II.

John de Beauchamp, of Holt, a younger branch of the houſe of Elmley, obtained a grant of all the manors and lands belonging to the priory of Deerhurſt, which had been ſeiſed into the king's hands 11 Ric. II. By the ſtatute of 2 Hen. V. all the poſſeſſions of alien priories were veſted in the king, except ſuch priories as were conventual. This priory therefore was not within the ſtatute; but king Henry the Sixth having wars with France, it was not thought fit to permit the abbey of St. Dennis to have the patronage of this cell, and the right of preſenting the prior. He therefore, by his charter, makes it a priory denizen 1 Hen. VI. and grants them power to elect their own prior, and gives the patronage thereof to the abbey of Tewkſbury: but in the nineteenth year of his reign he founded the college of Eaton near Windſor, and diſſolves the monaſtery of Deorhurſt, and gives moſt of their lands to that college, the reſt to Tewkſbury; which occaſioned great ſuits at law between the abbey of Tewkſbury and the college of Eaton. King Edward the Fourth, in the ſeventeenth year of his reign, being willing to abrogate the acts of king Henry the Sixth, who was of the Lancaſtrian line, takes away thoſe lands from the college of Eaton, and beſtows them on the college of Fotheringhay in Northamptonſhire, which was founded by Edward duke of York, of his own family, in the year 1415, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 419l. 11s. 10d.½. Theſe lands were afterwards regranted to the college of Eaton by king Henry the Eighth.

Lands in Deerhurſt, and the ſcite of the priory, which lately belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Giles Throgmorton, in conſideration of the manor of White Waltone, and other lands in Berkſhire, 34 Hen. VIII.

Livery of thoſe lands in Deerhurſt, and of the rectory, was granted to Thomas Throgmorton 12 Eliz.

This ancient priory is now the poſſeſſion of the earl of Coventry, who hath the title of Viſcount and Baron of Deerhurſt; and the eſtate is exempted from tithes.

The manor of Deerhurſt did belong to the abbey of Weſtminſter before the Norman conqueſt.

"The church of St. Peter of Weſtmonaſtery held "Deerhurſt, in Deerhurſt hundred, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It, together with "many other mannors holding of this, was taxed at "fifty-nine hides; the capital mannor was taxed at five "hides: there were fifteen plow-tillages, whereof three "were in demean: there were ſixty acres of meadow, "and a wood two miles long, and half a mile broad. "It paid a yearly rent of 10l. formerly; it paid the "ſame rent in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Weſtminſter was ſeiſed of the manors of Deerhurſt, Hardwick, Bourton and Todenham, in the reign of king William the Second; at which time Robert Fitz-Haman, earl and conſul of Gloceſter, did ſacrilegiouſly bereave the church of theſe manors, and all other their poſſeſſions in Gloceſterſhire; and they were not reſtored 'till the reign of king Henry the Second, when Lawrence, the twenty-fifth abbot of that monaſtery, recovered them by a law-ſuit in the king's court.

Robert Muſgros held Deerhurſt court 9 Ed. I. The abbot of Weſtminſter was ſeiſed of the hundred of Deerhurſt 15 Ed. I. which privilege was allowed the ſame year in a *Quo Warranto*. The ſame abbot held the manor of Deerhurſt, with the hamlets of Hardwick, Walton, Corſe, Trinelly and Haurick, 27 Ed. I.

This manor, after the diſſolution of religious foun-

dations, was granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. but was reſumed, and granted to the convent of Weſtminſter 4 Mar. and again regranted and confirmed to the church of Weſtminſter 2 Eliz. and ſo continueth.

Mr. juſtice Powel, one of the judges of the Queen's Bench, is owner of Abbots Court within this pariſh; it is held by leaſe from the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter; it did anciently belong to the abbey of Perſhore until William the Conqueror took it from them.

The church is a peculiar, which comprehends ſeven other pariſhes; it is an impropriation, and pays yearly 6l. 6s. 8d. to the curate. Mr. Farmer is the patron; Mr. Stiles is the preſent incumbent. The prior of Deerhurſt was ſeiſed of the advowſon of this church 5 Hen. III. The impropriation belongs to Mr. Farmer, and is worth 300l. a year. The vicar hath no houſe, nor any glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	13	04
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	08

The church hath an aile on each ſide, and had an handſome ſpire-ſteeple, which was blown down 1666; it hath now a ſmall tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles. The body of the church is a very handſome, large, high building, covered with lead. The chancel is ſomewhat higher than the body of the church, and hath a large aile on each ſide, very handſome, covered alſo with lead; but much lower than the church. The church-yard is near two acres of ground.

The church was built by Athelred, king of the Weſt-Saxons, in the year 870, who founded the firſt college in Oxford, called Univerſity college.

In the north aile there is an inſcription, on a marble ſtone, in memory of John Caſſey, lord chief baron of the court of Exchequer. He died 1400, and was lord of the manor of Whitfield.

There is an inſcription for Elizabeth Rowden, wife to William Caſſey, eſq. afterwards wife to Walter Rowden, eſq. and daughter to Thomas Bridges, of Corbel, eſq. She died 1535, "for whoſe ſoul, of "your charity, ſay a Pater-Noſter." An inſcription, in a frame againſt the wall, for Mr. Edward Guy: he died 1639.

An inſcription in the chancel for Peter Farmer, ſecond ſon of Henry Farmer, of Tuſmore, eſq. who died 1691. Another for Elizabeth the wife of Peter Farmer, eſq. lord of this manor: ſhe died 1677. An inſcription for John Powel, of Gloceſter, eſq. he died 1666. Another for Mary, wife of James Powel, eſq. ſhe died 1656. An inſcription in the north aile, for Elizabeth wife of Mr. Edmond Mortimer: ſhe died 1680.

There is a ſmall place, at the upper end of the ſouth aile, called Petty France, with a door, through which they formerly came out of the prior's houſe into the church. Thomas Halker gave 20l. to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and is ſubject to receive damage by the overflowing of the river Severn, which runs two miles on the weſt ſide of the pariſh.

There is a bridge in Deerhurſt, by the neighbours called Guildable Bridge, where tolls and cuſtoms were formerly paid. There is a large common, which begins at the church-yard, and goes round Deerhurſt, Apperly and Walton, and is near four miles in length.

The hamlets of this pariſh are,

1. Apperly, conſiſting of fifty houſes. William Lane, eſq. has an handſome houſe and good eſtate in this place. Thomas Caſſey, eſq. has alſo a good houſe and eſtate here. The manor of this place anciently was in the abbey of Weſtminſter; upon the diſſolution of which, it was granted to the dean and chapter of that church, 34 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 2 Eliz. There was another manor in Apperly, of which Edward Brugg was ſeiſed 10 Hen. IV. Edward Brugg, eſq. held thirty meſſuages in Trinley, and one capital meſſuage called Apperly Place, two hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, and one hundred acres of paſture in Deerhurſt, 15 Hen. VI. From the Bruggs, or Brugeſſes, this manor paſſed to the Throgmortons. John Throgmorton was ſeiſed of the manor of Apperly 13 Ed. VI. Philip Throgmorton died ſeiſed hereof 5 Hen. VIII. and left William his ſon twenty-two years old. William Throgmorton died ſeiſed of the manor of Apperly 28 Hen. VIII. and livery hereof was granted to Thomas Throgmorton, his ſon, the ſame year. Livery of the manor of Apperly was granted to another Thomas Throgmorton 12 Eliz. Lands in Apperley, late Warwick and Spencer's lands, were granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 Hen. VIII.

"2. Wightfield. Edwi held it of the mannor of "Deerhurſt, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. "Walter Ponther held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at one hide." Domeſday Book. This manor was in the name of the Caſſeys in the reign of king Edward the Third. John Caſſey, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, died ſeiſed thereof 1 Hen. IV. Robert Caſſey, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Wightfield 1 Ed. VI. and livery thereof was granted to Henry Caſſey his ſon 2 Mar. who died ſeiſed of this manor 38 Eliz. and left Thomas Caſſey his ſon thirty-ſeven years old. Thomas married Caſſandra. Gilbert le Diſpencer was ſeiſed of two meſſuages, four hundred acres of land, &c. in Wightfield and Apperley, 5 Ric. II.

3. Walton, containing twenty-nine families, where Mr. Harris has a good houſe and a good eſtate. Theſe three hamlets lie in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred. The manor of Walton, by Deerhurſt, anciently belonged to the abbey of Weſtminſter, and, with the others, was granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 2 Eliz. The manor of Hardwick, by Deerhurſt, was alſo anciently in the ſaid abbey of Weſtminſter, and, after the Diſſolution, was granted to that church. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Walton, by Deerhurſt, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 20 Hen. VI. Lands in Deerhurſt-Walton, which lately belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 Hen. VIII. Sir Henry Caple and Ann his wife levied a fine of lands in Walton, to the uſe of themſelves, 3 Mar.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	18
	Burials -	16

Apperly and Wightfield.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	143	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	249	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	030	13	00

Deerhurst and Walton.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	052	04	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	073	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	007	00	00

There is a ſmall iſland in this pariſh, anciently called Oleneay, and by the Saxons, Alney, and now the Neight, wherein it was ſuppoſed that the ſingle combat between Edmond king of England, and Canutus king of the Danes, was fought, to decide the fate of the kingdom, which had been long worried by bloody wars. It produced a peace by dividing the kingdom, for neither king obtained an entire victory over his enemy. But the place of combat may more juſtly be aſſigned to have been a meadow near the city of Gloceſter, which at this day is called Alney Iſle.

There goes a ſtory, that a ſerpent of a prodigious bigneſs was a great grievance to all the country about Deerhurſt, by poiſoning the inhabitants, and killing their cattle. The inhabitants petitioned the king, and a pre-

a proclamation was iſſued out, that whoſoever ſhould kill the ſerpent, ſhould enjoy an eſtate on Walton hill in this pariſh, which then belonged to the crown. One John Smith, a labourer, undertook it, and ſucceeded; for finding the ſerpent lying in the ſun, with his ſcales ruffled up, he ſtruck between the ſcales with his ax, and ſtruck off his head. The family of the Smiths enjoy the eſtate at preſent; and Mr. Lane, who married a widow of that family, has the ax in his poſſeſſion.

"From Tewkſbury we go down the ſtream to Deer-"hurſt, which is mentioned by Bede. It lyeth very "low upon the Severn, whereby it ſuſtaineth great "damages when the river overfloweth. It had formerly "a ſmall monaſtery, which was ruined by the Danes, "but reflouriſhed under Edward the Confeſſor, who, "as we read in his will, aſſigned it with the govern-"ment thereof to the monaſtery of St. Dennis near "Paris; but a little after, as Malmſbury ſaith, it was "only an empty monument of antiquity.

"Over-againſt this, in the middle of the river, lyes "a place called Oleneag and Alney by the Saxons, "now the Eight, that is, the Iſland, famous upon "this account; that, when the Engliſh and Danes had "much weakned themſelves by frequent encounters, "to ſhorten the war, it was agreed, that the fate of "both nations ſhould be determined by the valour of "Edmund king of the Engliſh, and Canutus king of "the Danes, in a ſingle combat; who, after a long and "doubtful fight, agreed upon a peace, and the kingdom "was divided between them; but Edmund being "quickly taken out of the world, not without ſuſpi-"cion of poyſon, the Dane ſeiſed upon the whole." Camden's Britannia.

DEINTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, three miles diſtant weſt from Marſhfield, four miles ſouth from Sodbury, and twenty-five miles ſouth from Gloceſter: it was anciently called Donnington.

The family of the Deintons received their name from this place, and held this manor, for ſeveral generations, of the Clares earls of Gloceſter. Thomas de Deinton ſold this manor and advowſon to John de Tracy, and levied a fine thereof 6 Ed. I. Hawiſe, the mother of Thomas, did ſtill retain the third part of the manor in dower. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt John de Tracy, ſon of the former, to ſet forth by what right he held court-leets and waifs in this manor, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

This manor was held of Hugh de Audeley earl of Gloceſter, and of Margaret his wife, ſiſter and co-heireſs of the laſt Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter. This Hugh died 21 Ed. III. Ralph earl of Stafford married Margaret the ſole daughter and heireſs of Hugh lord Audeley, and Margaret his wife, whereby this manor was afterwards held of the earls of Stafford.

This manor continued in the name of the Tracys three hundred years, and was then ſold, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, to Mr. Arthur Player and others. Robert Langton, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor.

John Stanſhaw, and Humphry Stanſhaw his brother, levied a fine of lands in Deinton, to William Fream, 12 Hen. VII.

There was an ancient manor in this place, called the Bury, which did belong to the Tracys, and does now belong to Mr. John Still, who has a good houſe there. The lodge-houſe in Tracy park belongs to Mr. Ridley, whoſe anceſtors have long dwelt here.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 60l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Jackſon is the preſent incumbent.

Here was anciently a free chapel belonging to the manor-houſe, dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Sir John Tracy, 1588, preſented to the church of Deinton, and to the free chapel of St. Mary.

Tracy park pays a mark yearly, in lieu of tithes: all other places pay full tithes.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Arthur Saul,	- - - - -
1586	William Dyke,	Queen Elizabeth,
1588	Thomas Cooly,	- - - - -
1593	Thomas Cozen,	Queen Elizabeth,
1613	William Beely,	King James,
1614	George Beely,	King James,
1678	Joſ. Jackſon,	King Charles.

Above an hundred acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	14	11	02
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	09	01½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	05	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is ſmall, with an aile on the north ſide, and a tower with battlements on the ſouth ſide: it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

There is an inſcription, and the effigies, in braſs, of William Atwood, eſq. and Margaret his wife, daughter of Thomas of Berkeley. He died 1522. There is an handſome monument in the body of the church, in memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Langton, who died 1702. Mr. William Langton, rector of Deerham, gave 200l. for teaching children, and putting out apprentices. John Langton, eſq. 1660, gave 20l. to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs into the Boyd, down to Avon at Keynſham bridge. There is an hamlet called South Wood, now Sowd, containing two houſes, and lies a mile from the church.

There are forty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6
Burials - - 6

Payments			l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid	-	112	16	08
1694	To the land-tax	-	168	06	00
1694	To the poll-tax	-	018	09	00

DIDBROOK.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, two miles diſtant north from Winchcomb, ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Campden, and thirteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the coldneſs of the ſtream; for *Didder* is a Saxon word, ſignifying to Chatter with Cold.

This manor did anciently belong to the abbey of Hayles, after the diſſolution of which abbey it was granted to the Tracies. Sir John Tracy was lord thereof in the year 1608; and the lord viſcount Tracy, of Toddington, is the preſent lord of Didbrook.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. The lord Tracy is patron; Mr. Winde is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Hayles; it is now veſted in the lord Tracy. It is worth about 35l. yearly, and pays four marks yearly to the vicar. It was appropriated to the abbey of Hayles, which, by decree of the biſhop of Worceſter, 1270, was obliged to allow the vicar ten marks yearly, and the church-yard, and to ſuſtain all charges of the vicaridge.

The advowſon of the rectory and vicaridge of Didbrook was granted to ſir Edward Seimour 1 Ed. VI. they were afterwards granted to John Dudley and John Aſcough 18 Eliz.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Meredeth Evans,	- - - - -
1586	William Crump,	Anth. Hodgkins,
- - - - - -	Winde,	- - - - - -

First-

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	08	00	00
Tenths	00	16	00
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	08½

The church hath a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles; and being arched underneath, it is part of the body of the church. It is dedicated to St. George. This ſaint and patron of England was born in Cappadocia, and wrought as great miracles as any ſaint whatſoever. He preſerved the city Silena in Libia, and the king's daughter, from a monſtrous dragon. There was a violent perſecution under the emperor Diocleſian, wherein many did daily apoſtatiſe from the truth. St. George did therefore enter into holy orders, and by his powerful preaching confirmed many, who would otherwiſe have lapſed. The tyrannous perſecutors execute all manner of torments upon him, by whips, racks, and fire; but none of them fulfilling their deſign, they, for variety ſake, put him into a ſoft bed, where he gently breathed out his laſt. They tied a mill-ſtone about his neck, and ſent his body to the ſea to be devoured by the ravenous fiſhes: the ſhip and mariners periſh; but his body came aſhore, and by a viſion acquainted a grave matron that it was his body, and was by her decently buried. This famous ſaint was patron of England, Genoa, Muſcovy, and moſt of the Greek churches.

William Whitchurch, abbot of Hayles, new-built the church and chancel, 1470, and lies buried in a ſtone coffin in the north wall of the church. About two years after its rebuilding, it was polluted by bloodſhed, and was new conſecrated.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable and paſture. A ſmall brook runs down into the Avon at Eveſham.

Coſcomb is a tithing in this pariſh, which did likewiſe belong to the abbey of Hayles. The capital meſſuage thereof, called the Abbot's Lodging, was granted to Robert Acton 32 Hen. VIII. It was afterwards veſted in Anthony Daſton, eſq. who died ſeiſed thereof 20 Eliz. and livery was granted the ſame year to his daughters and coheireſſes. Anthony Daſton died ſeiſed of Coſcomb 12 Car. and left Richard his ſon twelve years old. It has a chapel, now turned to profane uſes. There is but one houſe in this tithing.

Wormington-Grange is in this pariſh. William Fravelleſworth held Little Wormington 33 Ed. III. Wormington farm did alſo belong to the abbey of Hayles, and was granted to Robert Acton 32 Hen. VIII. Lands in Wormington, formerly belonging to the abbey of Hayles, were granted to ſir Richard Greaſham, in exchange for lands in Yorkſhire, 38 Hen. VIII. Lands called Hayle's Cloſe, in Wormington, were granted to Henry Ruſſel and Charles Brockton 2 Mar.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 3

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	102	07	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	056	01	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	006	10	00

DIDMARTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Tetbury, five miles ſouth-eaſt from Wooton, and ſixteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

Oſwald founded the monaſtery of Perſhore, in Worceſterſhire, in the year 604, and gave ſeveral tenements in Dydimeretune to the ſaid monaſtery; which grant was confirmed by king Edgar. Theſe lands, after the Diſſolution, were in the poſſeſſion of Stephen Hide and Thomas Perry, and were granted to Chriſtopher Smith and Thomas Wharton 2 Mar.

"Lewin held Dedmertone, in Grimboldeſton hun-
"dred, of earl Harold; Durand of Gloweceſtre held
"it in the reign of king William the Conqueror, and
"Anſchitill alias Anketill held it under him. It was
"taxed at three hides; there were four plow-tillages,
"whereof three were in demean; there were ſix acres
"of meadow. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 30s.
"it paid 40s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Otnell de Siward granted to his uncle Elias two hides in Dudmarton, which had been his father Anketill's of the Wood: this muſt be ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, for Anketill held it in the reign of king William.

This manor continued ſeveral generations in the family of the Sywards, and was ſome time in the name of the Roſtons. William Roſton was ſeiſed of the manor of Didmarton, held of the honour of Hereford, 10 Hen. IV. The Wroughtons were owners of this manor, and from them it came to the Seacoles.

Richard Seacole, eſq. died ſeiſed of Didmarton, and left two daughters coheireſſes, Griſle and Anne. Griſle had livery of the manor, and of the advowſon, granted to her 13 Eliz. Anne was married to Simon Codrington, of Codrington, whereby the manor of Didmarton came to the family of the Codringtons.

This ancient family has long reſided at a place of the ſame name, in the pariſh of Dodington. John Coderington of Codrington, ſon of Robert, and grandſon of Geoffry, married the daughter of Thomas Young. Edward Codrington was ſon and heir of John. Thomas Codrington, ſon of Edward, married Mary daughter and coheireſs of Kelway of Tregarthen in Cornwall, and left Simon Codrington his ſon and heir, who married Anne daughter and coheireſs of Richard Seacole, eſq. of Didmarton. Robert Codrington was ſon of Simon, and married Anne daughter and coheireſs of Stubbs. John Codrington, of Didmarton, was ſon and heir of Robert: he married Frances daughter of ſir William Guiſe of Elmore, and was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 14 Car. 1638. Robert Codrington, ſon of John, married Agnes daughter of ſir Thomas Samuell of Northamptonſhire. John Codrington, ſon and heir of Robert, married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Samuel George, of Wraxall in Somerſetſhire, and ſerves in the preſent parliament for the city of Bath.

Robert Codrington, eſq. laſt mentioned, has a large houſe near the church, with pleaſant gardens, and a great eſtate in this and other places of this county. Robert Codrington, a younger brother of this family, was of Magdalen college in Oxford, and was made maſter of arts 1626. He wrote the Life and Death of Robert Earl of Eſſex, who was beheaded at the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth: he alſo wrote ſeveral other ingenious treatiſes.

John Joy died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yardland in Dudmarton 19 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Robert Codrington, eſq. is patron; Mr. Byrton is the preſent incumbent. The rectory pays 2s. yearly to the manor of Hawkſbury, which manor did belong to the abbey of Perſhore. Livery of the advowſon of Didmarton was granted to Henry Dennis 4 Eliz. John Turpin has formerly preſented to this church; ſir Blackall has likewiſe preſented.

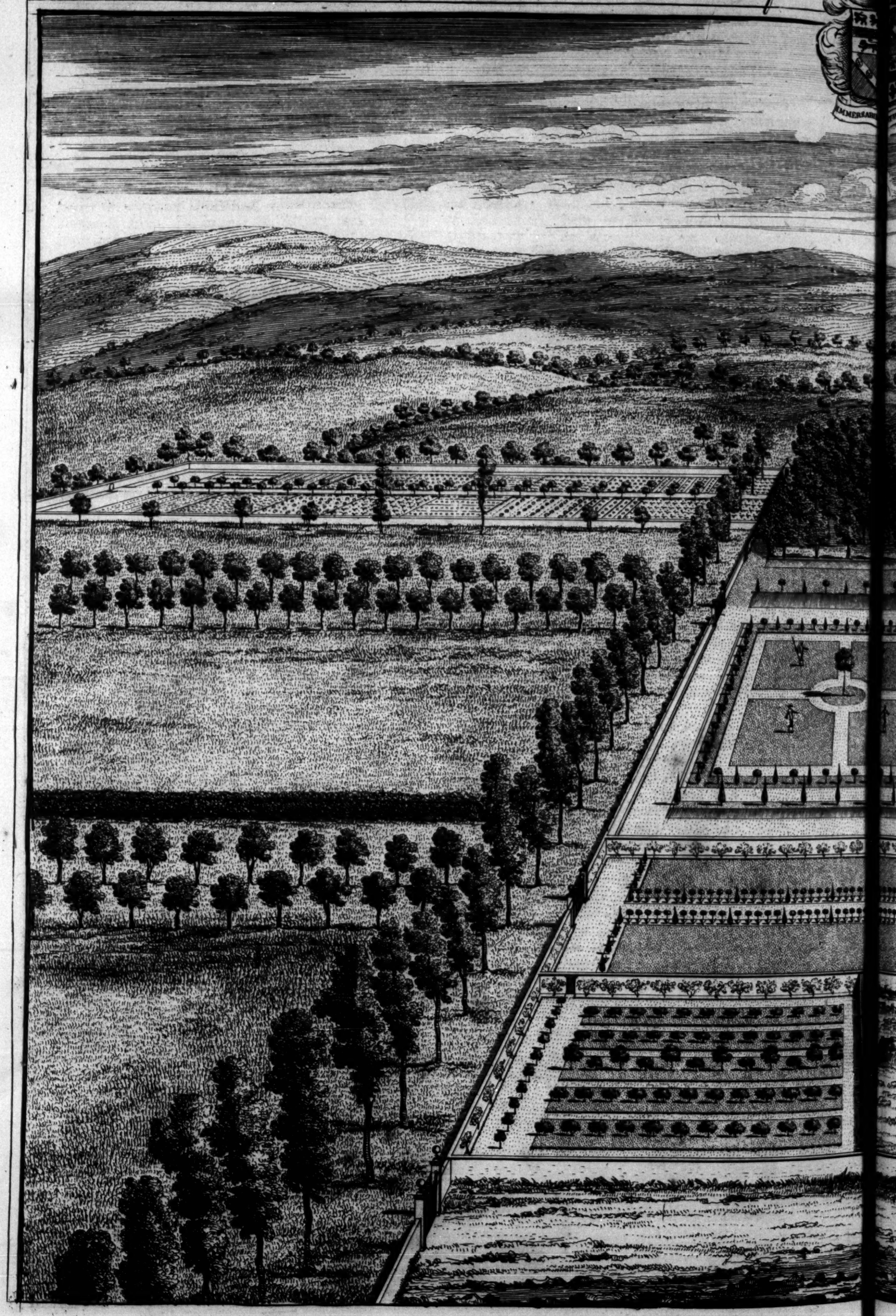
CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - George Longford,	- - - - - - -
1507 Marmadale Chapman,	Simon Codrington, eſq.
- - - Jonas Lawrence,	- - - - - - -
1673 Thomas Byrton,	Robert Codrington, eſq.

Fifty-two acres belong to the glebe.

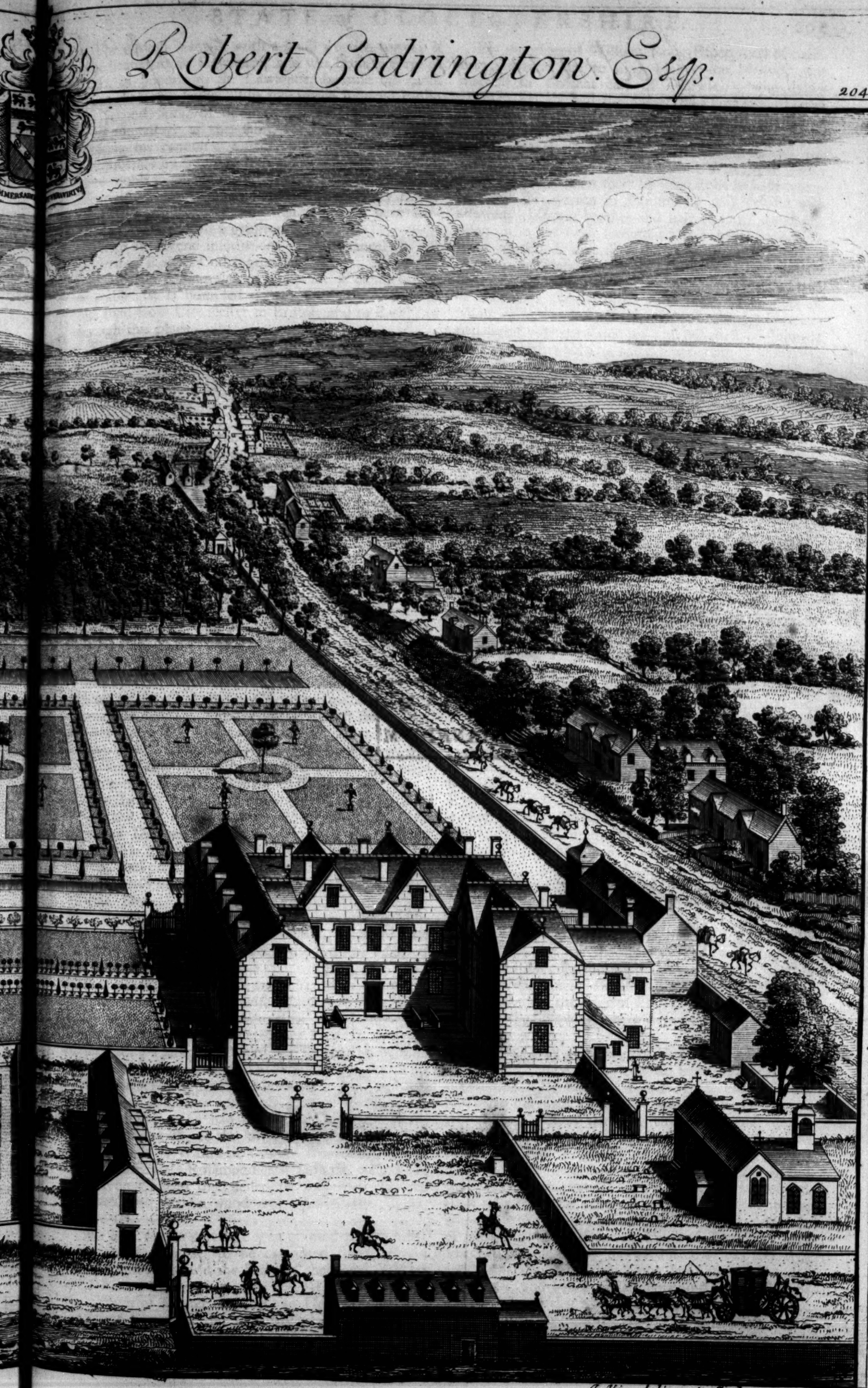
	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	08	00	00
Tenths	00	16	00
Procurations			
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	05

The

Didmarton the Seat of



Robert Codrington. Esqs.



I. Kip delin et Sculp.

MVSEVM
BRITANNICVM

The church is ſmall, with a ſmall wooden turret; it is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and was built in form of an L, in honour to St. Lawrence, becauſe his name began with that letter. The like reaſon induced Philip the Second, king of Spain, when he pulled down a ſmall monaſtery of this ſaint, for the conveniency of planting his cannon at a ſiege, promiſed to make the ſaint amends by building him a new monaſtery, much more noble; which he afterwards performed at the Eſcurial in Spain, where he erected a monaſtery in the ſhape of a gridiron, becauſe that ſaint had been barbarouſly martyred on a gridiron.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the chancel for the children of Robert Codrington, eſq.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable: it is bounded on the ſouth by Wiltſhire. The road from Cirenceſter to Briſtol, and to Bath, lies through this place.

There are eleven houſes in this pariſh, and about fifty-ſix inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 1

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	024	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	024	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	013	09	00

DIMMOCK.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, three miles diſtant north from Newent, ſeven miles north from Dean, and ten miles north-weſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from the Saxon words *Dim* and *Aac*, as being a place heretofore darkened with oaks.

"King Edward the Confeſſor held Dimmock, in "Botelau hundred. It was taxed at twenty hides; "there was a prieſt, and forty-ſeven plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean; there were twelve "acres of meadow, and a wood three miles long and "one mile broad. The ſheriff accounted for an un-"certain rent in king Edward's reign. King William "held it four years, and then did grant it to earl "William, and to his ſon Roger. It did then pay a "yearly rent of 21l." Domeſday Book.

This family being ſoon extinct, by the death of Roger and his two brothers, without iſſue male, the manor of Dimmock came to Roger earl of Hereford, ſon of Milo the precedent earl, who gave the demeans thereof, and half the wood, to the abbey of Flaxley, which he had founded: but he, and his four brothers, Walter, Mahel, Henry and William, dying without iſſue, their inheritance came to their three ſiſters, Margery the wife of Humphry de Bohun, Berta the wife of Philip de Breoſa, and Lucie the wife of Herbert Fitz-Herbert.

The manor of Dimmock was aſſigned to Humphry de Bohun, in right of his wife Margery. After their death, this manor deſcended to their ſon Humphry de Bohun, who died ſeiſed thereof 33 Hen. II. and was ſucceeded by Henry de Bohun his ſon and heir, who had livery of the manor of Dimmock 9 Ric. I. This Henry was created earl of Hereford 1 Joh. and had the *tertium denarium comitatûs* granted to him, in conſideration that he had releaſed all his right in his lands in Dimmock, to the king, that ſame year. The king grants it to Walter de Clifford the younger, brother to the fair Roſamond his father's concubine. Walter de Clifford died ſeiſed thereof, with markets and fairs, and with a wood and other appurtenances, 6 Hen. III.

The next year a privilege was granted to the inhabitants of Dimmock, to be exempted from tolls in markets and fairs, and the farm of their own markets and fairs were let to them 10 Hen. III. It appears by the account of Walter de Burg, 22 Hen. III. that the manor of Dimmock did then pay yearly to the king 63l. 12s. 8d. Morgan de Kerlynn had the poſſeſſion of this manor 30 Hen. III.

Ela daughter of William Long-Eſpee, earl of Saliſbury, natural ſon to king Henry the Second, was married to Thomas earl of Warwick; who dying 26 Hen. III. ſhe had the manor of Dimmock granted to her for life, by king Henry the Third, for her better ſupport, 36 Hen. III. ſhe afterwards ſurrenders it, and the inheritance of it was granted to the Grandiſons; for a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt William de Grandiſon 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth by what right he held court-leet and free-warren in Dimmock, and his plea was allowed. He was brother and heir to Otto de Grandiſon, who had been ſummoned as a baron to parliament 27 Ed. I. and died the ſame year; whereupon William de Grandiſon was ſummoned as a peer to parliament. He was a domeſtick ſervant to Edmond earl of Lancaſter, who beſtowed on him the manors of Minſterworth and Rodley in Gloceſterſhire. He married Sybil younger daughter and coheireſs of John de Tregoz, with whom he had a large eſtate in Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, and in her right was ſeiſed of Lydeard, which from thence was called Lydiard Tregoz, and is the preſent ſeat of ſir Henry St. John. This William de Grandiſon died in a great age, ſeiſed of Dimmock, 9 Ed. III. Peter Grandiſon was ſon and heir to William, and died ſeiſed of Dimmock 32 Ed. III. This manor was held of Roger Mortimer March.

John de Grandiſon was brother and heir to Peter, and was biſhop of Exeter. He died ſeiſed of Dimmock 43 Ed. III. He was ſucceeded by ſir Thomas Grandiſon, who was his nephew, and ſon of Otto Grandiſon younger brother to the biſhop. Sir Thomas died without iſſue 49 Ed. III.

After the death of the Grandiſons, it appears by the ſeveral following records, that the manor of Dimmock became divided among divers owners. Sir Roger de Beauchamp was ſeiſed of a rent iſſuing out of Dimmock, 7 Ric. II. Catherine, the widow of Robert Todenham, held the fourth part of the manor of Dimmock the ſame year. Margaret, the widow of ſir Thomas Grandiſon, died ſeiſed of the third part of this manor 18 Ric. II.

Richard Ryhale died ſeiſed of two parts of the manor of Dimmock 9 Hen. IV. John Phelepot, eſq. was lord of a part of Dimmock 13 Hen. IV. Richard Ryhale died ſeiſed of a fourth part of this manor 3 Hen. V. Elizabeth, widow of William Ryhale, died ſeiſed of a part of Dimmock 7 Hen. VI.

Richard de Montacute held part of the manor 8 Hen. VI. George Breinton, Thomas Leightfoot, Thomas Barton, and Thomas Smith, were lords of Dimmock 8 Hen. VI. Richard Ryhale held Dimmock manor 11 Hen. VI.

This manor, as appears by Domeſday Book, was the ancient demeans of the crown, and was therefore exempted from contributing to the wages of the knights of the ſhire; but the ſheriff of the county would have charged them in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, and therefore the following writ was iſſued forth.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all and ſingular ſheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, conſtables, officers, and other our liege people, as well within liberties as without, to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting. Whereas, by the ancient and approved cuſtom of our realm of England, the inhabitants and tenants of the ancient demeſnes of the crown of England were wont, throughout the ſaid kingdom, to be excuſed from tolls, and the expences of knights of the ſhires, who come to our parliaments, and to the parliaments of our progenitors, formerly kings of England: and whereas it appears by the certificate of our treaſurer and chancellor, tranſmitted into our Chancery by our command, and which is ſtill remaining on the files of our Chancery, that the inhabitants and tenants of the town of Dimmock in the county of Gloceſter are of the ancient demeans of the crown: We therefore command, that, in purſuance to the cuſtom aforeſaid, you

acquit and diſcharge them from the payment of toll, and from contribution towards the expences of the knights of the ſhire, which ſhall come to our parliaments, or to the parliaments of any of our heirs.

Witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, 12 July, in the twelfth year of our reign.

Richard Pointz and John Langley transfer the poſſeſſion of the manor of Dimmock to ſir Walter Devereux 26 Hen. VI. Richard Oldcaſtle had a right in the manor of Dimmock 31 Hen. VI. The cuſtody of four parts of the manor of Dimmock was granted to ſir Walter Devereux, and Elizabeth his wife, 32 Hen. VI. This manor continued in the Devereux's lords Ferrers, during the reigns of Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seventh, and Henry the Eighth.

Giles Forſter, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Edward Pye, chamberlain, is the preſent lord thereof, who hath a very good ſeat called the Bois, and a great eſtate.

Joh. Handborough, Thomas Bruges, and Maud his wife, levied a fine of lands in Ketford in Dimmock 36 Hen. VI. John Garrine levied a fine of lands in Dimmock 2 Ed. IV.

Wenman Winniat, eſq. has another good ſeat and a great eſtate, and is lord of the manor of Little Dimmock. The Old Grange and Gamage hall do likewiſe belong to Mr. Winniat. William Winter, eſq. has a good ſeat in this pariſh, called the White-Houſe, and a great eſtate. Mr. Camm has a good houſe called the Farm, and a good eſtate in this place. The houſe called the Callow belongs to Mr. Yate.

William Wall, eſq. has an handſome ſeat called the Lintrige, and a good eſtate in this pariſh. The rock, where was formerly a caſtle, belongs to Mr. Hill, and another houſe, called the Green-Houſe, belongs to Mr. Hawkins, who have both good eſtates in this pariſh.

Mune was anciently a manor within the manor of Dimmock. It was granted to William de Gamage 1 Joh. Jeffry Gamage, ſon of William, was his heir. He died ſeiſed of the manor of Mune, and of 10l. rent in Dimmock, 37 Hen. III. He left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir. She held two parts of the manor of Mune, by the ſervice of a knight's fee, 5 Ed. I. She was married to John Penbrug, and ſurviving her huſband, was again married to Walter Pedewardin, againſt whom and Elizabeth his wife a *Quo Warranto* was brought 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth by what right they claimed to have free-warren and other privileges in the manor of Mune. After her death, John Penbrugg, her ſon and heir by her firſt huſband, ſucceeded her, and takes out a licence to ſell twenty marks of rent out of Mune, 29 Ed. I. Edward de Penbrugg, brother to John, died ſeiſed of Mune, with markets, 34 Ed. I. William de Penbrugg, and Euphronia his wife, were ſeiſed thereof 11 Ed. II. William de Penbrugg held the ſame 16 Ed. III.

A fine was levied of the manor of Mune, to the uſe of Peter de Montfort, for life; the remainder to Alice the widow of Richard Nevers, for her life; the remainder to Robert de Penbrugg and his heirs, 19 Ed. III. Henry Penbrugg held the manor of Gamage hall 36 Ed. III. John Penbrugg was ſeiſed thereof 50 Ed. III. Sibille the widow of John Penbrugg, and afterwards married to Ralph de Staunton, had Gamage hall aſſigned to her for dower. She died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ric. II. Walter Penbrugg died ſeiſed of the manor of Gamage hall, and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs. She was married to ſir Rowland Moreton, who died 1 Mar. and left Richard Moreton his ſon and heir, forty years old.

Thomas Wenman died ſeiſed of the Old Grange of Dimmock, and of Dimmock Little, alias Gamage Hall, 1582, and left Richard his ſon nineteen years old.

The manor of Dimmock Little did afterwards come to the Wintours. William Wintour died ſeiſed of the manor, rectory and advowſon, of Dimmock Little, 1627. Giles Wintour, ſon of William, was the next heir. He married Alice Caerwardine widow, and died ſeiſed of Dimmock Little 1629, and left William Wintour his ſon four years old.

The demeans of the manor of Dimmock were granted, as is above mentioned, to the abbey of Flaxley. They afterwards retained the name of a Reputed Manor, and, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, were granted, by that name, to ſir Anthony Kingſton. Sir John Lutterel had livery of Dimmock demeans granted to him 1 Eliz.

The Old Grange and New Grange did likewiſe belong to the abbey of Flaxley, and are therefore exempted from payment of tithes.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a vicaridge worth 60l. yearly. William Wintour, eſq. is patron; Mr. Wilſon is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation is worth 200l. yearly: it belongs to Mr. Wintour, and pays 40s. yearly to the crown.

The church and advowſon were granted to the abbey of Cormeiles in Normandy, by king Henry the Third, in his fifty-ſixth year.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1577	Walter Cowlſey,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1588	James Thomas,	Queen Elizabeth,
1625	William Morgan,	William Wintour, eſq.
1664	Thomas Eaton,	William Wintour, eſq.
1667	Grind. Wilſon,	John Kiele.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits	09	13	08
Tenths	00	19	04½
Procurat. and Synodals	00	13	02
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00

The church is built in the form of a croſs. It hath a large tower at the weſt end, with a ſmall wooden ſpire. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whereof John Wood was the laſt incumbent.

A paſture-ground at Scanborough bridge, late belonging to this chantry, and alſo lands called Port-Lands, were granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac.

There was an houſe and orchard in Dimmock, which belonged to the chantry of the Holy Trinity in Stow. This houſe and orchard were granted to ſir Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

In the chancel there is an handſome monument in memory of William Wall, eſq. who died 1682. There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the ſame place for that family. There is another handſome monument for Mr. John Winiat, who died 1670. Another monument for Edward Pye of Bois, eſq. who died 1692.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable, and is abundantly ſtored with cyder-fruits, ſome thouſands of hogſheads of cyder having been made here in one year. The river Leden runs through it.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Leddington, about a mile from the church.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloſter held Ledene in "Botelaw's hundred. It was taxed at four hides; there "were ten plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; "there was a water-mill, and ten acres of meadow; "there was a wood two miles long, and two furlongs "broad. It ſcarce yielded a rent of 30s. yearly." Domeſday Book.

2. Ryeland, about a mile and a half from the church. The manor of Rye was held of the duchy of Lancaſter. Robert Attgreen and Maud his wife held the manor of Rye, for their lives, of Henry duke of Lancaſter, 14 Ed. III. This manor was granted to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and ſeveral other great perſons, in truſt, 3 Hen. V. The manor, late parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, was granted to Charles earl of Devonſhire 1 Jac.

3. Woodend, which is a mile diſtant from the church.

There

There are two hundred and fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about one thouſand inhabitants, whereof forty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births 28 / Burials 27

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	299	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	414	13	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	065	17	00

Robert Burhill was born in this pariſh. He was a profound judicious ſcholar, and publiſhed many learned works. He aſſiſted ſir Walter Rawleigh in writing the Hiſtory of the World, and died 1641.

DODINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, two miles diſtant ſouth from Sodbury, four miles north-weſt from Marſhfield, and twenty-three miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Ulnode held Dodintone, in Edredeſtone hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; the "biſhop of St. Laud, of Conſtance in Normandy, held "it in the reign of king William the Conqueror; and "Roger de Berchelai held it under the biſhop. It was "taxed at one hide and an half, and the third part "of an hide. There were two plow-tillages, whereof "one was in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 30s. in "both reigns.

"Alwin held Dodintone, in Edredeſtan hundred, in "the reign of king Edward. Roger de Berkeley held "it in the reign of king William. It was taxed at "three hides, and two parts of half an hide. There "were five plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean; "there were ten acres of meadow. It paid a yearly "rent of 3l. in both reigns.

"Alward, a Thane, held Didintone, in the hundred "of Pulcrecerce, in the reign of king Edward; the "biſhop of St. Laud, of Conſtance, held it in the "reign of king William the Conqueror, and Robert "held it under the biſhop. It was taxed at five hides; "there were eleven plow-tillages, whereof three were "in demean; there were two water-mills, and twelve "acres of meadow; there was a wood half a mile "long, and half a mile broad. It paid 8l. a year in "both reigns." Domeſday Book.

It appears by the general ſurvey, that Roger de Berkeley held part of Dodington in his own right, and part under the biſhop of Conſtance: it continued long in that name and family, and was afterwards held of the honour of Gloceſter. It was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, 47 Hen. III. of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 Ed. III. and of Edward earl of Stafford 4 Hen. IV.

The Berkeleys ſtill continued the tenants of the manor. William de Berkeley, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of this manor in order to ſettle it on their family 5 Ed. III. John Berkeley of Durſley held this manor 19 Ed. III. He and Haviſe his wife were jointly ſeiſed thereof 22 Ed. III. ſhe ſurvived him, and died ſeiſed of Dodington 25 Ed. III. Sir Nicholas Berkeley, ſon of John, was ſeiſed of the manor 1 Ric. II. The ſame ſir Nicholas, and Cicely his wife, held the manor, and one meſſuage, and two yard-lands in the ſame place, 6 Ric. II.

Maud de Cantelupe was ſeiſed of this manor 4 Hen. IV. Margaret the widow of ſir John Blacket was ſeiſed thereof 8 Hen. V.

The manor of Dodington afterwards came to the family of the Weekys. Thomas Weekys, eſq. was ſeiſed thereof 13 Ed. IV. John Weekys of Durſley, ſon of Thomas, ſucceeded him. He married Maud daughter of Langley, of Sudington-Langley. Edward Weekys, ſon of John, was the next heir: he married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Norton. Nicholas Weekys, ſon of Edward, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Robert Pointz, and died ſeiſed of Dodington 5 Mar. John Weekys, ſon of Nicholas, married daughter of ſir Thomas Danvers, of Dancy in Wiltſhire, and died before his father; wherefore livery of the manor of Dodington was granted to Robert Weekys, ſon of John, and grandſon and heir of Nicholas, 5 Mar. He built the large houſe at Dodington, but afterwards ſold the eſtate to Giles Cotherington, who was deſcended from Robert Codrington of the Didmarton family. Thomas Codrington was a younger ſon of Robert: he married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Robert Poyntz, by whom he had Ambroſe Codrington, who married Mary daughter and heireſs of Lawrence Teſt: he died 6 Hen. VI. Francis Codrington was ſon and heir of Ambroſe: he married Margaret daughter and heir of Stripman.

Giles Cotherington, ſon of Francis, was the purchaſer of the manor of Dodington: he married Elizabeth daughter of Arthur Porter. Richard Cotherington, ſon of Giles, ſucceeded him: he married Joyce, daughter of John Burlace, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Samuel Cotherington, ſon of Richard, married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Stephens of Sodbury. Thomas Cotherington, ſon of Samuel, married Heſter daughter of Plummer, and died 1675, and was ſucceeded by Samuel Cotherington, his ſon and heir, who ſold the manor of Dodington to his kinſman Chriſtopher Cotherington, ſon of Chriſtopher, who gained a great eſtate in the Weſt Indies, and left it to his ſon Chriſtopher, who purchaſed this manor, and much increaſed the wealth of his family. He died governor of the Leeward Iſlands in America, and diſpoſed of a very great part of his riches in generous charities, by his will, bearing date the twenty-ſecond of February, 1702: he gave 10,000l. to the college of All Souls in Oxford, of which he was a fellow; (6000l. thereof was appointed to build a library, and the remaining 4000l. to buy books to furniſh it) and moreover gave a noble library of his own to the ſame uſe; and did farther ſettle great revenues for propagating the Chriſtian religion in foreign plantations. He left the manor of Dodington to his kinſman William Cotherington, who is the preſent lord of the manor. He hath a large houſe near the church, and very large and beautiful gardens, and a great eſtate in this pariſh. This is the ſame family with Codrington of Codrington, and of Didmarton.

A leſſer manor, and the rectory of Dodington, did belong to the abbey of Keinton in Somerſetſhire, and, after its diſſolution, was granted to Sir Richard Long 30 Hen. VIII.

Other lands in Dodington did belong to the priory of Black Canons at Bradenſtock in Wiltſhire, and were granted to John Wilely and John Scudemore 37 Hen. VIII.

Amicia la Walch was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Dodington and Oldbury 18 Ed. II. Anthony Walſh died ſeiſed of lands in Dodington 4 Eliz. and left Nicholas Walſh, of Olveſton, eſq. his brother and heir, twenty-five years old. John Stanſhaw, eſq. was ſeiſed of lands in Dodington 12 Ed. IV. John Stanſhaw and Humphry Stanſhaw, ſons of the former John, levied a fine of thoſe lands 12 Hen. VII.

John Cotherington had formerly lands in Dodington, in right of Alice his wife; for they both joined in levying a fine of thoſe lands, to the uſe of themſelves, for life, the remainder to Humphry, John and Thomas, their ſons, in ſucceſſive tail, the remainder to Margaret ſiſter of Alice, and widow of Sir Peter Bazil, 49 Hen. VI. which record bears the date of the forty-ninth year, becauſe king Henry the Sixth was then reſtored for a ſhort time.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 90l. yearly. Mr. Codrington, of the ſame place, is patron; another Mr. Cotherington is the preſent incumbent. The abbey of Gloceſter were patrons in the year 1500. The abbot of Stanley ſued Henry de Berkeley for tithes in this pariſh 4 Ed. I.

CLERKS.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1559 Henry Townſend,	- - - - -
1579 Thomas - -	- - - - -
1593 John Coyde,	Sir John Poyntz,
1597 Hugh Clun,	William Herbert, eſq.
1622 Robert Greenald,	- - - - -
1661 Tho. Codrington,	- - - - -
1675 Samuel Hieron,	Sam. Codrington, eſq.
1693 Rich. Codrington,	Sam. Codrington, eſq.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	05	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	10	07½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church is little, with a ſmall ſlated tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is a vault under the chancel, which is the burying-place of the family of the Codringtons. There is an inſcription in the chancel, for Thomas Codrington, who died 1675. There is an inſcription in the church-yard, in memory of Elizabeth the wife of Samuel Codrington, eſq. ſhe died 1687.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of good paſture-grounds, and ſome wood. Here have been ſeveral poles, finely nealed and flouriſhed by the Romans, dug out of the ground. A ſmall brook runs from hence to Sodbury, down into the Froom.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about fifty-ſix inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2 / Burials - - 1

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	088	14	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	104	12	08
	1694 To the poll-tax -	013	03	00

DORSINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, ſix miles diſtant north-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, three miles weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and twenty-two miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from *Dorſum*, Latin for the Back; this place being ſituated on the back or ridge of an hill.

"Saxi held Dorſinton in Ceolflede hundred in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Roger de Bel- "mont held it in the reign of king William the Con- "queror, and Robert held it under him. It was taxed "at ten hides; there were eight plow-tillages, whereof "three were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 4l. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This earl Roger, mentioned in Domeſday Book, ſettled this manor of Dorſington on Henry his younger ſon, who was afterwards created earl of Warwick by king William the Second. This Henry, ſtyled de Newburg, earl of Warwick, died ſeiſed of Dorſington 23 Hen. I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Roger, who died 18 Steph. The manor then deſcended to William the ſon of earl Roger. He died without iſſue, whereby Dorſington came to his brother Waleran earl of Warwick, who died ſeiſed thereof 6 Joh. Henry earl of Warwick, ſon of Waleran, ſucceeded, and died ſeiſed of Dorſington 13 Hen. III. Thomas earl of Warwick, ſon of Henry, died ſeiſed of Dorſington 26 Hen. III. He left no iſſue, whereby the manor came to Iſabel, heireſs afterwards to the family; for Waleran, the above-mentioned earl of Warwick, beſides his ſon Henry, who ſucceeded him in the title, had alſo a daughter named Alice, married to William Manduit de Hanſlap, the king's chamberlain. They had iſſue William Manduit and Iſabel. William Manduit, in right of his mother, upon failure of the former line, was created earl of Warwick, and died ſeiſed of Dorſington 52 Hen. III. He left no iſſue, whereby his ſiſter Iſabel became his heireſs. She was married to William Beauchamp.

William Beauchamp, ſon of William Beauchamp, and of Iſabel Manduit, ſiſter of William earl of Warwick, in right of his mother, was created earl of Warwick. He died ſeiſed of Dorſington 26 Ed. I. and was ſucceeded by Guy de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was ſon of Guy, and died ſeiſed of Dorſington 43 Ed. III. Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed of this manor 2 Hen. IV.

From the Beauchamps this manor came to the Draytons; and they ſometimes before held it of the ſaid earls; for Baldwin de Drayton, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Dorſington, and ſettled it on their ſon John de Drayton, 18 Ric. II. William Drayton, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Great Dorſington 5 Ed. IV. Richard Drayton of South Newton died ſeiſed thereof 19 Ed. IV.

William Watſon had livery of the manor of Dorſington granted to him 15 Eliz. George Shirley, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Thomas Rawlins, ſerjeant at law, was afterwards owner thereof.

Thomas Rawlins, eſq. ſon of the ſerjeant, is the preſent lord of the manor, which comprehends the whole pariſh, except Braggington farm.

Alice, the widow of Thomas Paynel, died ſeiſed of nine meſſuages and two plough-tillages in Little Dorſington 16 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 90l. yearly. Thomas Rawlins, eſq. is patron; Mr. Yate is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Richard Phelps,	- - - - - - -
1571 Thomas Phelps,	- - - - - - -
- - - Tho. Turner, D. D.	- - - - - - -
1593 John Rutter,	Chriſtopher Turner,
- - - Fermian Rutter,	- - - - - - -
1668 John Ward,	Thomas Rawlins, ſerjeant at law.
1681 Thomas Yate,	Thomas Rawlins, ſerjeant at law.

Three yard-lands belong to the glebe, nine cow-paſtures, ſixty ſheep-paſtures, ſix horſe-paſtures, and a colt in the commons.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - -	12	19	02
Tenths - - - - - -	01	05	11
Procurations - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church is ſmall, and hath a little low tower.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land. It is bounded on the north ſide by the Avon.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 3

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	090	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	050	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	011	06	08

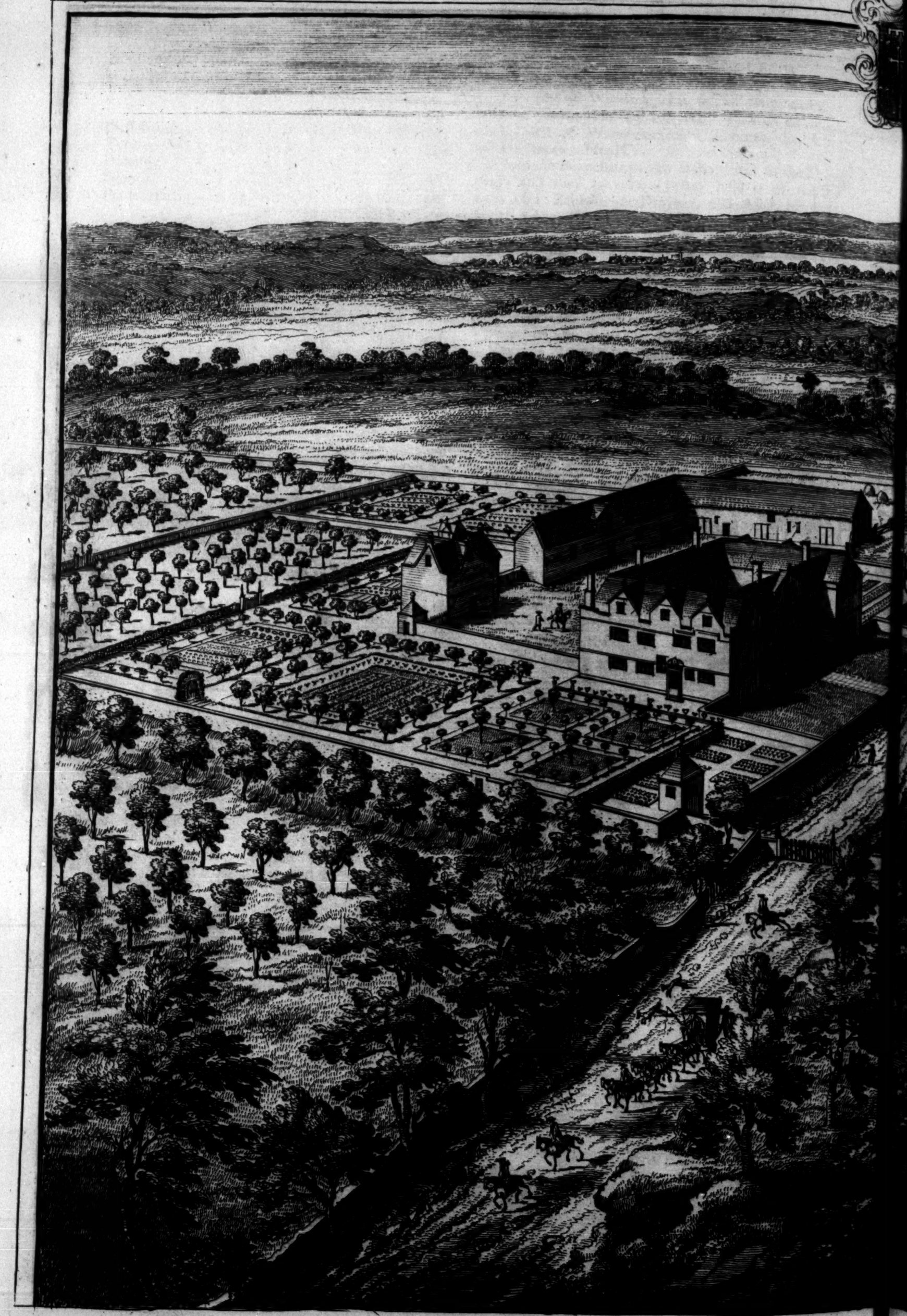
DOWDSWELL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradly, three miles diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, five miles ſouth from Winchcomb, and nine miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

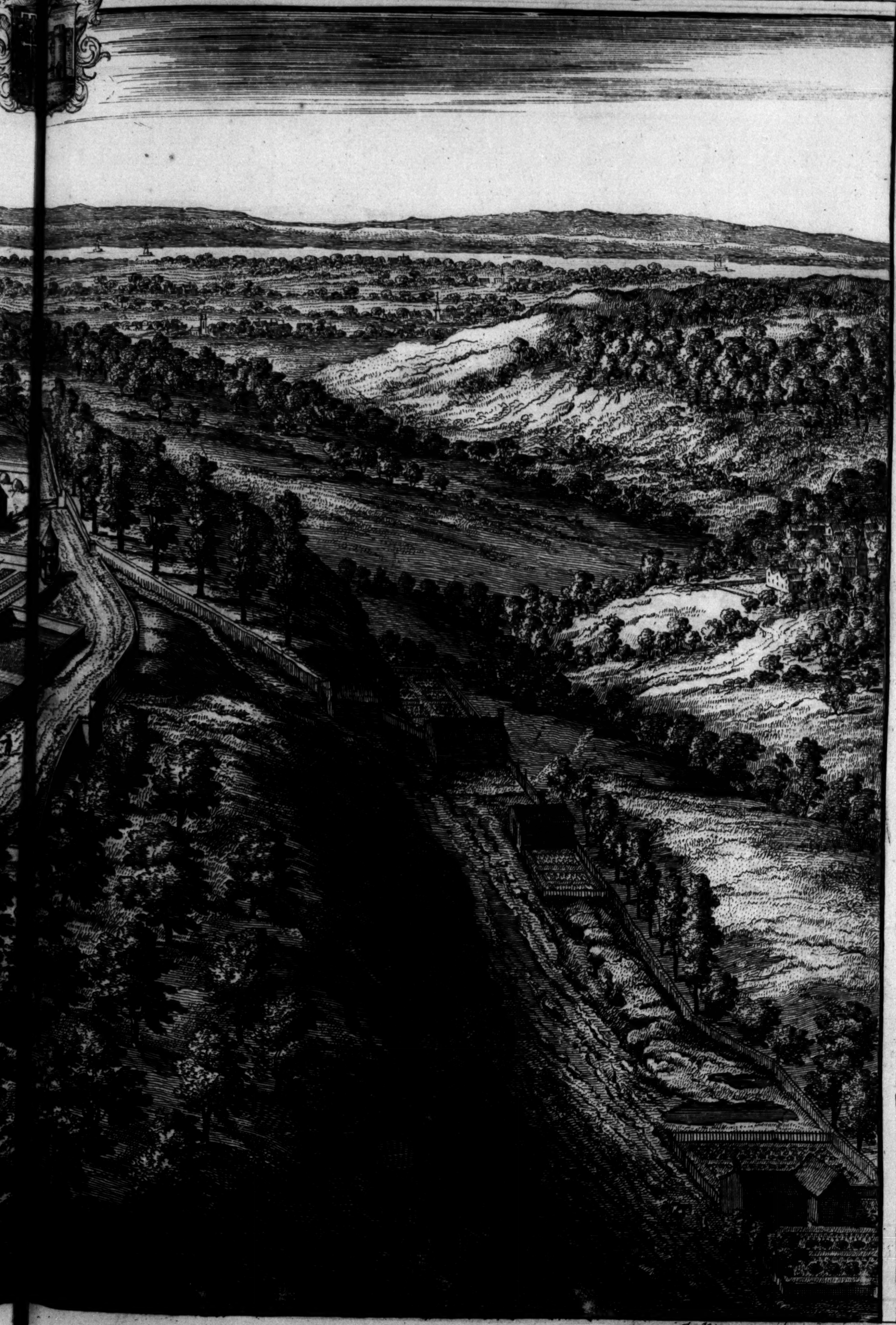
"Robert held four hides and an half in Dodeſwell "and Pecleford, in Witelai hundred, of the church of

St

Upper Dowdeswell the Seat



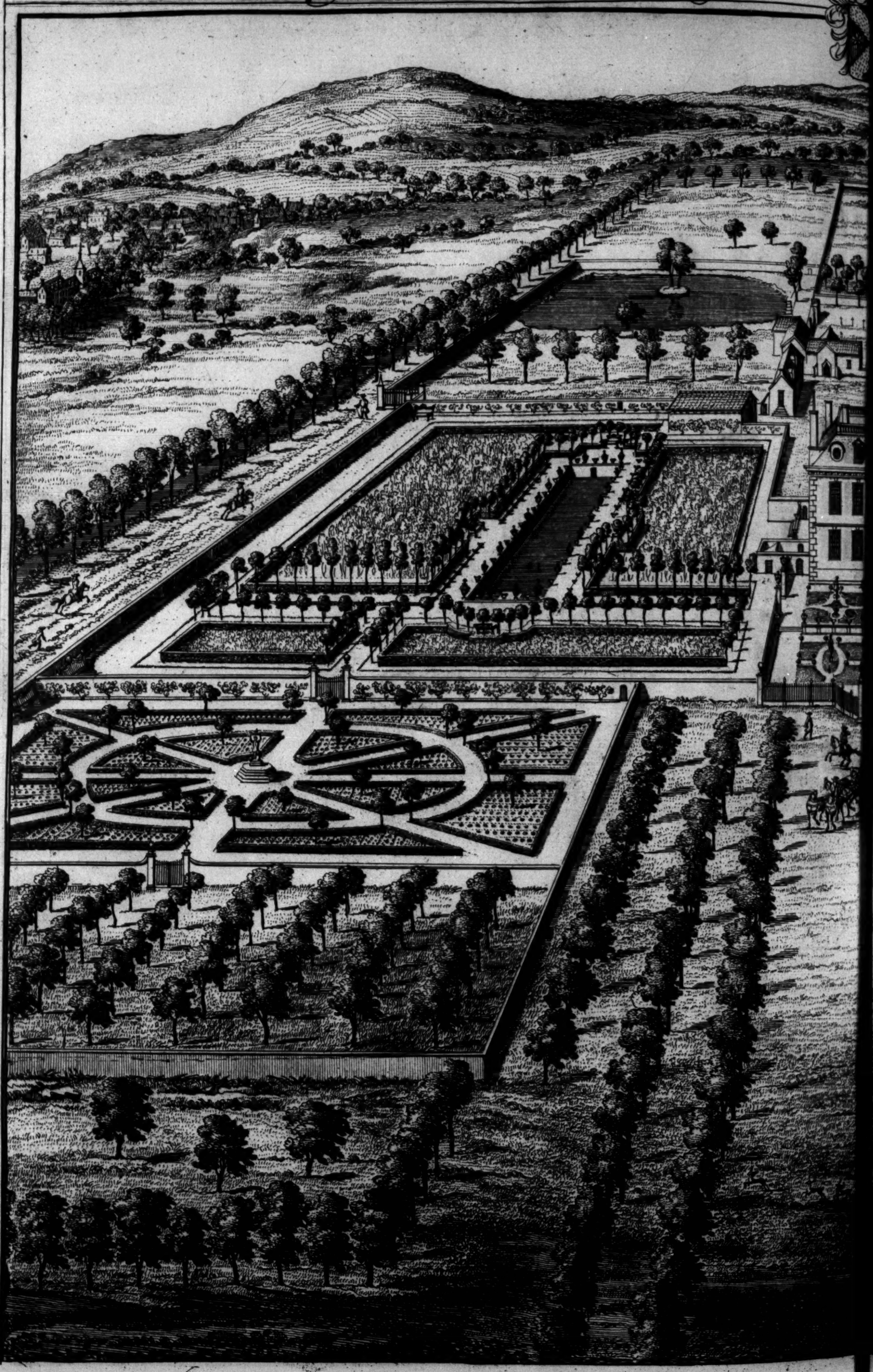
of Lionel Rich Esqr



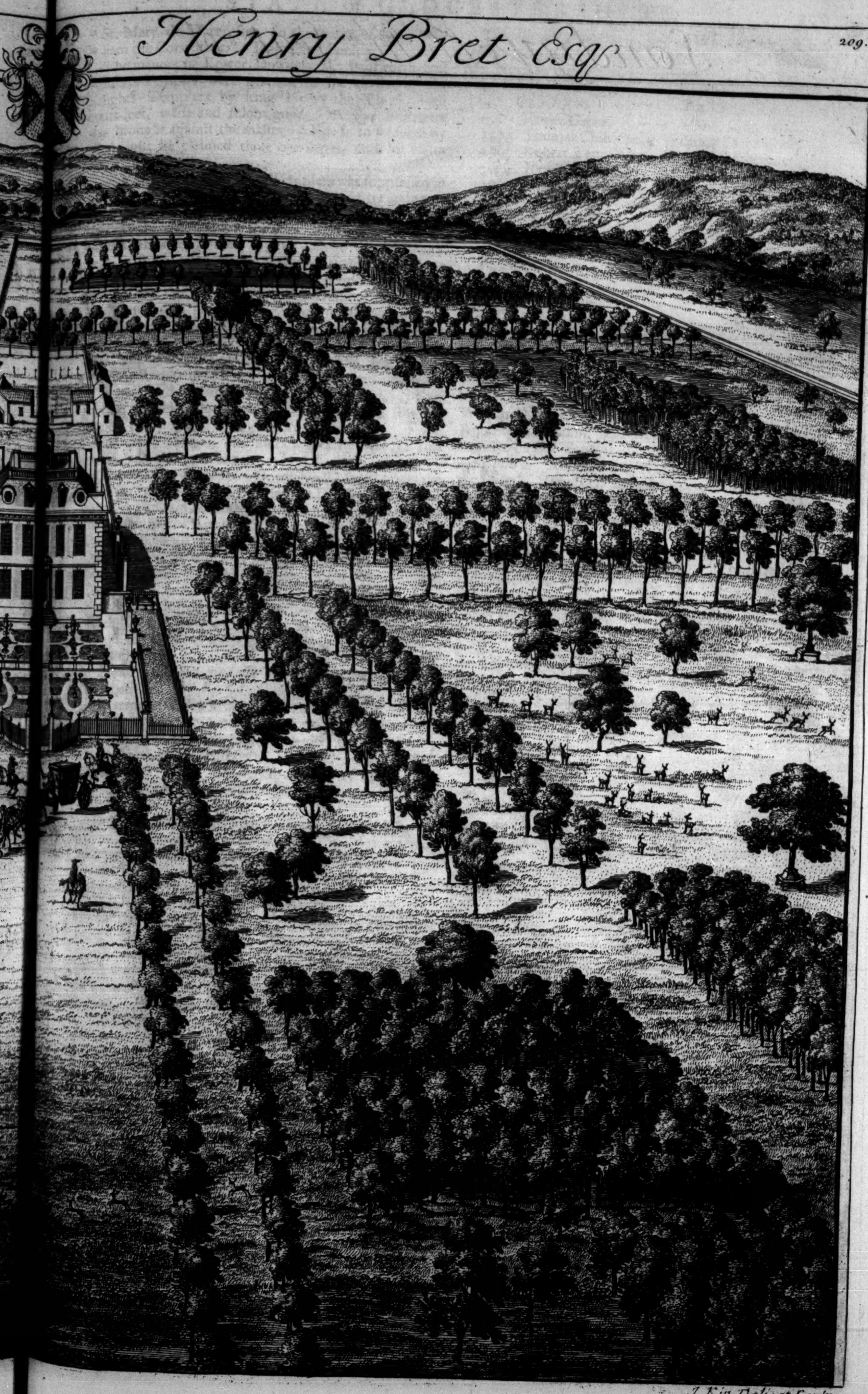
J. Kip Delt et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Sandywell the Seat of



Henry Bret Esqr



J. Kip Delin. et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

" St. Mary de Wirecester, in the reign of king Wil-
" liam the Conqueror." Domesday Book.

The manors of Lower Dowdeswell, Pegsworth and Aniford-Temple, were granted to the master of the Knights Templers by king Henry the Third, with court-leet, waifs and felons goods. A *Quo Warranto* was brought against the master 15 Ed. I. to set forth by what right he claimed those privileges, and his claim was allowed.

The order of the Knights Templers was suppressed in the reign of king Edward the Second, and by an inquisition taken 2 Ed. III. the Knights Templers were found to have been seised of the same lands. These lands were afterwards granted to the college of Westbury near Bristol; and, upon the dissolution of religious foundations, they were granted to sir Ralph Sadler, and were held of the manor of Temple-Guiting.

The manor of Lower Dowdeswell soon after came to the Rogers's; for William Rogers, esq. presented to the church of Dodeswell 1575. Another William Rogers, esq. was lord of the manor in the year 1608. William Rogers died seised of the manor and advowson of Dowdeswell, held of the manor of Guiting, 17 Car. leaving Daniel his son seven years old. William Rogers, one of the masters of the court of Chancery, is the present lord thereof, and hath a pleasant seat in this place, and a large estate.

The manor of Upper Dowdeswell, soon after the Norman conquest, did belong to a family of the same name. William de Dowdeswell brings an assize against the master of the Knights Templers, for the manor of Dowdswell, 3 Ed. I. This manor, and the hamlets of Oldbury, Pegsworth and Aniford, were held of William de Clinton earl of Huntington 28 Ed. III. Edward Croupes was seised of the manor 35 Ed. III.

A fine was levied of lands in Dowdeswell and Pegleſworth, by William Gernoon and Elizabeth his wife, to the use of William Gernoon, for life, 11 Hen. VI.

Another fine was levied of the manor and advowson of Dowdswell, to the use of William Gernoon and Elizabeth his wife, in special tail, 13 Hen. VI. William Gernoon died seised thereof 19 Ed. IV.

This manor was soon after purchased by Edmond Tame, and a fine thereof was levied to his use, by Ralph Lutham and Elizabeth his wife, 20 Hen. VII. Sir Edmond Tame died seised thereof 26 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted the same year to Edmond Tame his son.

From the Tames this manor came to the Abbingtons. Nicholas Abbington was seised thereof. He married Margaret daughter of Richard Wood, and was succeeded by Richard Abbington his son and heir, who married Alice daughter of Richard Rogers. Edmond Abbington, son of Richard, married Catherine daughter of Christopher Hereford, of Sutton in Herefordshire. Anthony Abbington of Dowdswell, son of Edmond, was gentleman usher to Henry prince of Wales, eldest son to king James the First. John Abbingdon, of Dowdswell, esq. was sequestered in the Great Rebellion, and compounded for 364l.

Lionell Rich, esq. son of sir Edward Rich, is the present lord of the manor of Upper Dowdeswell, and hath a good seat and a large estate.

John Handborough, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of lands in Dowdeswell, to the use of John and the heirs of Maud, 36 Hen. VI. William Garrine, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Dowdeswell 2 Ed. IV.

Henry Bret, esq. has a neat pleasant seat at Sandywell, and a new-built house, with pleasant gardens, and a park: he is descended from the ancient family of the Brets of Bret-Hall in Warwickshire; which family was owner of that place in the reign of king Henry the Third.

Candiwell and Andiford were held of Richard de Clare, earl of Glocester and Hartford, 47 Hen. III.

Pegleſworth farm, in this parish, is accounted the highest ground in Cotswold. Andover's-Ford and Cold-Comfort are within this parish.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Mr. Rogers is patron; Mr. Nevil is the present incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Roger Green,	- - - - - - -
1575	Thomas Childewell,	William Rogers, esq.
1597	Robert Temple,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - -	John Crowther,	- - - - - - -
1701	Charles Nevil,	William Rogers, esq.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	13	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	06	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecostals - - - - - - - -			

The church is in the form of a cross, with a small spire in the middle: the spire was built 1577, by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Abbington, and others.

In the church there is an effigies, in brass, of an abbot of Hayles. An inscription in the chancel for Mr. William Rogers, and Hellen his wife: he died 1649. Another inscription, on a marble monument, for William Rogers of Sandywell, and Elizabeth his wife: he died 1663. Another for William Rogers, esq. who died 1678. There is an inscription in the south aile, in memory of Elizabeth Abbington, widow of Anthony Abbington, esq. she died 1640. There is an handsome marble monument in this aile for Edward Rich of Dowdeswell, esq. who died 1680. There are other inscriptions for that family. An inscription in the chancel for John Crowther, rector of this church: he died 1623.

This parish is seven miles in compass, and consists most of arable. The river Coln riseth in Whitington parish, and runs through this down to Fairford. It hath several other pleasant streams of water, and there are many copices of wood.

There are twenty-five houses in this parish, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof six are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 3

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	138	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	133	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	032	07	00

There is a large camp on Dowdswell hill, in this parish, called the Castles: there are also several other camps.

Henry Bret, esq. in removing the old house at Sandywell, and digging drains, found several coffins of lead, supposed to have contained persons of considerable note, but not known who they were; and it was observed that their bodies lay north and south.

DOWN-AMNEY.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, one mile distant north from Cricklade in Wiltshire, five miles east from Cirencester, and nineteen miles east from Glocester.

" Ednod held Omenie, in Gersdones hundred, of
" king Edward the Confessor. It was taxed at fifteen
" hides, but the king remitted the tax of five of those
" hides. There was a priest, and fourteen plow-til-
" lages in this mannor, whereof four were in demean.
" The bishop of Baieux had been owner of it. It
" did pay a yearly rent of 20l. in the reign of king
" Edward; it paid 26l. yearly in the reign of king
" William.

" Radulf, the son of Toden, held Omenie and Cerney,
" in Gersdones hundred, of king William the Con-
" queror; Roger held it under him. It was taxed at
" four hides, and accounted four mannors. There

"were ten plow-tillages and a water-mill, and thirty "acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 10l. in "king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did afterwards fall to the crown, and was granted, by king Henry the Second, to Alice the daughter of William de Caſſey. The manor was afterwards in the poſſeſſion of Edmond ſurnamed Crouchback, earl of Lancaſter, &c. younger ſon of king Henry the Third, who had great eſtates given him by the king his father. This Edmond granted the manor of Down-Amney to Nicholas de Valers, ſon of William, 55 Hen. III. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt this Nicholas 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth by what right he claimed view of frank-pledge within this manor of Down-Amney; and his claim was allowed.

William Cuſons held one meſſuage and one plough-tillage, called Wike, in Down-Amney, 7 Ed. III. Sir William de Cuſons died ſeiſed of the manor of Down-Amney, and of the lands in Wike, 19 Ed. III. Peter de Cuſons and Margaret his wife levied a fine of the manor of Down-Amney, whereof one moiety to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the other moiety to Edmond Baynard and Elianor his wife, and to the heirs of Elianor, 35 Ed. III.

About this time the manor of Down-Amney came to the Hungerfords. Sir Thomas Hungerford, deſcended from Everard de Hungerford, eminent in Wiltſhire in the reign of Henry the Second, was the firſt ſtanding ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, 51 Ed. III. and purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Down-Amney 8 Ric. II. He married Joan daughter and coheir of ſir Edmond Huſſey, and died ſeiſed of the free-warren aforeſaid 21 Ric. II. and was ſucceeded by ſir Walter Hungerford his ſon and heir. He was made knight of the garter 7 Hen. V. and lord high treaſurer of England, and baron Hungerford, 4 Hen. VI. He married Catherine one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Peverel and Margaret his wife, daughter of ſir Thomas Courtney by Muriel his wife, who was daughter and heir of John lord Moels. He died 27 Hen. VI. Walter lord Hungerford left two ſons, Robert Hungerford, who was his heir, and Edmond Hungerford, on whom he ſettled the manor of Down-Amney. This Edmond married Margaret daughter and heir of Edward Burnel, and died ſeiſed of that manor, and of Wike near Hampton-Meyſey, 2 Ric. III. Sir John Hungerford his ſon and heir ſucceeded him, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Down-Amney, 16 Hen. VIII. Sir Anthony Hungerford, ſon of ſir John, had livery thereof granted to him the ſame year, who died 1 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by John Hungerford his ſon, who had livery granted to him 2 Eliz. Sir John Hungerford, ſon of ſir John, was ſeiſed of this manor in the year 1608. He married the daughter of ſir Richard Berkeley, and died 10 Car. and was ſucceeded by ſir Anthony Hungerford his ſon and heir, who left an only ſurviving daughter and heireſs, married to Edmond Dunch, eſq. by which marriage the manor of Down-Amney came to the Dunch's.

Hungerford Dunch, ſon of Edmond, ſucceeded his father, whoſe ſon Edmond Dunch is the preſent lord of the manor of Down-Amney. He hath a large houſe and gardens near the church, and a very great eſtate in this and other places. Part of the manor-houſe ſtands in Wiltſhire. He hath ſerved in ſeveral parliaments for the borough of Cricklade, and is maſter of her majeſty's houſhold. He married the daughter of colonel Godfrey, whoſe wife was ſiſter to the duke of Marlborough.

William Golding and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Down-Amney, to the uſe of themſelves, for life, the remainder to William Panton and Joan his wife, the daughter of William Golding, 23 Hen. VI. William Lewellyn and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Down-Amney 7 Ed. IV. John de Handelo died ſeiſed of the manor of Wike 20 Ed. III. Edward de Handelo died ſeiſed thereof 32 Ed. III.

A ground called le Wike, and two other meſſuages, did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to ſir Anthony Hungerford 32 Hen. VIII.

Edmond Dunch, eſq. married the only ſurviving daughter and heireſs of ſir Anthony Hungerford, by whom this eſtate is deſcended to Edmond Dunch, eſq. who is the fore-mentioned preſent lord of the manor.

Ann, the other daughter of ſir Anthony Hungerford, was married to John Blagrave, father of John Blagrave, an admirable mathematician, who died 1611, and was buried in St. Lawrence church in Reading, with this inſcription under his buſt, *Totus Mathematicus.*

The church is in the deanry of Fairford: it is a vicaridge worth 35l. yearly. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Bingly is the preſent incumbent.

King Edward the Firſt gave the church of Down-Amney to the Knights Templers. The patronage and impropriation did afterwards belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and now to Chriſt-Church college, granted to that chapter 38 Hen. VIII. The impropriation is worth about 60l. yearly.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Bart. Ferrers,	- - - - - - -
1585	Simon Preſſe,	Ant. Hungerford, eſq.
1590	Henry Biſhop,	Joh. Hungerford, eſq.
1603	Rob. Alford,	King James,
1679	Henry Green,	Chriſt Ch. coll. Oxon.
1681	Joſeph Richards,	Chriſt Ch. coll. Oxon.
1687	Mic. Bingley,	Chriſt Ch. coll. Oxon.

The lord of the manor pays 25l. yearly to the vicar, and every yard-land pays 5s.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	05	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	00	07
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a handſome ſpire. There is a reap-hook painted in moſt of the panes of glaſs, being part of the arms of the Hungerfords formerly lords of this manor. In the north ſide of the chancel, in a nich in the wall, lyeth a marble ſtatue, without any inſcription; it is ſuppoſed to be the effigies of the founder of the church. In the middle of the chancel is engraven, on a ſtone, that Robert Alford had been vicar of this church above fifty years. He died 1654. The north aile is called Hungerford's Aile, where ſeveral of that family lie buried. There is a fair monument of marble, with the effigies of ſir John Hungerford, deſcended from Walter lord Hungerford, knight of the garter. His firſt wife was Mary the daughter of ſir Richard Berkeley: his ſecond wife was Ann, the daughter of Edward Goddard, eſq. He died 1634. This monument was ſet up by his ſon ſir Anthony Hungerford. In the eaſt wall of this chapel is inſcribed in Latin, on a plate, that Mary late wife of ſir John Hungerford was buried there. She was the daughter of ſir Richard Berkeley, and deſcended from the blood-royal. She died 1628.

In the ſouth aile are two effigies of a man and a woman: the man lyeth like a Knight Templer, and hath an eſcutcheon with the arms of Villers, five eſcallops in a plain croſs: the figure of the woman is blank free-ſtone.

John Kingſton gave 20l. one half to the church, and the other half to the poor.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich land, in arable, meadow and paſture. A river comes from the other Amneys, and runs through this pariſh into the Iſis at Eyſey.

There are thirty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births -
Burials - 5

Payments

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	173	03	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	106	02	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	017	08	00

The church of this place is not a quarter of a mile from Latton in Wiltſhire: they may very well be united, and they have moſt commonly been ſupplied by the ſame perſon.

DOWN-HATHERLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, five miles diſtant from Tewkſbury, three miles from Cheltenham, and four miles from Gloceſter.

This manor did anciently belong to the Muſgroſs's. Robert Muſgroſs died ſeiſed of Down-Hatherly 38 Hen. III. John Muſgroſs, ſon of Robert, died ſeiſed thereof 3 Ed. I. Roger, ſon of Roger de Burghull, held this manor 31 Ed. I.

About this time the manor was transferred to the Willingtons. John de Willington died ſeiſed thereof 4 Ed. II. Ralph de Willington, ſon of John, and others, held the manor of Down-Hatherly, by one knight's fee, of the manor of Brimpsfield, 1 Ed. III.

From the Willingtons the manor paſſed to the Brooks: ſir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of this manor 12 Ric. II. Sir Thomas Brook, ſon of ſir Thomas, died ſeiſed thereof 5 Hen. V. Joan, the widow of the laſt ſir Thomas, died ſeiſed of the manor of Down-Hatherly 15 Hen. VI.

Fulk Grevil, ſecond ſon of ſir Edward Grevil, married Elizabeth the ſurviving grand-daughter and heir of Robert Willoughby lord Brook, by which marriage the manor of Down-Hatherly came to the Grevils. This Elizabeth had two ſiſters, coheireſſes with her. The ſecond ſiſter, Anne, died unmarried. Blanch, the third ſiſter, was married to ſir Francis Daintry, who, in the right of his wife, was ſeiſed of a third part of this manor, and by the death of Anne, who died unmarried, had livery of the moiety of her third part of the manor of Hatherly; but Blanch alſo dying without iſſue, the entire manor came to Elizabeth the wife of Fulk Grevil, who ſurvived his wife, and died ſeiſed thereof 1 Eliz. Fulk Grevil, ſon of Fulk, had livery of the manor 4 Eliz.

From the Grevils it paſſed to the Norwoods. Livery of this manor was granted to Nicholas Norwood 14 Eliz. Richard Norwood, eſq. was lord thereof in the year 1608. Mr. Guinet is the preſent lord of the manor of Down-Hatherly.

Robert de Sauvage held lands in Down-Hatherly 44 Hen. III. John Attyate was ſeiſed of lands in Hatherly 41 Ed. III. Sir John Berkeley held fifty-five acres in Down-Hatherly 6 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſton, was ſeiſed of the ſame 38 and 39 Hen. VI. and 19 Ed. IV.

Henry Bret, eſq. has an handſome houſe in this pariſh, and a good eſtate here and in other places. His father, Henry Bret, eſq. was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid 873l. 13s. 8d. for compoſition.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a vicaridge endowed, worth 80l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Pugh is the preſent incumbent.

This church did belong to the priory of St. Olwald's in Gloceſter 33 Ed. I. The priory of Uſke in Monmouthſhire have preſented to this church; the abbey of Gloceſter did likewiſe preſent in 1500.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - James Williams,	- - - - -
1578 Morgan Powel,	Queen Elizabeth,
1622 Joſhua Aſgill,	King James,
- - - Anthony Robinſon,	- - - - -
1660 John Fox,	Charles Norwood,
- - - Humphry Randal,	- - - - -
1671 Samuel Broad,	King Charles.

		l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	- - - - - - - - -	08	14	04
Tenths	- - - - - - - - -	00	17	05½
Procurations	- - - - - - - -			
Synodals	- - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	- - - - - - - - -	00	00	01½

The church is ſmall, with a ſtrong tower at the weſt end, with battlements. There is a ſtack-tomb in the church-yard for Henry Aſgill, chancellor of St. David's, prebend of Gloceſter, and vicar of this church: he died 1623. At the ſouth ſide, in the church, there is an inſcription for William Drinkwater: he died 1615, and gave 40s. yearly to a preacher in Gloceſter, and 10s. yearly to the poor of this pariſh. An inſcription in the chancel for William Cartwright, eſq. who died 1609. Another inſcription for Heſter the wife of Henry Bret, eſq. ſhe died 1696. There is an houſe and four acres of land, worth 30s. yearly, given to the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of paſture. A ſmall brook comes from Badgworth, and runs through this pariſh down into the Severn by Santhurſt.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births- - -	3
	Burials - -	2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	064	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	082	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	008	19	00

DRIFFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Cirenceſter, three miles north-weſt from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and eighteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is probably ſo called from *Dwr*, which is Britiſh for Water, the moſt part of the pariſh being low and watery; though in Domeſday Book it is writ *Driffelle*: and where the name of a pariſh terminates in *field*, it is a proof that a battle has been fought in that place.

"Eluf held Driffelle, in Gerſdone's hundred, of "earl Toſti, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

This Toſti was the fourth ſon of earl Godwin, and was created earl of Northumberland. He joined with the Scots, and was ſlain in rebellion againſt his elder brother, king Harold, at Stamford bridge.

"Renbald, the prieſt, held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at ſeven hides. "There was a prieſt, and nine plow-tillages, whereof "four were in demean; there was a water-mill, and "twenty acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. "in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

Rumbald granted this manor and advowſon of the church to the college of Cirenceſter, and it continued in the abbey from its firſt foundation to its diſſolution. It was then granted to Humphry Brown and George Brown, in exchange for lands in Waltham in Eſſex, 37 Hen. VIII. Sir Humphry Brown died ſeiſed thereof 4 Eliz. and left four coheireſſes. Roger Townſend, who married the eldeſt, had livery of the fourth part of the manor, in right of his wife, 5 Eliz. One of the coheireſſes dying ſoon after, livery of the third part of the manor was granted to Mary Brown, coheireſs of ſir Humphry, 9 Eliz. And the livery of another third part of the manor of Driffield was granted to Chriſtiana Brown, coheireſs of ſir Humphry, 14 Eliz. Thomas Wilford, eſq. was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

Sir George Hanger is the preſent lord thereof, and hath a large handſome houſe, and pleaſant gardens, near the church, and a large eſtate: he was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1695.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a vicaridge

vicaridge endowed with all tithes, worth 60l. yearly. Mr. Griffin is patron; Dr. Parſons, chancellor of the dioceſe, is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - John Adams,	- - - - - - -
1583 Henry Hall,	William Adams,
- - - Samuel Mitchel,	- - - - - - -
1665 Samuel Rich,	William Prettyman, eſq.
166 Samuel Rich,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1673 Thomas Mole,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1674 Richard Parſons,	Biſhop of Gloceſter.

Twelve acres incloſed, and twenty-four acres in the common fields, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	02	04¾
Tenths - - - - - - - -	00	16	02¾
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is a ſtrong building, with a tower at the weſt end. John Blake, the laſt abbot of Cirenceſter, who ſurrendered the abbey to king Henry the Eighth, lies buried in this church. There is an inſcription, in the chancel, for ſir John Prettyman and his lady: he died 1638. Another for John Hanger of London, merchant, who died 1654. Another for George Hanger, eſq. who died 1688.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. The river from Amney runs through this pariſh down into the Iſis, below Cricklade.

There are twenty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4 / Burials - - 3

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	058	18	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	056	02	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	018	16	00

DUMBLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Eveſham, three miles north from Winchcomb, and twelve miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

Wulfric Spot, an earl of Mercia, founder of Burton abbey in Warwickſhire, gave this manor, in the year 1004, to Elfric archbiſhop of Canterbury, which had been unjuſtly with-held from his predeceſſors by the church of Abendon.

"The church of St. Mary de Abendone held "Dubentone, in Greteſtan hundred, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at ſeven "hides and an half. There were twelve plow-tillages, "whereof four were in demean; there was one water-"mill. The mannor paid a yearly rent of 12l. in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; it paid a rent "of 9l. in the reign of king William.

"Savinine held Duntintune, in Greteſtan hundred, "in the reign of king Edward; William Gozenboded "held it in the reign of king William. It was taxed "at one hide. It paid a yearly rent of 20s. in king "Edward's reign; it paid only 12s. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot of Abendon 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth by what right he held free-warren and other privileges in Dumbleton, and his claim was allowed.

This manor belonged to the abbey of Abendon, from the Norman conqueſt until the diſſolution of that abbey. The manor and advowſon of Dumbleton, after the diſſolution of abbeys, were granted to Thomas lord Audley, and to ſir Thomas Pope, in exchange for the manor of Layer-Marney in Eſſex, 34 Hen. VIII. The manor was confirmed to ſir Thomas Pope 36 Hen. VIII.

Sir Charles Peircy, in right of his wife, daughter of Thomas Cox, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Sir Richard Cox, baronet, is lord of the manor, and hath an handſome ſeat near the church: the whole pariſh belongs to him. He is deſcended from the Cocks's of Cocks-Hall, in Kent. Thomas Cocks of Cleeve was a younger branch of that family: he lived in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Holland of Lancaſhire.

Dorothy Cocks, daughter of Thomas, was married to Edmond Hutchins, eſq. lord of the manor of Dumbleton, who by his will gave his eſtate to Dorothy his wife. Charles Cocks, eſq. brother to Dorothy, ſucceeded in that eſtate.

Sir Richard Cocks, baronet, ſecond ſon of Richard Cocks, eſq. of Caſtle-ditch in Herefordſhire, and grandſon of Thomas Cocks of Cleeve, ſucceeded his nephew Charles Cocks in the manor of Dumbleton. He married Suſanna, daughter of Ambroſe Elton, eſq. of the Haſle in Herefordſhire: he was created baronet Feb. 14, 1661, and was high ſheriff of this county 17 Car. II. in the year 1665. Richard Cocks, eſq. eldeſt ſon of ſir Richard, married Mary daughter of ſir Robert Cook of Highnam: he died before his father.

Sir Richard Cocks, ſon and heir of Richard, married Frances daughter of Richard Nevell, eſq. of Bikingbeer in Berkſhire: he was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 5 Will. and Mar. in the year 1692, and was elected knight of the ſhire for three ſucceſſive parliaments, in the reign of king William the Third, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

John Daſton was ſeiſed of lands in Dumbleton 6 Ed. IV. Anthony Daſton levied a fine of lands in Dumbleton 1 Ed. VI. Another Anthony Daſton died ſeiſed of lands in Dumbleton, called Littleton's Fields, 12 Car. I. and left Richard his ſon twelve years old.

A meadow in Dumbleton, called Dockham, did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and was granted to Clement Throckmorton and Alexander Avening 37 Hen. VIII. A portion of tithes in Dumbleton did belong to the abbey of Eveſham, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 200l. yearly. Sir Richard Cocks is patron; Mr. Cocks is the preſent incumbent. Sir Richard Cocks is the conſtant church-warden, and is obliged to keep the church in repair.

Part of the pariſh is an impropriation belonging to Trinity college in Oxford, worth 10l. yearly, to whom the rector pays a yearly rent of 10s. The pariſh have a claim to a fellowſhip in that college.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1581 Oliver Daſton,	Edmond Hutchins, eſq.
1615 Nic. Wallington,	William Dobbins,
- - - Tho. Waſhborn,	- - - - - - - - -
1687 Charles Cocks,	Sir Richard Cocks.

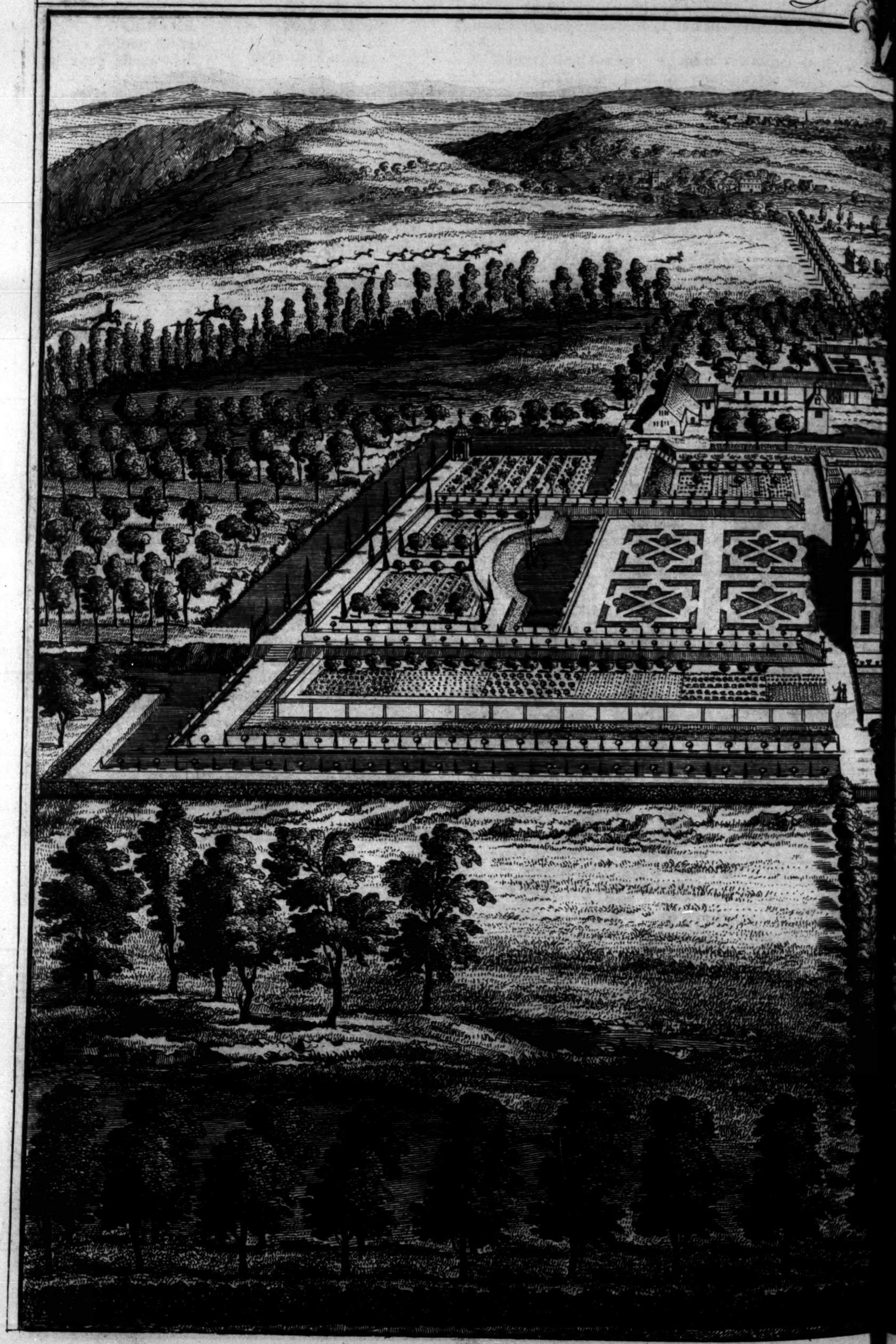
Three little cloſes, and about ſeventy acres of arable, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	18	16	06
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	17	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	10½

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a croſs aile on the north ſide, which belongs to the Daſtons, and was the burying-place of that family. It hath a ſtrong tower at the weſt end, with battlements, and is dedicated to St. Peter.

In the church-yard there is a very handſome raiſed tomb, with many verſes inſcribed, in memory of John Ingles, who died 1647. Another very handſome raiſed tomb

Dumbleton the Seat of



S.r Richard Cocks Bar.t

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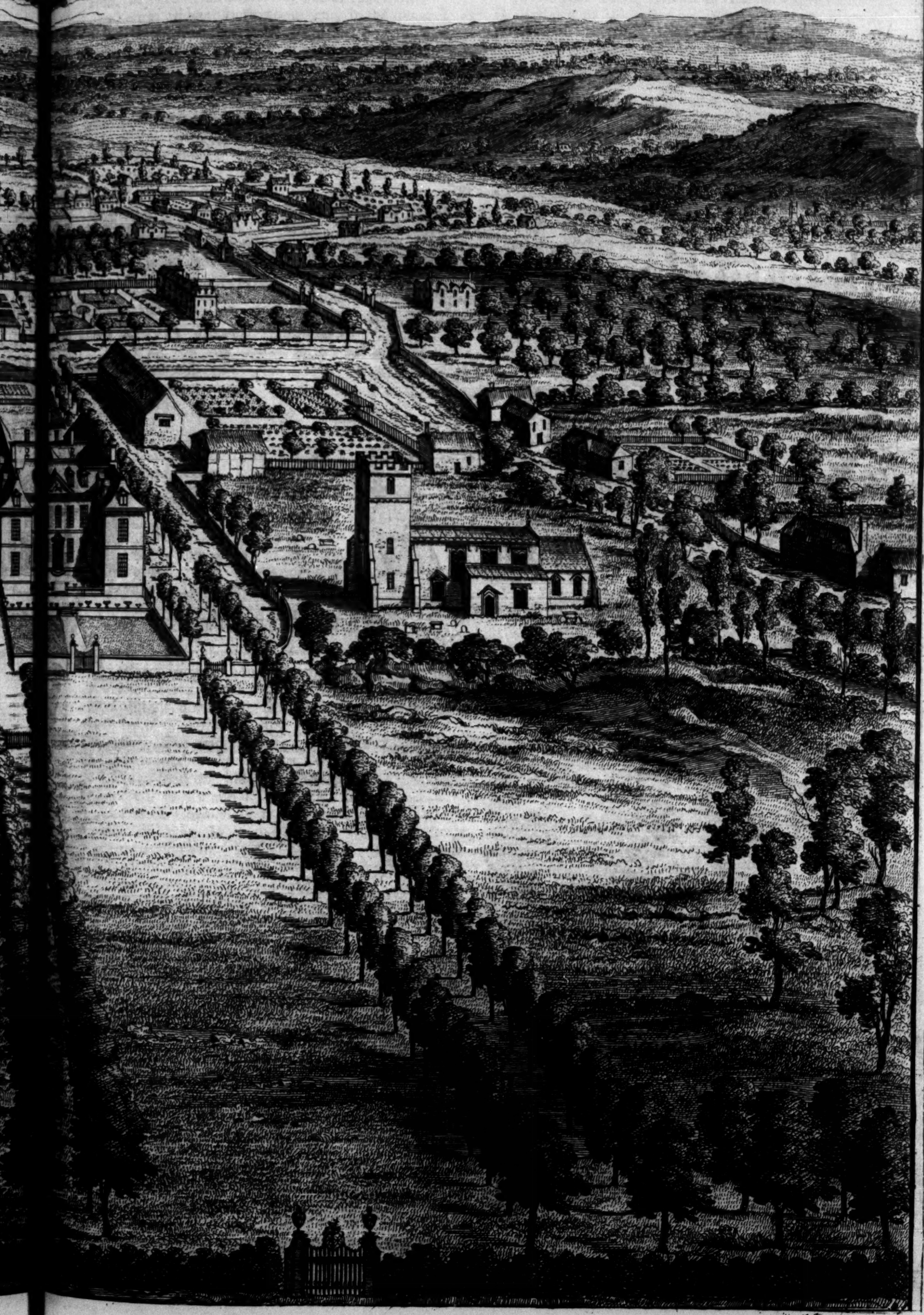


J. Kip Delin. et Sculp.

PRINCETON
THEOLOGICAL
SEMINARY

tomb in the ſame place, for John Agg, who died 1705. An inſcription in the body of the church for Mr. Anthony Weſt, who died 1687. There is an inſcription, in the ſouth aile, for Mr. William Dobbins.

In the north aile, belonging to the Daſtons, there are inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones for Robert Daſton and Margaret his wife: he died 1513. Another inſcription, in Saxon characters, for one of that family.

There is an handſome monument, in the chancel, of a man in armour, kneeling, in memory of ſir Charles Peircy, third ſon of the earl of Northumberland: he married Dorothy daughter of ſir Thomas Cocks, of Cleeve, eſq. widow of Edmond Hutchins, eſq. and lady of this manor: he died 1628. On the ſame is alſo the effigies of his wife, kneeling, in a widow's habit: ſhe died 1646.

There is another monument, in the chancel, in memory of Charles Cocks, ſon of Thomas Cocks, of Cleeve, eſq. he died 1654, and left his eſtate to ſir Richard Cocks, who ſet up the monument in gratitude to his memory.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture, well planted with orchards, and well ſtored with timber-trees. A ſmall brook called Iſborn, ariſing above Winchcomb, runs through this place into Avon, near Eveſham. Another ſmall brook comes from the hills, and joins this near Wormington.

There are forty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	5
	Burials	4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	312	05	00
	1694	To the land-tax	170	01	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	024	02	00

George Hopkins was an eminent preacher in Eveſham; he left his cure in that place for not conforming, and retired to this place: he conſtantly frequented the pariſh-church, and publick prayers on holidays: he died 1666, and lies buried in this church.

DUNTSBURNE-ABBOTS.

THIS pariſh lies, part of it, in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety; the other part, called Duntſburn-Leer, lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, four miles diſtant north-weſt from Cirenceſter, ſix miles ſouth from Cheltenham, and eleven miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name ſignifies a Bottom amongſt Hills, and it belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter.

"Elmer held one hide in Danteſborne, in Cireceſtre "hundred, as a mannor in the reign of king Edward; "Ansfrid de Cormeillie, in Normandy, held it in the "reign of king William. There was one plow's "tillage in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. in "king Edward's reign; it paid 20s. yearly in king "William's reign.

"Elmer held two yard-lands and an half in Duntſ-"burn in king Edward's reign. It paid 20s. yearly "in king William's reign.

"Elmer held two yard-lands and an half in Duntſ-"burn in king Edward's reign. Ansfrid de Cormeille "held it in king William's reign: he had it with a "niece of Roger de Laci. It paid a yearly rent of 4s. "in both reigns.

"Keneward, a freeman of king Edward, held Dun-"teſborne in Reſpigate hundred; Roger de Lacy held "it in the reign of king William, and Gilbert held it "under him. It was taxed at two hides; there were "two plow-tillages and an half, whereof one was in "demean. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. in both "reigns.

"Chetel held three yard-lands and an half in Dunteſ-"borne in Reſpigete hundred, in the reign of king "Edward, and in the reign of king William. There "was one plow-tillage. It paid a yearly rent of 10s. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 15s. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Ermeline, wife of Walter de Laci, gave the vill of Dunteſborn in Cireceſter hundred, conſiſting of five hides, to St. Peter's monaſtery at Gloceſter, in the year 1085, with the conſent of William the Conqueror. There were eight plough-tillages, whereof two were in demean; there was a water-mill. It paid a yearly rent of 4l.

In the year 1100, Gilbert de Eſkecot gave lands in Dunteſburn to Gloceſter monaſtery, to pray likewiſe for the ſoul of Walter de Laci. Odo de Mara granted to Jordan, the ſon of Iſaac of Cirenceſter, lands in Dunteſburn 1 king Joh. The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of Dunteſburn 17 Ed. III. Over-Dunteſburn was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III.

This manor was granted to William Morgan and James Dole 5 Mar. Mr. Edward Dole was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It is now divided amongſt divers freeholders.

Lands in Bockham in Duntſburn were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 Hen. VIII. which formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter. Two meſſuages, and lands in Dunteſburn, belonging to the ſame priory, were granted to Richard Andrews and George Hiſley 36 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a rectory worth 80l. a year. Mr. Phips is patron; the ſame Mr. Phips is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the rectory of Over-Dunteſburn was granted to Eſme Stewart lord Aubeiny 8 Jac.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1573	James Ballard,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1575	Hugh Humphrys,	Anthony Herbert,
1583	Thomas Knight,	Thomas Eſcourt, eſq.
1594	Giles Dimmock,	Thomas Eſcourt, eſq.
1620	William Pool,	Sir Thomas Eſcourt,
- - -	- - - Phipps,	- - - - - - - -

By an agreement made by the biſhop of the dioceſe in the year 1681, the rector is to pay 20s. yearly to the poor, on Palm-Sunday, in lieu of a calf and other entertainment formerly given to the pariſhioners on that day.

No lands in this pariſh are tithe-free.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	13	00	00
Tenths	01	06	00
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	09

The church is ſmall without any ſteeple: it is dedicated to St. Peter. Mr. Mugleton gave a ground called Bull-Bank Leaſe, worth 3l. 10s. yearly, to be diſtributed every Good Friday to the poor of Dunteſburn, Miſerden, Winſton and Side.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land. A ſmall brook riſes in this place, and runs through Daglingworth and Straton into the river Churn at Cirenceſter.

Dunteſburn-Leer is an hamlet in this pariſh, and lies in the hundred of Rapſgate. It is called Leer becauſe it formerly belonged to the abbey de Lyra in Normandy, given to them, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, by William Fitz-Oſborn earl of Hereford.

"Edmer held Dunteſburn in Reſpigete hundred in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Roger de "Laci held it in the reign of king William, and gave "it to the church of St. Mary de Lyre in Normandy. "It was taxed at one hide and one yard-land; there "was one plow's tillage in demean. It paid a yearly "rent of 20s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

Nutebean farm in Duntſburn-Leer did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and was granted to William Sherington 34 Hen. VIII.

There are forty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 4
Burials - 3

		Abbots.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	015	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	010	06	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	003	11	00

		Leer.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	015	08	06
	1694	To the land-tax -	009	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	003	00	00

DUNTSBORNE-ROUSE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, three miles diſtant weſt from Cirenceſter, eight miles ſouth-weſt from Norleach, and twelve miles eaſt from Gloceſter. Its ſituation in a bottom between hills gives its derivation; for *Bourn* ſignifies a Bottom with Water, and *Dun* ſignifies an Hill. The family of the Rouſes, who were knights, were formerly owners of this eſtate; which was the occaſion that it is ſometimes called Duntſborne Militis.

" Chetel and Aluric held Dunteſburne, in Cireceſtre " hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; " William the ſon of Baderon held it in the reign of " king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at three " hides and an half; there were two plow-tillages. It " formerly paid a rent of 10l. yearly; it paid only 70s. " yearly in the reign of king William.

" Wulward held the mannor of Dunteſborne, in " Cireceſtre hundred, in the reign of king Edward; " Durand of Gloceſtre held it of king William, and " Radulph of him. There were three plow-tillages " and two acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. " in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Duntſburn-Rouſe did, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, belong to John Rufus, which is the ſame name with le Rouſe. It continued long in this family. Roger le Rous held one yard-land in Dunteſburn 22 Ed. I. John le Rous was ſeiſed of it in the reign of Edward the Second. He was in rebellion againſt that king, and was attainted, and his lands forfeited, but he was reſtored 1 Ed. III.

This manor afterwards paſſed to the Mulls. Thomas Mull and William Mull were attainted the ſecond of Edward the Fourth; and the manor being ſeiſed into the king's hands, it was granted to Thomas Herbert, and to his heirs male, 2 and 5 Ed. IV. which Thomas dying without heirs male, the manor of Duntſburn-Rouſe was granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp 14 Ed. IV.

The manor was afterwards purchaſed by Dr. Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and by him ſettled on Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, which was founded by him; and it does now belong to that college.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Dockwray is the preſent incumbent.

Dr. Robert Morwent, born at Hartpury in this county, bought the advowſon, and gave it to the college in the year 1557. The rectory pays 13s. 4d. yearly to the crown, which rent was formerly paid to the knights of St. John of Jeruſalem.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1586 Richard Woodard,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
- - - - - - Timms,	- - - - - - -
- - - Ja. Seſſions,	Corpus-Chriſti college,
- - - Joſias Dockwray,	Corpus-Chriſti college.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - -	08	14	07
Tenths - - - - - - -	00	17	05½
Procurat. - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - -	00	00	10

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple. There is a vault under the chancel, belonging to the rector, with ſtairs into the church, ſuppoſed to have been uſed in confeſſion. An inſcription in the chancel for James Seſſions rector of this church. He died 1695. There are two acres of arable land in each field, given towards the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook runs through it down to Cirenceſter, and afterwards into the Thames. Another ſmall brook parts this pariſh and Edgworth, and runs down into the Severn.

Pinbury is an hamlet in this pariſh.

" The church of the nuns of Holy Trinity, of Caen " in Normandy, held of king William the Conqueror, " Penneberie in Cireceſtre hundred. It was taxed at " three hides; there were ſix plow-tillages and a water- " mill. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 40s. and paid " the ſame in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Penbury, at the Norman conqueſt, did belong to the nunnery of the Holy Trinity in Caen. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbeſs of Caen, to ſhew by what right ſhe claimed court-leet and free-warren in Pendebury, and her claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

After foreign monaſteries were ſuppreſſed, this manor was granted to the nuns of Syon in Middleſex; and after the general diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor, Avening, Hampton and divers other lands, were granted to Andrew lord Windſor, in exchange for Stanway and divers other lands in Middleſex, 34 Hen. VIII. This lord died the ſame year, and livery was granted to his ſon William lord Windſor 35 Hen. VIII.

Sir Henry Pool purchaſed it of the lord Windſor; and ſir William Pool, grandſon to ſir Henry Pool, ſold it to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, whoſe ſon ſir Robert Atkyns is the preſent owner of it. He hath a pleaſant ſeat in the midſt of a large park, the greater part whereof lies in this pariſh.

There was an ancient chapel in this tithing, and ſeveral houſes; but both chapel and houſes are now wholly demoliſhed.

There are thirteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 1
Burials - - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	040	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	030	10	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	019	00	00

DURSLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant north from Wooton, four miles eaſt from Berkeley, and twelve miles ſouth from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Dur*, which is Britiſh for Water, and *Leay*, a Paſture ground.

" Three hides in Derſelege were held of the mannor " of Berchelai in the reign of king William the Con- " queror." Domeſday Book.

The manor and caſtle of Durſley were given to Roger de Berkeley in the reign of king William the Conqueror, and continued in the Berkeley family to the reign of Edward the Fourth. The records concerning this place are ſet down in order. Roger de Berkeley, founder of Kingſwood monaſtery, was certified upon an aid for marrying the king's eldeſt daughter, to hold one hide in Durſley of the old feofment, 12 Hen. II. Upon levying ſcutage to carry on war againſt Scotland, it was certified that ſix knights fees and an half were held of the honour of Durſley 13 Joh. In the reign of Edward the Firſt, criminals of this place were tried and executed at Berkeley. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt Henry de Berkeley, to ſet forth by what right he held certain privileges in

in his manor of Durſley 15 Ed. I. and his claim was allowed.

John de Berkeley, of Durſley, held this manor 4 Ed. III. He and his wife levied a fine of the manor of Durſley, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 5 Ed. III. and were in poſſeſſion thereof 22 Ed. III. John Atyate, of the Berkeley family, died ſeiſed of the manor of Durſley 41 Ed. III. Sir Nicholas Berkeley, and Cecily his wife, were ſeiſed of this manor 6 Ric. II. Maud de Cantelupe, widow of Robert de Cantelupe, held the manor of Durſley 4 Hen. IV. Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who had married Elizabeth heireſs of the Berkeley family, held the ſame 17 Hen. VI.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſton, died ſeiſed of the manors of Durſley and Woodmancot 38 Hen. VI. Margaret, counteſs of Shrewſbury, died ſeiſed of the manor of Durſley 7 Ed. IV. She was daughter and coheireſs of Elizabeth, the wife of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

At this time the manor of Durſley deſcended to Thomas Wekys, in right of his wife, who was daughter and heireſs of Richard Chedder, who had married the daughter and heireſs of Robert de Cantelupe; which Robert had married Maud the daughter and ſurviving heir of John de Berkeley. This Thomas Wekys died ſeiſed of the manor of Durſley 13 Ed. IV. The manor continued ſeveral generations in the name and family of the Wekys's. Nicholas Wekys died ſeiſed of this manor 5 Mar. and left Robert Wekys his grandſon and heir, by his ſon Nicholas, who had livery of this manor granted to him the ſame year. This Robert ſold away the manor to the Eſtcourts 9 Eliz.

Sir Thomas Eſtcourt was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Walter Eſtcourt, of Laſhborough, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor. The earl of Berkeley is viſcount of this place, and it gives title to his eldeſt ſon.

Richard Forſter, and John Moor and his wife, levied a fine of lands in Durſley, to the uſe of John Walch, 1 and 6 Hen. VII. George Dennis, late of Tetbury, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Durſley and Woodmancot, to William Auſtin, jun. and others, 17 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley, to which it gives name: it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. It did formerly belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and was by them annexed to the arch-deaconry in the year 1475; and ſo it has continued ever ſince. Mr. Millechampe is the preſent curate.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574 George Savage,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1678 Thomas Hide,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1702 Robert Parſons,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits	10	14	04½
Tenths	01	01	05¾
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00

The church hath an aile on each ſide, and had an handſome ſpire at the weſt end, but now fallen down: the church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There was a chantry in Durſley church, erected in the ſouth aile by Tanner, and dedicated to St. James, and was called Tanner's Chapel. There was another chantry, in the north aile, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whereof Richard Berry was the laſt incumbent. The lands in Durſley, which belonged to St. Mary chantry, were granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram 5 Jac.

In a nich of the wall, in the ſouth aile, is the effigies of a perſon lying along, ſuppoſed to be Tanner the founder of this aile.

The church-houſe, and an acre of land, worth together 6l. yearly, are given towards the repair of the church. There is alſo an alms-houſe inhabited by the poor. Mr. Hugh Smith gave ſmall tenements, worth 20s. yearly, for the benefit of the poor. Mr. Spilman gave 4l. yearly to the poor, charged on the eſtate of ſir Ralph Dutton in Standiſh. Sir Thomas Eſtcourt has given 9l. yearly, charged upon houſes in Tetbury, to the uſe of the poor. Mr. Throgmorton Trotman has given 15l. yearly for a weekly lecture, which is duly paid by the haberdaſhers company in London. Mr. Stubbs, a nonconformiſt miniſter, has given 50l. the profit whereof is to teach poor children to read.

The town is governed by a bailiff and four conſtables: it has a market on every Thurſday, and a fair on St. Mark's day, the twenty-fifth of April; and another on St. Clement's day, the twenty-third of November.

There was formerly a caſtle near this town: the field where it ſtood is ſtill called Caſtle-Field. Mr. Thomas Parnel has an handſome new-built houſe near the town, on an high hill called King's Hill, and a good eſtate.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. A ſmall brook, called New-Elme, ariſeth in this town, and joins another from Uley, and runs from hence into the Severn, near Slimbridge.

Woodmancot is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing one hundred houſes, and lies about a quarter of a mile from the church. Thomas Cockleberge granted one meſſuage, thirty-ſix acres of land, and a yearly rent of 11s. in Woodmancot, to the abbey of Leycock, 3 Ed. II. Robert de Swineborn held the manor of Woodmancot near Durſley 19 Ed. II.

Sir John Berkeley was ſeiſed of the manor of Woodmancot, with the hamlet of Nibley, 6 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſton, died ſeiſed of the manor of Woodmancot 38 Hen. VI. Maurice Berkeley, ſon of ſir Maurice, died ſeiſed thereof 14 Ed. IV. William Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, ſucceeded: he joined with the duke of Buckingham in taking up arms againſt king Richard the Third, and was forced to fly beyond ſea: he was attainted, and his lands ſeiſed, and the manor of Woodmancot was granted to ſir Thomas Burge and his heirs male, 1 Ric. III. but William Berkeley afterwards returned with king Henry the Seventh, and was reſtored to his eſtate. Sir Edward Berkeley, ſon of William, was the next poſſeſſor: he married Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Pointz, who ſurvived him, and held Woodmancot in jointure, and died ſeiſed thereof 1 Hen. VIII. Thomas Berkeley, ſon of ſir Edward, died before his father; whereby John Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, and grandſon of ſir Edward, ſucceeded his grandmother, and was nine years old at her death. Sir William Berkeley ſucceeded to John, and died ſeiſed of Woodmancot 5 Ed. VI. and John, ſon of ſir William, had livery granted to him the next year. Mr. John Arundel is the preſent lord of the manor of Woodmancot, and has a good houſe and eſtate there.

There are ſix hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about two thouſand five hundred inhabitants, whereof forty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	42
	Burials	38

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	095	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax	124	09	03
	1694	To the poll-tax	050	01	00

There is a rock of ſtone in this town, without any chop or ſlit, of an incredible durance, yet ſoft to be hewen: it is by the inhabitants called Puff-Stone. The walls of Berkeley caſtle were built of this ſtone; and, though they are about ſix hundred years ſtanding, yet no decay can be perceived.

Edward Fox, born in this place, was conſecrated biſhop of Hereford 1535, and died 1538. He was an active promoter to gain hands in the univerſity of Oxford, for the divorce of king Henry the Eighth from queen Catherine.

" Durſley, the ancient poſſeſſion of the Berkeleys,

" hence

" hence called Berkeleys of Durſley. They were " founders of the adjacent abbey of Kingſwood, of " the Ciſtercian order." Camden's Britannia.

DYRHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, three miles diſtant weſt from Marſhfield, four miles ſouth from Chipping Sodbury, and twenty-two miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from *Dwr*, which in the Britiſh language ſignifies Water, and *Ham*, a Town, there being many ſprings which riſe in this pariſh.

This place has anciently been the ſcene of divers military actions, as appears by the camp and trenches here. In the year 518 a great battle was fought in the neighbouring fields, where Ceaulin, king of the Weſt-Saxons, obtained an intire victory over the Britons, and ſlew Cammeail, Condidan and Fariemeiol, three of the Britiſh kings; whereby the cities of Bath, Gloceſter and Cirenceſter, were ſoon after ſurrendered to him.

" Aluric the Saxon held Dyrham, before the Nor-" man conqueſt, in the reign of king Edward the " Confeſſor, lying in the hundred of Grimboldeſtan, " now called Grumbald's Aſh. King William the " Conqueror gave it to Widen, in reward for his ſervice " in the expedition againſt England: William the ſon " of Widen ſucceeded his father in this manor. It was " taxed in the general ſurvey at ſeven hides. There " were three plow-tillages, whereof one was in de-" mean; there were three water-mills and ſix acres of " meadow belonging to it. It yielded 12l. yearly in " king Edward's reign; it yielded only 8l. yearly in " king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor was ſoon after transferred to the Barons of Newmarch, who were deſcended from Bernard Newmarch *(de Novo Mercatu)* who came in with the Conqueror. Henry de Newmarch, ſon of William, became ſeiſed thereof, and left it to James his brother, who died 17 Joh. leaving two daughters, Iſabel and Hawiſe, his coheireſſes.

John Ruſſel, of Berkſhire, purchaſed the wardſhip of thoſe daughters, and married Iſabel the eldeſt of them to his ſon, Ralph Ruſſel, who, in his wife's right, became ſeiſed of Dyrham. John Ruſſel married Hawiſe, the younger daughter, unto John de Botreaux: her ſecond huſband was Nicholas de Molis. A deſcendant of Ruſſel took the name of Gorges, and was anceſtor to that ancient family.

Ralph Ruſſel, by deed, gave this manor to Robert Walerand, who had married his daughter Maud. Robert Walerand was deſcended from Walter Walerand, a great baron in the reign of king Henry the Second, who was aſſeſſed at twenty-five knights fees towards the marriage of that king's daughter 12 Hen. II.

This Robert was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 30 Hen. III. He was again high ſheriff 32 Hen. III. He was a third time high ſheriff 34 Hen. III. and again the next year. He was governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, 40 Hen. III. He always kept loyal to king Henry the Third, and was rewarded with divers forfeited eſtates after the battle of Eveſham. He died 1 Ed. I. without iſſue, and was ſurvived by Maud his wife; but ſhe not long after dying alſo without iſſue, this manor came to William Ruſſel, heir to her, and likewiſe to Ralph her father. William died ſeiſed thereof 34 Ed. I. and was ſucceeded by William Ruſſel his ſon, who died ſeiſed of Dyrham 4 Ed. II. Maſter John Cantop was ſeiſed of the manor 23 Ed. III. He was the rector of the church, and was only a truſtee upon a marriage ſettlement.

Ralph Ruſſel was ſeiſed of Dyrham 30 Ed. III. Sir Maurice Ruſſel was lord of the manor in the reign of king Richard the Second: he was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 19 Ric. II. and again 2 Hen. IV. in which year he died, and left Thomas Ruſſel his ſon, and two daughters, Margaret and Iſabel. Thomas Ruſſel, ſon and heir of ſir Maurice, and Margaret daughter of Thomas, were ſeiſed of one yard-land called Barn-Place, and of one meſſuage, and of one yard-land called Saleſbury's, in Dyrham, 10 Hen. VI. This Thomas, as appears by the record, had a daughter named Margaret, who died without iſſue; for ſir Gilbert Denys, and Margaret his wife, daughter and coheireſs of ſir Maurice Ruſſel, and ſir John Drayton, and Iſabel his wife, the other daughter and coheireſs of ſir Maurice, and their truſtees, were jointly ſeiſed of the manor of Dyrham 3 Hen. V. for the manor and other lands had been formerly ſettled in truſtees by ſir Maurice, to pay the portions of his daughters, and ſo never came into the poſſeſſion of his ſon Thomas.

Sir John Drayton was ſeiſed of a moiety of Dyrham 5 Hen. V. and ſold it to ſir Gilbert Dennys, whereby ſir Gilbert died ſeiſed of the intire manor 10 Hen. V. Maurice Dennys, ſon of Maurice, ſucceeded him. Sir Walter Dennys, ſon of Maurice, was the next heir, and was ſucceeded by ſir William Dennys. Sir Walter Dennys, ſon and heir of ſir William, was the next and laſt poſſeſſor of Dyrham of this family, in which it had continued near five hundred years, and only changed names upon the marriage of the heirs female.

Sir Walter Dennys, joining with his eldeſt ſon Richard, ſold this manor, in the thirteenth of queen Elizabeth, to George Winter, eſq. younger brother to ſir William Wynter of Lydney, in the foreſt of Dean: he married Anne, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of Robert Brain, eſq. and died 1581.

John Wynter, eſq. ſon of George, ſucceeded him: he had livery of this manor granted to him 23 Eliz. He accompanied ſir Francis Drake in his famous voyage round the world, as his vice-admiral: he married the daughter of ſir William Bruen of Dorſetſhire. Sir George Wynter was ſon and heir of John: he married Mary daughter of Edward Rogers, eſq. of Cannington in Somerſetſhire: he was high ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 7 Car. I. 1631, and died ſeiſed of Dyrham and Hinton 1638. John Wynter, ſon and heir of ſir George, was ſixteen years old at his father's death. He married Frances daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Gerard of Trent, in the county of Somerſet, eſq. deſcended from the ancient family of the Gerards in Lancaſhire. He died ſeiſed of the manor of Dyrham 1668, and left an only ſurviving daughter Mary, who was married to William Blathwayt, eſq. whoſe family came out of the county of Cumberland. He is, by this marriage, the preſent lord of the manor of Dyrham and Hinton. He hath a large handſome new-built houſe near the church, and beautiful gardens of a great extent, with curious water-works and pleaſant walks, which have diſtant proſpects on the city of Briſtol, and foreſt of Kingſwood. He hath a large park and warren, which join to his gardens. His knowledge in modern languages, his early and ſteady application to buſineſs, advanced him to ſeveral publick and profitable employments: he was ſecretary at war, and alſo ſecretary of ſtate to king William during his abode in Holland and Flanders: he was one of the commiſſioners for trade and plantations, and clerk of the privy council in the reigns of king Charles, king James, king William, and queen Anne.

Walter Gaſelin held three plough-tillages in Dyrham 7 Ed. III.

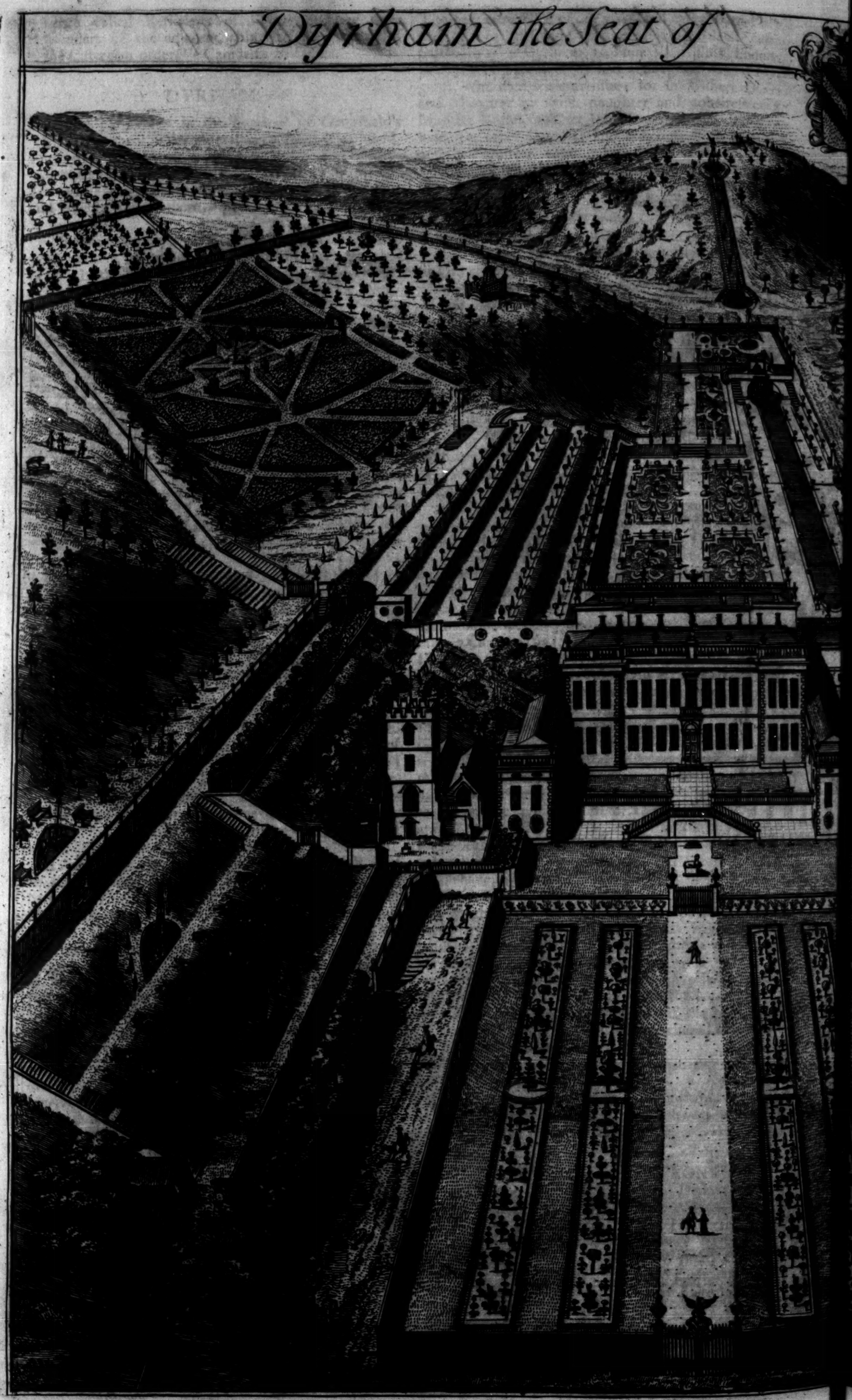
The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. Mr. Blathwayt is patron; Mr. Perry is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570	Walter Dennys,	Edward Dennys,
1577	John Hall,	George Wynter, eſq.
1587	John Halling,	Queen Elizabeth,
1648	William Langton,	Sir George Wynter,
1668	Henry Hoſkins,	John Wynter, eſq.
1680	Samuel Trueman,	John Wynter, eſq.
1699	Mervin Perry,	William Blathwayt, eſq.

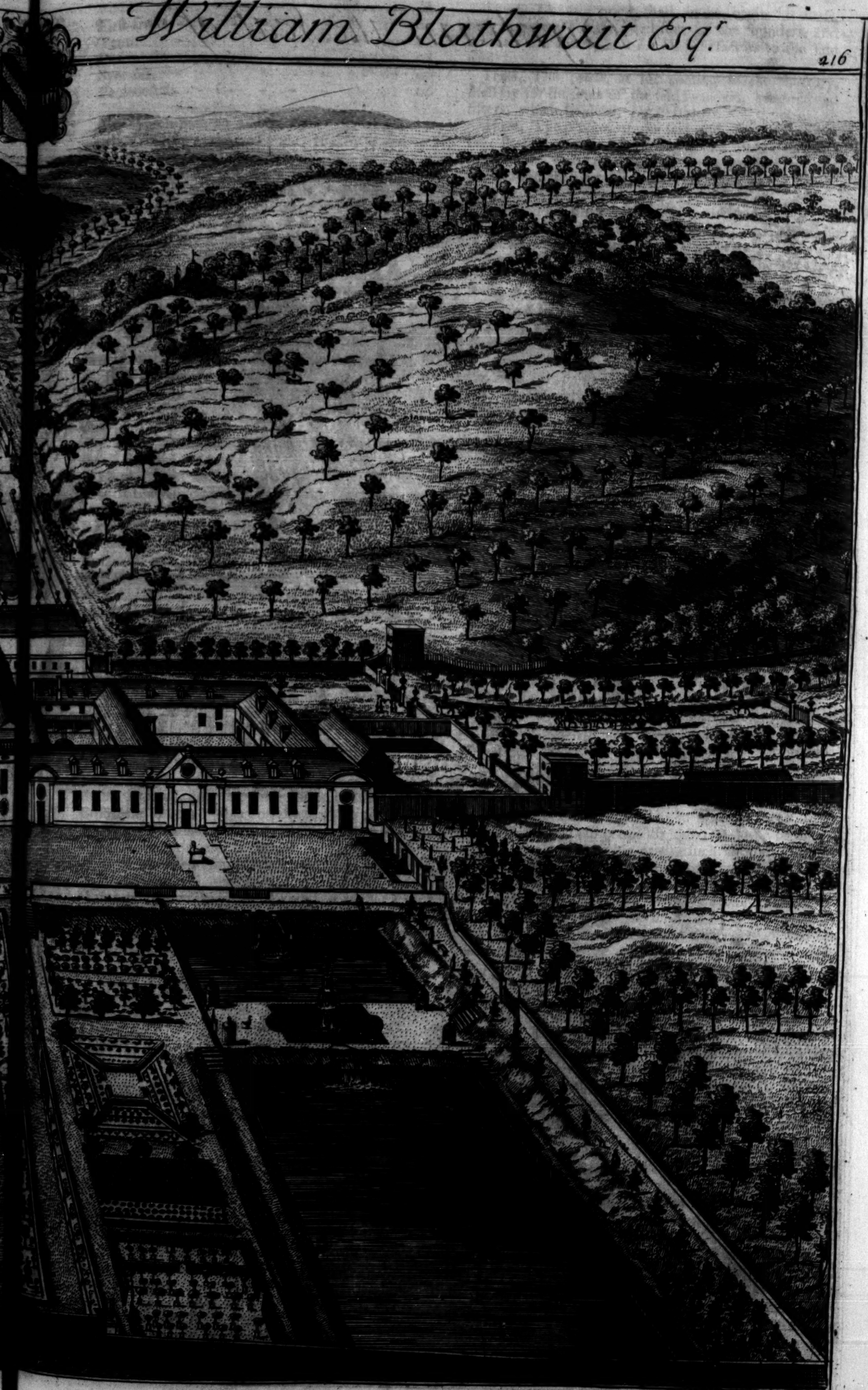
Eighty acres do belong to the glebe.

Firſt-

Dyrham the Seat of



William Blathwait Esq.



J. Kip Delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - -	14	12	04
Tenths - - - - - -	01	09	03
Procurations - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	01	06

The church hath an aile on each ſide, and a tower with battlements at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Peter.

Sir Maurice Ruſſel lies buried in the ſouth aile. He died 1401. Sir Gilbert Dennis, who married the daughter and heireſs of ſir Maurice Ruſſel, lies buried in the chancel. He died 1421. Sir William Dennis founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Dennis in this place, 1520, 12 Hen. VIII.

George Wynter and his wife lie buried in the ſouth aile, under a very handſome monument. He died 1581. Many others of the family lie interred in the ſame place.

Mr. Langton, rector of this pariſh, died 1668, and gave 400l. in charitable uſes, within this pariſh and the pariſh of Deynton.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. The many ſprings ariſing in this place form a ſmall brook, which runs into the river Boyd, and with it falls into the Avon near Keynſham.

Hinton is an hamlet in this pariſh, which contains about twenty-five families, and is half a mile from the church. It anciently belonged to the family of de la Rivere *(de Ripariis.)* Sir John Tracy and others were ſeiſed of it, in truſt for Richard de la Rivere, 37 Ed. III. Emme the widow of John Merſhton, and formerly the wife of Richard de la Rivere, died ſeiſed of Hinton 41 Ed. III. Thomas de la Rivere, ſon of Richard, was ſeiſed thereof 48 Ed. III. The heir of de la Rivere ſold this manor to the Ruſſels, who were before lords of Dyrham. Roger Kemys, a lunatick, held lands in Hinton and Dyrham 21 Ed. IV. Sir Gilbert Dennis and ſir John Drayton, who had married the two coheireſſes of ſir Maurice Ruſſel, joined and ſold part of the lands of Hinton to Nicholas Stanſhaw, who was ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. V. Margaret the widow of Nicholas died ſeiſed of that part of Hinton 14 Hen. VI. The heir of Stanſhaw ſold it to Mr. Thomas White of Coventry, who having been mayor of Briſtol, and charitably inclined, granted thoſe lands to the mayor of Briſtol and others of that corporation, for publick uſes, 32 Hen. VIII. and are ſtill veſted in the corporation of that city; and the profits thereof are faithfully diſpoſed of to the intended uſes. The manor of Hinton belongs to the lord of the manor of Dyrham, and was purchaſed by the family of the Wynters at the ſame time.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births 7 / Burials 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	191	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	195	10	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	027	03	00

Sir William Dennis and others founded a gild in this church 1520. The method of its foundation, and the ſtatutes are ſtill preſerved, and are here inſerted, which may ſhew the nature of gilds in general.

MEMORANDUM, In the year of our lord 1520, October the firſt, in the twelfth year of king Henry the Eighth, ſir William Dennis knight, dame Anne his wife, Robert Llen parſon of the church of Dyrham, Thomas Llen and William Were, who were ſervants to the ſaid ſir William and dame Anne, founded firſt a prieſt to ſing maſs dayly within the pariſh-church of Dyrham, within the chapel of St. Denys, to pray for the founders of the ſaid maſs, and for all them that will become brothers and ſiſters, or any thing helping for the maintenance of the ſaid fraternity or gild.

ITEM, The ſaid prieſt ſhall, or he begin his maſs, pray in general for the good ſtate of the founders, and brothers and ſiſters, and for all benefactors to the ſaid gild.

ITEM, The prieſt, at his coming to the ſavetory, ſhall ſay for the ſouls of the ſaid founders, brethren and ſiſters, which be dead, *De Profundis.*

ITEM, The proctor of the ſaid gild, for the time being, ſhall cauſe four ſolemn dirges and maſſes, according to note, to be ſung at four times within the year: which times ſhall appear, following theſe words, "Let "us pray."

ITEM, The dirge and maſs to be kept upon St. Denys's eve, and the maſs upon the day, which ſhall be the ninth day of October.

ITEM, The ſecond dirge and maſs to be kept the eighth and ninth day of January.

ITEM, The third dirge and maſs to be kept the twenty-ninth and thirtieth day of March.

ITEM, The fourth dirge and maſs to be kept the twenty-ſeventh and twenty-eighth day of June.

ITEM, The ſaid prieſt, before he goeth to the quarter maſs, pray for the ſtate of the founders, brothers and ſiſters, and for the ſouls of them that be dead, generally or eſpecially, as he hath time.

ITEM, The proctor of the ſaid gild ſhall cauſe, at every quarter of the year, to be at that ſolemn maſs, the parſon of the church, or his prieſt in his abſence, with four other honeſt prieſts, to help to ſing the dirge, and to ſing maſs on the morrow.

ITEM, The proctor of the ſaid gild ſhall, of the ſtock of the ſaid gild, pay every prieſt for his coming, and for his devout doing, 6d. and to the ringers 4d.

ITEM, Such perſons as ſhall be named and choſen to be proctors of the ſaid gild, ſhall be every year named and choſen the firſt day of February.

ITEM, The ſaid proctors ſhall make the account every year upon the firſt day of February.

ITEM, The ſaid proctors ſhall make their account upon the ſaid day, within the church of Dyrham, within the Trinity chapel, and to lay down the money of their collection upon the altar there.

ITEM, The account ſhall be made before the lord of the lordſhip, or the lord's bayliff in his abſence; the parſon of the church, or his prieſt in his abſence, and two of the eldeſt brethren within the pariſh, and all the brethren within the ſaid pariſh, if they will be at it.

ITEM, At the account, the old proctors, before they be diſcharged, ſhall name to the ſaid lord, or to his bayliff, the parſon or his prieſt, ſuch as ſhall take the account, ſix perſons; of the which ſix, the ſaid lord or his bayliff, the parſon or his prieſt, that taketh the accounts, ſhall name two to be collectors; and there openly the ſaid lord or bayliff, parſon or prieſt, which taketh the account, ſhall deliver the ſaid money to the new proctors.

MEMORANDUM, That William Were hath given to St. Denys chapel a challice of ſilver.

MEMORANDUM, That where ſir William Dennis, and dame Anne his wife, and Robert Llen, parſon of the church of Dyrham, Thomas Llen and William Were, having conſtituted and ordained a prieſt to ſing dayly in St. Denys's chapel, within the church of Dyrham, for the maintenance of the ſaid prieſt, ſir William Dennis hath promiſed to give to the proctors and their ſucceſſors of the gild of St. Denys, for the foreſaid maintenance of the ſaid prieſt, ſixteen kine.

ITEM, The ſaid dame Anne, by the licence of the ſaid ſir William her huſband, hath promiſed to give eight kine.

ITEM, Robert Llen, parſon of the aforeſaid church, hath promiſed to give one hundred ſheep.

ITEM, Thomas Llen, fifty ſheep.

ITEM, William Were, in oxen and kine, ſixteen.

ITEM, There is let to John Ford of Pucclechurch, eight kine of St. Nicholas ſtock, paying by the year for every cow 22d.

ITEM, In like manner let to Humphry Llen, of St. Nicholas ſtock, four kine.

ITEM, To John Ward, of St. Nicholas ſtock, four kine.

ITEM, The proctors of St. Denys gild ſhall pay quarterly to the prieſt that ſingeth in the ſaid chapel, for his ſalary, 33s. 4d.

ITEM, The proctors ſhall receive the money for the payment of the ſaid prieſt, as followeth.

	s.	d.
Of ſir William Dennis quarterly, till the ſaid ſixteen kine be delivered to the proctors of the ſaid gild, for the time being,	06	08
Of dame Anne Dennys,	03	04
Of Mr. Robert Llen, parſon of the ſaid church,	06	08
Of Thomas Llen,	03	04
Of William Were,	06	08
Of John Ford,	03	04
Of Humphry Llen,	01	08
Of John Ward,	01	08
	33	04

MEMORANDUM, The ſaid prieſt ſhall find himſelf, for to ſing at the ſaid altar, bread, wine, and wax.

Many were the brethren and ſiſters of this gild, who were prevailed upon to contribute towards its maintenance; which perſons lived in fifty ſeveral pariſhes at leaſt, in Briſtol, Bath, Somerſetſhire and Gloceſterſhire, and might amount in number to three hundred perſons. The uſual pay from each perſon was 10 or 20d. quarterly.

"Derham a ſmall village, in the Saxon Deorham, "where Ceaulin the Saxon, in a bloody engagement, "ſlew three of the Britiſh princes, Commeail, Condi- "dan, Fariemoiel, with divers others, and ſo diſpoſ- "ſeſſed the Britains of that part of their county for "ever. There are yet to be ſeen in that place, huge "rampiers and trenches, as fortifications of their "camps, and other moſt infallible ſigns of ſo great a "war. This was the barony of James de Novo Mer- "catu, who, having three daughters, married them to "Nicholas de Moils, John de Botereaux, and Ralph "Ruſſel, whoſe poſterity, being enriched by marrying "into the honourable family of the Gorges, aſſumed "that name." Camden's Britannia.

EASINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, four miles diſtant weſt from Stroud, four miles north from Durſley, and ſeven miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

Winebold de Balon, with his two elder brothers Hameline and Wyonoc, ſons of Dru or Drogo de Balon or Baladon, came into England with William the Conqueror. Winebald obtained the manor of Eaſington, and gave the tithes thereof, 2 Will. II. to the monks of Burmundſy in Surry, which monaſtery was newly founded by Alwin Child, citizen of London. He alſo gave a mill in Framilode to the abbey of Gloceſter, in the year 1126. He was then ſtyled one of the king's Great Barons. His ſon Roger ſucceeded him, and had joined with his father in the grant to the abbey of Gloceſter. After him Hameline de Balun, of the ſame family, was lord of this manor, and was ſucceeded by John de Balun, who levied a fine thereof 11 Hen. III. John de Balun, ſon of John, was his next heir. He had been in rebellion with Simon Montford againſt king Henry the Third, but was afterwards pardoned, and the manor deſcended to Iſolda de Balun, who was firſt married to her kinſman Walter de Balun, by whom ſhe had no iſſue. Her ſecond huſband was Hugh de Audeley the elder, who, in her right, was ſeiſed of the manor of Eaſington, and purchaſed a charter of free-warren therein 12 Ed. II. Iſolda ſurvived him, and was ſeiſed of this manor 19 Ed. II. and died ſeiſed thereof 11 Ed. III. By Hugh de Audeley, her ſecond huſband, ſhe had Hugh de Audeley her ſon and heir, to whom this manor deſcended. Hugh de Audeley the younger married Margaret, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter. This Hugh was afterwards earl of Gloceſter, in right of his wife. He died 23 Ed. III. leaving Margaret his daughter and heir.

Margaret was married to Ralph lord Stafford, by which means the manor of Eaſington came into the family of the Staffords. Ralph died 46 Ed. III. Hugh earl of Stafford was ſon and heir of Ralph, and of Margaret his wife, to whom Eaſington deſcended in right of his mother: he died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ric. II. and ſettled this manor, Hasfield, and a moiety of the manor of Alkerton, on Hugh Stafford his youngeſt ſon, who married Elizabeth daughter and heir of Bartholomew lord Bourcher, and was ſummoned to parliament as lord Bourcher 12 Hen. IV. He died 9 Hen. V. without iſſue, whereby the manor of Eaſington returned to the right heir of the family, who was Humphry earl of Stafford, and ſon of Edmond, elder brother to the lord Bourcher. This Humphry had livery of this eſtate 2 Hen. VI. He was created duke of Buckingham 23 Hen. VI. and died ſeiſed thereof 38 Hen. VI. to whom ſucceeded Henry duke of Buckingham, grandſon to the laſt, and ſon of Humphry earl of Stafford, who had been ſlain in the battle of St. Alban's four years before his father's death. This Henry took arms againſt Richard the Third, and was beheaded at Saliſbury. Edward his ſon and heir was reſtored to his father's honours and eſtates by king Henry the Seventh. This is the perſon who began the building at Thornbury, and was beheaded 13 Hen. VIII. The manor was reſtored to Henry his ſon and heir 23 Hen. VIII. Edward lord Stafford, ſon of Henry, had livery thereof granted to him 13 Eliz. He ſold it to Edward Stephens, who was deſcended of an ancient family in this county.

Ralph ſon of Stephen, and William his brother, were high-ſheriffs of Gloceſterſhire 18 Hen. II. 1171, and ſo continued jointly four years.

William Stephens was high-ſheriff of this county 22 Hen. II. 1175, and ſo continued thirteen years, until the firſt year of king Richard the Firſt.

Henry Stephens of Eaſington married the daughter of Lug of Herefordſhire.

Edward Stephens of Eaſington, ſon of Henry, married Joan daughter of William Fouler of Stone-Houſe. He had livery of this manor granted to him 15 Eliz. He died 1587, and lies buried in the chancel of Eaſington.

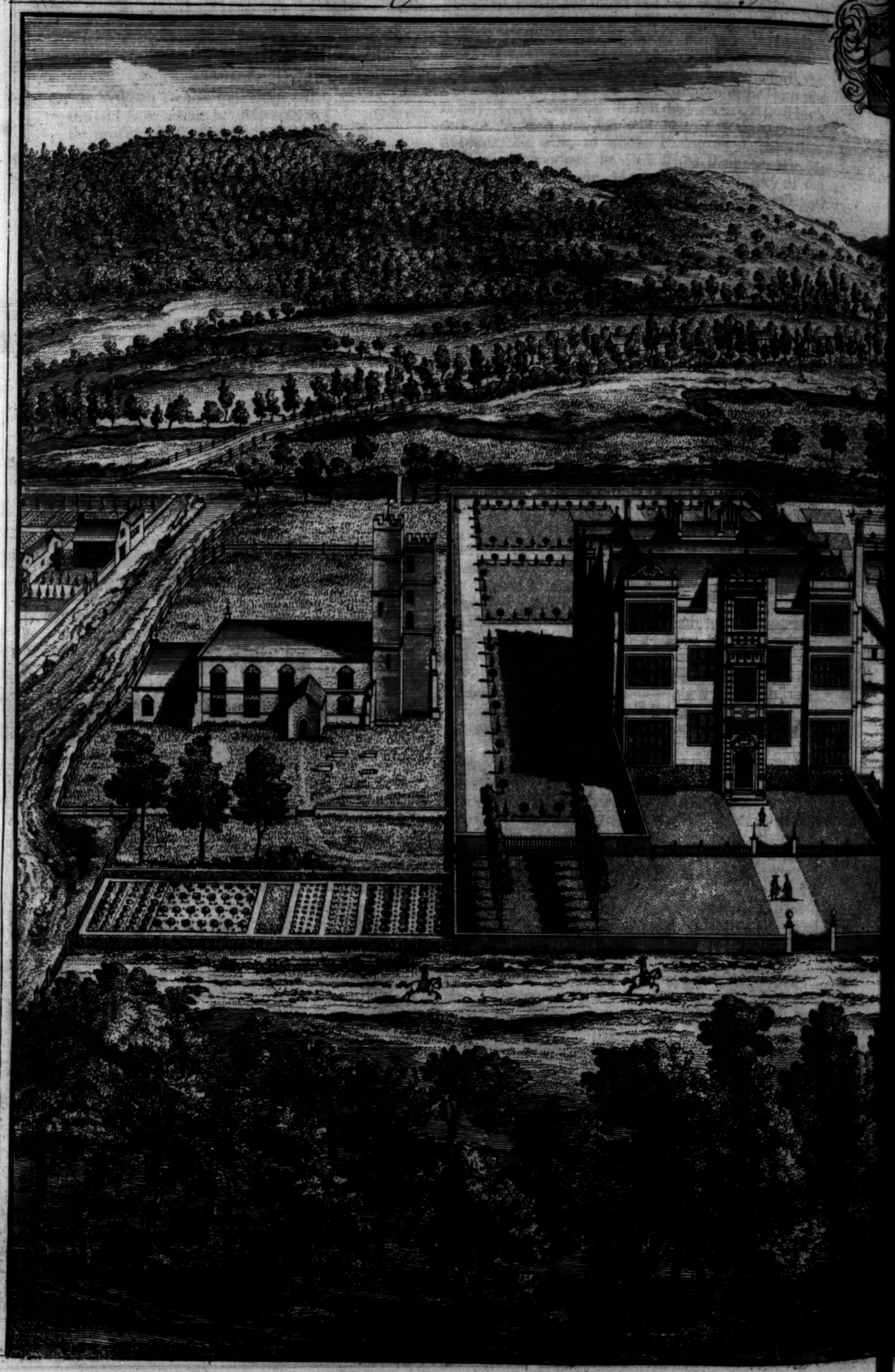
Richard Stephens, eſq. ſon of Edward, married Margaret daughter of Edward St. Loo of Kingſton in Wiltſhire. She died in the year 1591. Thomas Stephen third ſon of Edward, and brother of Richard, married Elizabeth daughter and coheireſs of John Stone of London. He was attorney to prince Henry and prince Charles. He left three ſons: Edward, his eldeſt ſon, was anceſtor to the Stephens's of Sodbury; John, his ſecond ſon, was anceſtor to the Stephens's of Lypiat; and Nathaniel, his third ſon, was anceſtor to the Stephens's of Cherington.

Nathaniel Stephens, ſon of Richard, married Catherine daughter of Robert Beal, of Prior's Marſton in Warwickſhire, eſq. clerk of the council in the north to queen Elizabeth. He died 1660. Richard Stephens, ſon of Nathaniel, married Anne daughter of ſir Hugh Cholmley, of Whitby in Yorkſhire. He died 1678. Robert Stephens, ſon of Nathaniel Stephens, and brother of Richard, was ſerjeant at law, and an eminent practiſer in the court of Exchequer. He died 1675.

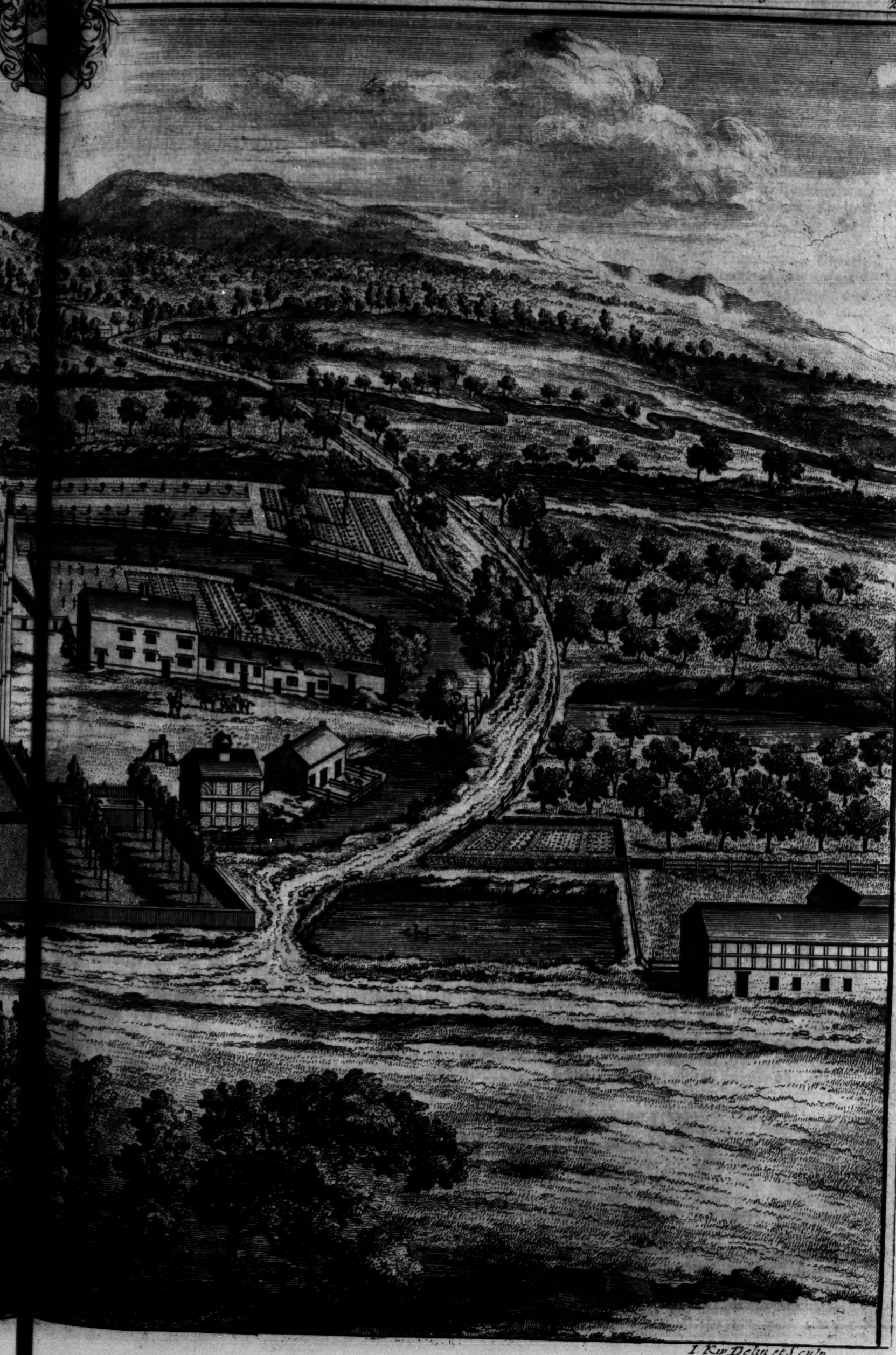
Nathaniel Stephens, ſon of Richard, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Francis Pemberton, who had been lord chief juſtice of both benches. This laſt Nathaniel was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 11 Will. III. 1698. He is the preſent lord of the manors of Eaſington and Alkerton, and keeps a court-leet in both of them. He hath a beautiful ſtone houſe near the church, and a very great eſtate in this, and other places of this county.

The

Easington the Seat of



Nathaniel Stevens Esq.



I. Kip Delin et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

The hundred of Whitſon belongs to him, the bailiwick of which hundred was granted to Richard Gentleman for life 2 Hen. IV.

A mill, with lands at Eaſington, late the duke of Buckingham's attainted, were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI. who being alſo attainted, they reverted to the crown, and were granted to John earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 3 Ed. VI. which duke being likewiſe attainted, the mill and lands, then in the tenure of Walter Cluterbuck, were granted to William Britton 2 Mar.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 140l. yearly. Nathaniel Stephens, eſq. is patron; Mr. Deighton is the preſent incumbent.

Hugh de Audeley, Iſolda de Audeley, and Hugh de Stafford, have ſeverally preſented to this church.

The advowſon of the rectory of Eaſington did belong to the Benedictine nunnery at Clerkenwell in London, and, after the Diſſolution, was granted to ſir William Herbert 4 Ed. VI.

The rector pays 20s. yearly to the vicar of Froceſter, in lieu of ſome tithes in Alkerton.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1571	Richard Syrrell,	George Fettiplace, &c.
---	John Ball,	- - - - - - - - -
1616	Richard Capell,	Nathaniel Stephens, eſq.
1633	William Mew,	Nathaniel Stephens, eſq.
---	Samuel Mew,	Richard Stephens, eſq.
1706	Will. Deighton,	Nathaniel Stephens, eſq.

Richard Capel, rector of this church, was a perſon eminent for learning, and for his converſation with learned men. He was ſon of Chriſtopher Capel alderman of Gloceſter, who was born at Hoo-Capel in Herefordſhire. Richard refuſed to read the book concerning ſports on the Lord's day, 1633, and choſe to reſign this parſonage, and to practiſe phyſick at Pitchcomb near Stroud. He was choſen one of the aſſembly of divines, but refuſed to ſit among them. He publiſhed ſeveral books of devotion, and died 1656. William Pemble alſo, a learned perſon, and author of ſeveral books of divinity, being a zealous Calviniſt, retired to the houſe of this Richard Capel during the time of his being miniſter of this place, and died there 1623, and lies buried in the church-yard.

Sixteen acres of arable, forty acres of paſture, and ſome meadow, do belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	39	14	09
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	03	05	05¼
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	09

The church hath a ſouth aile, and a low tower at the weſt end with battlements. It is dedicated to St. Michael. There was a chantry in this church dedicated to Thomas Becket and St. Catherine, to which the prior of Leonard-Stanley did preſent. In the weſt window are the arms of the earls of Gloceſter. There is an inſcription, in the middle of the chancel, for Elizabeth Knevet daughter of ſir William Knevet. She died 1518. Another for Edward Stephens and Joan his wife. He died 1587. Another for Richard Stephens, eſq. He died 1678. Another for Robert Stephens ſerjeant at law, and younger brother to Richard. He died 1675.

There is alſo an inſcription at the weſt end of the chancel, in memory of Edith Beal, wife and widow of Robert Beal of Prior's Marſton in Warwickſhire. She died 1628. William Pemble preacher was buried in the church-yard 1623.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable. Stroud river is large in this place, and runs into the Severn near Framilode paſſage in this pariſh, which is three miles from the church.

Winebald de Balon gave a mill in Framilode to Gloceſter abbey 1126. This Winebald was ſon of Dru de Baledon in Normandy, above mentioned.

Walter the prior of Lanthony purchaſed the mill at Hamelaw, now Framilode, of Arnold the miller 8 Joh. Simon de Framilode was ſeiſed of lands in this place, in the reign of king Henry the Third. The abbey of Winchcomb granted a fiſhery in the river Severn, near Framilode, to the abbot of Gloceſter, in exchange for 4l. yearly rent, iſſuing out of the manor of Norleach, 14 Ed. II. The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed thereof 17 Ed. III. The abbey of Gloceſter was poſſeſſed of two water-mills in Framilode 6 Hen. VIII. A meſſuage, with the ferry of Framilode paſſage, which had belonged to the duke of Buckingham, lately attainted, was granted to Ambroſe Skelton 22 Hen. VIII.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Alkerton, containing thirty-five houſes. Chetel, "a Saxon, held Alkerton in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor. It was then called Alkringtone, and "lay in the hundred of Blacheleu, which is now "included in Whitſtone hundred: he did not take part "with king Harold, and therefore was favoured by "king William, and his ſon Edward was continued in "the poſſeſſion of Alkerton." Which is a rare inſtance; for we find very few Saxons but whoſe eſtates were taken from them, and given to the Normans. "It "was taxed at four hides and an half. There were nine "plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean; there "was a water-mill and ten acres of meadow; there was "a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It "yielded 3l. yearly in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

William Walton was ſeiſed of the manor of Alkrinton, within the hundred of Whitſtone, with aſſize of bread and ale, 31 Ed. I. and 5 Ed. II. The manor of Alkerton did afterwards, as well as that of Eaſington, belong to the Staffords, and was forfeited, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, by the attainder of the duke of Buckingham. This manor, and alſo the manor of Eaſington, late the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to Thomas Heneage, and Catherine his wife, for life, 23 Hen. VIII. Both theſe manors were afterwards reſtored to the Staffords, but ſeveral parcels of the manor were granted to other perſons. The manor of Alkerton was granted to Henry lord Stafford, and lady Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. Edward lord Stafford ſucceeded to Henry, and had it confirmed to him 13 Eliz. and had livery thereof granted to him the ſame year: he afterwards ſold it to Edward Stephens.

2. Nup-End; where Mr. Clutterbuck has a good houſe and eſtate. 3. Weſt-End. 4. Mill-End: another Mr. Cluterbuck has a good houſe and eſtate in this place. 5. Church-End, or Eaſington; where Mr. Edward Stephens has a good houſe and eſtate. And, 6. Nas-End.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eleven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 15
Burials - - 14

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	137	06	08
	1694	To the land-tax	230	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	046	08	00

EASTON.

THIS is a large hamlet in the pariſh of St. Philip and Jacob, within the city of Briſtol. It lies in the hundred of King's Barton, eaſt of that city, thirty miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from lying Eaſt of Briſtol, and joins to the gates of that flouriſhing city; a city juſtly rich, who gain their wealth by induſtry, manage it with prudence, and diſpoſe much of it to publick charities; a great inſtance of which is the truly worthy Mr. Colſon, who has already in his life-time given 60,000l. in ſeveral charities;

ties; and the city, to expreſs their gratitude, has choſen him to repreſent them in the preſent parliament.

It extends three miles from Lawford's gate towards Bath, and comprehends a conſiderable part of the foreſt of Kingſwood. That part which joins to Lawford's gate conſiſts of many ſtreets, with high buildings, whereof ſeveral have been newly built, occaſioned by the great number of French people, and others, who have reſorted thither, to follow the trade of making ſtuffs, having not the privilege to work within the corporation of the city. Here are likewiſe three glaſs-houſes within this hamlet, and great quantity of copper is wrought here, and alſo much braſs work, eſpecially in hammering and raiſing of kettles, which generally is performed by natives of Germany.

This place has now obtained the name of Eaſton, which heretofore was generally called Barton, and was a conſiderable part of the demean lands reſerved for the uſe of the caſtle.

"Bertune was taxed at ſix hides, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. There were forty-two "plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean. This "mannor, jointly with the city of Briſtol, paid a yearly "rent of one hundred and ten marks to the king." Domeſday Book.

The manor and hundred of Berton have been generally held by perſons of the greateſt quality. The ſeveral records concerning this place follow in order of time.

It appears by the fines regiſtered 3 Hen. III. that Richard earl of Gloceſter had been ſeiſed of Bertune near Briſtol, of Finchwood and Keynſham chaſe. His ſon Gilbert earl of Gloceſter was afterwards ſeiſed of them. Thomas de Amenel, in right of his manor of Bitton, had tack of ſwine in Briſtol Bertune and Finchwood 7 Hen. III. Roger Corbet was ſeiſed of lands in Bertune by Briſtol 18 Ed. I. Bertune near Briſtol was granted to queen Iſabel in part of her dower 11 Ed. II. John de Saltmarſh was ſeiſed of twenty acres of wood in Kingſwood chaſe 14 Ed. II. William Corbet, of Chadſley, held a tenement at Lawford gate at Briſtol, for keeping the ſaid gate, 17 Ed. II.

The manor of Bertune was granted in part of dower to queen Philippa 4 Ed. III. and afterwards to queen Catherine. William Corbet was ſeiſed of fourteen acres of land in Bertune near Briſtol 2 Ric. II. Nicholas Barſtable held Buggeway within the manor of Bertune 13 Hen. IV.

The manor of Bertune, and the hundred, and the advowſon of the hoſpital of St. Lawrence, within the ſaid hundred, did belong to Edward duke of York, grandſon of king Edward the Third: he was ſlain at the battle at Agincourt 3 Hen. V. and died without iſſue. And his brother Richard earl of Cambridge, having been newly attainted and executed, this manor did fall to the crown, and was granted to Humphry duke of Gloceſter, brother to king Henry the Fifth, and to his heirs male, 3 Hen. V. He and Elianor his wife levied a fine thereof to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to the king, 14 Hen. VI. He made a leaſe of this manor, and the hundred, to Ralph Butler and John Beauchamp, for their lives.

Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, had a grant of the manor and hundred, to him and his heirs, in reverſion after the death of the duke of Gloceſter; but the duke of Warwick died the year before the duke of Gloceſter, 25 Hen. VI. wherefore upon the death of the duke of Gloceſter the eſtate came to Anne, an infant, daughter and heir of the duke of Warwick: ſhe alſo dying 27 Hen. VI. whereby the manor and hundred came to Anne, her aunt, and ſiſter to the duke of Warwick. This laſt Anne was married to Richard Nevil the Make-king, afterwards earl of Warwick in her right. They join in levying a fine of this eſtate to the uſe of themſelves, and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to Richard Beauchamp afterwards earl of Warwick, 6 Ed. IV.

Sir William Rodeney died ſeiſed of tenements in Berton, and in ſeveral ſtreets of Briſtol, 6 Ed. IV.

Iſabel, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth, who, by virtue of an act of parliament which deprived the mother, held, in right of his wife, the manor and hundred of Berton, and died ſeiſed thereof 17 Ed. IV. Anne, the counteſs of Warwick, was afterwards reſtored to her right by king Henry the Seventh, but with a ſiniſter deſign; for ſhe was obliged to paſs away this, and very many other manors, to the ſaid king, 3 Hen. VII.

Roger Kemys, a lunatick, held a tenement called Girdelars 21 Ed. IV. A meadow in Berton near Briſtol did belong to St. Mary Magdalen's hoſpital in that city; and, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted to Henry Brain and John Marſh 37 Hen. VIII.

The manor and hundred, and two mills called French Mills, were granted by king Henry the Eighth to his laſt queen, Catherine, in part of her dower: ſhe died 2 Ed. VI. This manor was preſently upon her death granted to ſir Thomas Arundel, who was a great favourite of the duke of Somerſet's, and was attainted and executed 5 Ed. VI. together with the duke, for conſpiring the death of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, and other privy counſellors.

The lords commiſſioners to examine the king's revenues throughout England, 6 Ed. VI. made return, that the ranger of King's-wood and Fill-wood had a yearly ſalary of 11l. 8s. 1d.

The manor and hundred was again granted by the crown to William earl of Pembroke, in conſideration of 8000l. 7 Ed. VI.

Maurice Dennis died ſeiſed of the manor and hundred of Berton 5 Eliz. and left Walter Dennis his brother and heir, then ſixty years old.

It was ſoon after purchaſed by Thomas Cheſter, of Knole, eſq. Thomas Cheſter was lord thereof in the year 1608; and Thomas Cheſter, his great-grandſon, is the preſent lord, and keeps a court-leet and hundred-court. Part of Kingſwood chaſe is within this manor, and extends into three other manors, Bitton, Stoke-Giffard and Mangotsfield.

This pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. The river Froom runs through it, and the great river Avon bounds it on the ſouth ſide.

There are four hundred houſes in this hamlet, and about two thouſand inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

About eight houſes in Stoke-Croft lie in the pariſh of St. James, in the city of Briſtol; and ſome other houſes are ſaid to lie in the pariſh of St. Mary in the city of Gloceſter.

Yearly	Births - - -	67			
	Burials - - -	64			
			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -		198	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -		568	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -		138	13	00

There is a great benefaction given for repairing the high-ways in this place. Dr. Thomas White ſettled 100l. yearly on the mayor of Briſtol, and other feoffees, for repairing the high-ways about Briſtol, particularly mentioning ten miles towards Oxford, the whole way to Bath, and five miles in every market-way leading into Gloceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire; and great part of theſe ways lie in this hamlet.

EAST-LEACH MARTINE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, ſix miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Norleach, three miles north from Letchlade, and twenty miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from the river Leech, which runs through this place. It is ſometimes called Buthrup.

"Cola

"Cola held Lece, in Brictwoldesberge hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confessor; Drogo, "the son of Pacie, held it in the reign of king Wil- "liam the Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides. "There were thirteen plow-tillages, whereof four were "in demean; there was a water-mill, and ten acres of "meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king Ed- "ward's reign; it paid 10l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domesday Book.

The manor of East-Lech Martin did, for some time after the Norman conquest, belong to the prior of Great Malvern in Worcestershire, founded by Aldwin an hermit, for monks of the order of St. Benedict, in the year 1085.

Walter de Clifford procured this manor to be given to the abbey of Glocester in exchange for the manor of Glasbury. The abbey of Glocester was seised of the manor of East-Leach St. Martin 17 Ed. III. and it continued in that abbey until the Dissolution. It was then granted to the dean and chapter of Glocester, to whom it now belongs.

It is in lease to John Trinder, esq. and pays 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly to the crown.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford; it is a rectory valued about 80l. yearly: it is in the presentation of the lord chancellor. Dr. Burton, canon of Christ-church in Oxford, is the present incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1578	Thomas Padwin,	Queen Elizabeth,
1589	Simon Parat,	Queen Elizabeth,
1601	Rowl. Searchfield,	Queen Elizabeth,
1688	Hen. Smith, D. D.	King James,
1702	Tho. Burton, D. D.	Queen Anne.

Rowland Searchfield, fellow of St. John's college in Cambridge, was rector of this church, and was afterwards bishop of Bristol: he died 1622.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	10	00	00
Tenths	01	00	00
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecostals	00	00	06

The church is very small: it hath a tower at the west end, and a small aile on the north side. It is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Michael the Archangel.

There is a very neat parsonage-house new built by Dr. Smith, late canon of Christ-church, and rector of this church. He has likewise very handsomely adorned the chancel, and gave 50l. to the poor, the interest whereof is yearly to be distributed to five poor house-keepers by the rector of the place.

The parish is six miles in compass: it consists most of arable. The river Lech runs from Norleach through this place to Lechlade.

There are two hamlets in this parish, Feifield and Coat.

There are thirty houses in this parish, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	065	12	02
	1694	To the land-tax -	060	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	007	05	00

EAST-LEACH TURVILL.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, six miles distant south-east from Norleach, three miles north from Lechlade, and twenty miles east from Glocester. The name is taken from its standing on the East side of the river Lech, and from the Tower of the church.

"Alwin held Lece, in Brictholdesberge hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confessor; Roger "de Laci held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there were "seven plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; "there were eight acres of meadow. It paid a yearly "rent of 6l. in both reigns." Domesday Book.

This manor was held of the earls of Glocester, and afterwards of the earls of Stafford, as descended by marriage from them. A *Quo Warranto* was brought against Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glocester and Hartford, to set forth by what right he held court-leets in this parish, and his claim was allowed, 15 Ed. I. It was held by one knight's fee of the last Gilbert de Clare earl of Glocester, who was slain 7 Ed. II. It was held of Hugh de Audeley, and Margaret his wife, sister and coheiress of the last Clare, 21 Ed. III. and it was afterwards held of the earls of Stafford by one knight's fee, as appears by the following records: 10 Ric. II. 16 Ric. II. 22 Ric. II. 4 Hen. IV.

The mesne lords of this manor were as followeth: Theobald de Verdune died seised of East-Lech Turvil 10 Ed. III. Richard de Wideslade died seised thereof 29 Ed. III. Mary the widow of William Herney died seised of this manor 7 Hen. IV. This manor of East-Leach Turvil did about this time pass to the family of Leversegge. Edward Leversegge died seised thereof, and Elizabeth his widow died seised of one hundred and forty acres in East-Leach 1 Hen. VI. Robert Leversegge, esq. died seised of this manor 4 Ed. IV. William Leversegge, son of Robert, succeeded him, and left Robert Leversegge his son and heir, who died seised of the manor of East-Leach Turvil 6 Ed. VI. and livery of the manor was granted to William Leversegge, son of Robert, 7 Ed. VI.

Sir Edmond Tame died seised of this manor 26 Hen. VIII. Edmond Tame, his son, had livery thereof the same year, and died without issue 36 Hen. VIII. He left three sisters, daughters of sir Edmond, his coheiresses: Margaret married to Humphry Stafford, Alice married to sir Thomas Verney, and Isabel the wife of Lewis Watkin; who all had livery 37 Hen. VIII.

Sir Thomas Verney was succeeded by Richard Verney his son. George Verney, son of Richard, died seised of East-Leach Turvil 16 Eliz. and left Richard Verney his son ten years old. By the above-mentioned account there seems to be more than one manor, or reputed manor, in this parish.

William Blomer was lord of a manor in this parish in the year 1608. These estates have been ever since dispersed amongst divers freeholders.

There were also other lands, or reputed manors, which did belong to the abbey of Bruen in Oxfordshire, founded for monks of the Cistertian order, by Nicholas Basset, in the year 1147. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was valued, at the Dissolution, at 134l. 10s. 10d. Lands in East-Leach, late belonging to the abbey of Bruern, were granted to John Doddington and John Jackson 2 Eliz.

This manor was afterwards purchased by Richard Keeble, descended from sir Henry Keeble, who was lord-mayor of London in the year 1510. This manor has continued six generations in the name of Keeble, all which have retained the same christian name of Richard; and Richard Keeble is the present owner of it.

Thomas Oddington levied a fine of lands in East-Lech Turvil 14 Hen. VII. John Wright and his wife levied the like fine the same year. Sir Walter Dennis, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in East-Lech 15 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford; it is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Glocester. Mr. Powel is the present incumbent.

This impropriation did, in the year 1500, belong to the priory of Deerhurst, and afterwards to the abbey of Glocester, and now to the dean and chapter of Glocester. It is in lease to Mr. Sanders, and is worth 100l. a year.

The glebe conſiſts of thirty-ſeven acres in the north field, and forty-five acres and an half in the ſouth field.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat.	00	10	00
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſt.	00	01	00

The church is very ſmall, with a little aile on the north ſide, and a ſmall tower at the weſt end. It lies near to the church of Eaſt-Leach Martin, and is dedicated to St. Andrew. John de Lock is painted on the glaſs window in the north aile.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable and ſheep-paſtures. Near the church is a ſpring of a purging quality. The river Lech runs from Norleach through this place to Lechlade.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	058	06	04
	1694	To the land-tax	072	07	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	010	03	00

EBBERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Campden, ſeven miles weſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and twenty-two miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

The manor of Ebberton, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, was held by Ernald de Bioſco, and continued ſeveral generations in that family. Ernald de Boſco founded the abbey of Bittleſden in Buckinghamſhire, for monks of the Ciſtertian order, in the year 1147. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 142l. 1s. 3d. This manor was held of Roger de Quincie earl of Wincheſter 55 Hen. III. another Ernald de Boſco died ſeiſed of this manor 4 Ed. I. John de Boyſe, his ſon, ſucceeded him, againſt whom a *Quo Warranto* was brought to ſet forth by what right he held a court-leet, and had waifs in this manor, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. Alan de Zouch died ſeiſed of Ebberton 7 Ed. II.

This manor afterwards came to the Corbets. Roger Corbet was ſeiſed thereof, and had a grant of free-warren in Ebberton and Coats, 6 Ed. III. Sir Robert Corbet died ſeiſed of Ebberton and Hidcote 2 Hen. IV. another ſir Robert Corbet died ſeiſed thereof 5 Hen. V.

Sir John Forteſcue, lord chancellor of England in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, purchaſed the manor of Ebbrington, alias Ebberton: he was attainted 7 Ed. IV. It was then granted to ſir John Burg, who died ſeiſed thereof 11 Ed. IV. It was afterwards reſtored to the Forteſcues. Hugh Forteſcue, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and another Hugh Forteſcue is the preſent lord thereof.

Gatteſlade was a manor within the manor of Ebberton, whereof William Gernoon died ſeiſed 19 Ed. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. The crown is patron; Mr. Hicks is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
1575	Randal Swetnam,	Queen Elizabeth,
1575	Thomas Gyles,	Queen Elizabeth,
1577	Roger Williams,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1610	Thomas Hawlin,	King James,
1616	Francis Hains,	King James,
1704	Baptiſt Hicks,	Queen Anne.

There is no glebe-land, and five yard-lands in Charingworth are tithe-free. The earl of Gainſborough pays 8l. yearly for his tithes in Charingworth. Sir William Kite has given 10l. yearly for ever to the vicar.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	09	00	00
Tenths	00	18	11½
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00½

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a large tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements. The church and chancel are very decently adorned with paintings of the twelve apoſtles at full length, and other ſacred figures, at the charge of ſir William Kite; and an handſome gallery has been built by the ſubſcription of the inhabitants.

There is an effigies, in the chancel, of a judge in his robes, in memory of ſir John Forteſcue, chancellor of England. It was ſet up by his heir 1677.

There are ſeveral tomb-ſtones in the chancel, with inſcriptions, for the family of the Kites. One for ſir John Kite, baronet: he died 1662: he was eminent for his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, and raiſed a troop of horſe at his own charges: he was created baronet the twenty-ſecond of December, 12 Car. II. 1660. William Kite, an anceſtor of this family, has given the milk of ten milk-cows, for ſeveral weeks from May-day, to twenty poor of the pariſh. Another tomb-ſtone for ſir William Kite, who married the daughter of ſir Francis Coventry, ſon of the lord keeper Coventry: he died 1702. Sir William Kite has given 10l. yearly to the vicaridge, with which addition it is ſcarce worth 30l. yearly. Another inſcription for Mr. Thomas Kite, ſon of ſir William: he died 1702, before his father. This family has reſided at a ſeat in the pariſh above three hundred years, and have a great eſtate in it and other places.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs, and is divided into ſeveral tithings.

1. The tithing of Ebburton contains fifty-four families. One plough's tillage in Ebberton, with the advowſon, was granted to the above-mentioned abbey of Bittleſden 1 Ric. II. and after the diſſolution of that abbey, the rectory and church of Ebrington were granted to Anthony Bonner and George Bonner 4 Jac.

2. Charingworth, containing eight families. "Briſ-"mar held Cheuringuarde, in Witelas hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Radulph de "Todeni held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides; there were "eighteen plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean. "It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king Edward's reign; "it paid a rent of 6l. in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This is an ancient manor. Edward Burnel died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. Gilbert Chaſtelyne purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Charingworth 29 Ed. III. Richard Stafford died ſeiſed of the manor of Charingworth 4 Ric. II. Maud his widow held it in jointure, and died ſeiſed thereof 1 Hen. IV. Richard Turſtan died ſeiſed of Charingworth 1 Hen. V.

This manor ſoon after came to the Grevils. John Grevil died ſeiſed thereof 23 Hen. VI. Another John Grevil died ſeiſed thereof 1 Ed. VI. and was ſucceeded by Edward Grevil his ſon, who had livery thereof 2 Ed. VI. Livery of this manor was granted to Lewis Grevil 1 Eliz. Tithes in Charingworth did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

"3. Hidcoat, containing twelve families. The "church of St. Mary de Wincelcomb held Hedecot, "in the hundred of Witelas, in the reign of king Wil-"liam the Conqueror. It was taxed at three hides; "there were two plow-tillages, whereof one was in "demean. It paid a yearly rent of 20s. formerly, and "paid the ſame rent in king William's reign." Domeſday Book. The owners of the manor of Ebberton were generally the proprietors of Hid-Coat, alias Coat.

There are ſeventy-four houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and forty-one inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly

Yearly { Births - - 15
Burials - - 15

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	285	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	184	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	022	17	00

EDGWORTH.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Bisley, two miles distant north-east from Bisley, four miles west from Cirencester, and ten miles south-east from Gloucester. It is so called from being an habitation on the side of an hill.

"Elwin held Egesworde, in Bislege hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confessor. Roger de Laci "held it in the reign of king William. It was taxed at "one hide and an half; there were eight plow-tillages, "whereof four were in demean; there was a water-mill "and two acres of meadow, and a wood one mile long "and half a mile broad. It paid a yearly rent of 6l. "in both reigns.

"Earl Hugh held half an hide in Egesworde, in Bis-"lege hundred, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. Roger de Laci laid claim to it. It paid "a yearly rent of 10s." Domesday Book.

Adomer de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, son of William de Valencia earl of Pembroke, who was half-brother to king Henry the Third, was seised of Edgworth. Mary his third wife had three parts of the village in dower, and died seised thereof 17 Ed. II. Walter Helvin died seised of this manor 16 Ed. III. Robert de Aston died seised of the same 23 Ed. III. John Coaffe died seised of the manor of Edgworth 36 Ed. III. It was then holden of the manor of Painswick. John Mandevil was seised of lands in Edgworth and Painswick 34 Ed. III. The manor was held of sir Robert Tibitot lord of Painswick 46 Ed. III. This manor soon after passed to the Ralegh's. Thomas Ralegh held the manor of Edgworth, by half a knight's fee, of Richard lord Talbot, and Anchoret his wife, 20 Ric. II. Walter Ralegh, son and heir of Thomas, died seised of this manor 8 Hen. V. William Rawleigh, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowson of Edgworth 28 Hen. VI. He died seised of the manor of Edgworth in the reign of Edward the Fourth. Sir Edward Rawleigh, son of William, died seised thereof 5 Hen. VIII. George Rawleigh died seised of the manor and advowson of Edgworth 37 Hen. VIII. He held it by socage of sir Henry Jerningham, as of the manor of Painswick. This manor had continued in the name and family of the Rawleighs, about two hundred and twenty years, and was then sold by sir George Rawleigh and Edward Rawleigh his son, joining with him to sir Henry Pool of Saperton, 44 Eliz. Sir Henry Pool was lord hereof in the year 1608.

Nathaniel Ridler, esq. is the present lord: he hath a new-built house in this parish, and a large estate in this and other places of this county. He was high-sheriff of Glocestershire in the year 1694.

John Timbrel levied a fine of lands in Edgworth 24 Hen. VII. A tenement and a water-mill in this place did belong to the abbey of Gloucester 2 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouse: it is a rectory worth 60l. yearly. Mr. Ridler is patron; Mr. Griffin is the present incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Thomas Ward,	- - - - -
- - - Nathaniel Capell,	- - - - -
1684 Thomas Ridler,	Nathaniel Ridler, esq.
1701 John Elliot,	Nathaniel Ridler, esq.
1703 William Dighton,	Nathaniel Ridler, esq.
1707 Ed. Loggin Griffin,	Nathaniel Ridler, esq.

Sixteen acres of pasture, twenty-one acres of arable in the north field, and eighteen acres in the south field, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - -	00	16	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecostals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church hath a tower at the west end.

The parish is six miles in compass: it consists most of arable. A brook runs through this parish down into Stroud river. Part of Pinbury park, belonging to sir Robert Atkyns, lies in this parish.

There are twenty-four houses in this parish, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3
Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	046	00	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	030	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	008	04	00

ELBERTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles distant south-west from Thornbury, seven miles west from Sodbury, and twenty-two miles south-west from Gloucester. It was formerly called Eldberton, which signifies an Old Barton, or farm.

"Five hides in Elberton held of the manor of Ber-"chelai in the reign of king William the Conqueror." Domesday Book.

The manor of Elberton did anciently belong to the Berkeley family. It was given to Robert Fitz-Harding by king Henry the Second. It afterwards belonged to the Walsh's. Sir John Walsh died seised of the manor of Elberton 38 Hen. VIII. Maurice Walsh, son of sir John, was thirty years old at his father's death, and had livery of Elberton the same year. He married Bridget Vawse.

George Smith, esq. was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

Sir Thomas Cann of Stoak-Bishop is the present lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet.

Mr. Goldney has a good house and estate in this place, which formerly belonged to the Browns, and afterwards to the lord Vaughan. Lands called Priest-Croft in Aleberton, alias Elberton, were granted to Edward Sallus 3 Jac.

The church is in the deanry of Bristol: it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. The bishop of Bristol is patron; Mr. Peirce is the present incumbent.

The impropriation belongs to the bishop of Bristol, now given by him to the curate of Horfield.

Procurations - - 1s.

The church is large, with an aile on each side, and a spire in the middle, and hath a very large church-yard. There is a very old raised tomb in the south aile, but hath no inscription.

The parish is six miles in compass: it consists of good meadow and pasture, and some arable land.

There are twenty-six houses in this parish, and about one hundred and four inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	108	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	110	01	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	009	19	04

There is a small camp, with a single ditch, upon the brow of the hill, above the village.

ELKSTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Rapsgate, five miles distant south from Cheltenham, six miles north-west from Cirencester, and nine miles south-east from

from Gloceſter. The name ſignifies Church Town, from the Latin word *Eccleſia*.

"Two perſons, whoſe names were Leuvin, held El-"cheſtane in Reſpigete hundred, in the reign of king "Edward the Confeſſor. Anſfrid de Cormeile held "it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It "was taxed at four hides and an half; there was like-"wiſe an hide and an half in Coleſborn, belonging to "this mannor. There were five plow-tillages and an "half, whereof two were in demean. There were ten "acres of meadow, and a wood half a mile in length, "and two furlongs in breadth. The whole mannor "formerly paid a yearly rent of 8l. it paid 7l. and "10s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Elkſton was granted to John le Brun 50 Hen. III. John le Brun, ſon of John, was ſeiſed thereof 31 Ed. I. John Acton was ſeiſed of the manor of Elkſton 8 Ed. II. Hugh Muſtel died ſeiſed thereof 19 Ed. II.

Richard Bellers held Elkeſton 3 Ed. III.

Sir John de Acton died ſeiſed of the manor of Eccleſton 17 Ed. III.

Sir John Pointz, ſon of Maud the grand-daughter and heireſs of ſir John de Acton, was ſeiſed of this manor 1 and 6 Ric. II. James Huntley, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The lord Craven is the preſent lord thereof.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 90l. a year. The lord Craven is patron; Mr. Prior is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	James Huntley,	- - - - - - -
1570	John Brook,	George Huntley, eſq.
1582	William Broad,	Queen Elizabeth,
1594	Edward Print,	Queen Elizabeth,
1611	Tim. Gates,	John and William Huntley,
1604	William Pool,	- - - - - -
1665	Samuel Rich, D. D.	Lord Craven,
1682	William Prior,	Earl of Craven.

Fifty-one acres of incloſed ground, and fifty-four acres in the common fields, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	12	09	02
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	04	11
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	03

The church hath an handſome high tower with battlements at the weſt end. The chancel is ſeveral feet higher than the church. There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of William Pool, who had been forty years rector of this church. He died 1644. Another inſcription, on an handſome monument in the body of the church, for Thomas, ſon of Thomas Horton, eſq. He died 1687.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land. A ſmall ſtream runs into the river Churn.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Cockleford, containing three houſes, lying a mile from the church.

2. Combend, which is alſo a mile from the church, containing four houſes, where Thomas Horton, eſq. has an handſome large ſeat, and a large eſtate.

There are thirty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6
Burials - - 5

Payments		l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid -	070	00	00
1694	To the land-tax -	059	09	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	006	12	00

ELMORE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, ſix miles north-weſt from Stroud, eight miles north from Durſley, and three miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter: it is ſo named from the great number of Eels taken in the Moors.

John de Burg the elder held the manor of Elmore, and had free-warren therein, 44 Hen. III. This John muſt have been the eldeſt ſon of the great Hugh de Burg earl of Kent; for he ſucceeded Margaret his mother, who was the laſt wife of the ſaid earl of Kent, and was daughter of William king of Scotland. She died this ſame year, 44 Hen. III. Moreover, he is called in the record John de Burg the Elder, and the name of his ſon was John.

Nicholas de Gyſe, ſon of Robert, and of the family of the Gyſes of Aſple-Gyſe in Bedfordſhire, married a near relation of John de Burg, and had with her the manor of Elmore 46 Hen. III. and in gratitude took the coat of arms of de Burg.

Anſelm de Gyſe, ſon of Nicholas, was ſeiſed of Elmore 15 Ed. I. for a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him, to ſet forth by what right he claimed free-warren therein, and his claim was allowed. He died ſeiſed thereof 23 Ed. I.

By the inquiſition that year, it was found that the king was ſeiſed of four tenements in Elmore, and the prior of Lanthony was ſeiſed of two.

The manor of Elmore was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, as of the honour of Hereford, 46 Ed. III. Anſelm Gyſe died ſeiſed of Elmore 13 Hen. IV. and Reginald Gyſe his ſon died ſeiſed thereof 8 Hen. V.

John Gyſe held the manor of Elmore of Henry lord Stafford, as of his honour of Hereford, and died ſeiſed thereof 4 Mar. Anſelm Gyſe, ſon of John, was forty-ſix years old at his father's death, and had livery of the manor 1 Eliz. and died ſeiſed of Elmore, without iſſue, 5 Eliz. and livery of the manor was granted the next year to ſir William Gyſe, brother of Anſelm, and ſon of John. William Gyſe, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Sir John Gyſe of Rendcomb is the preſent lord of the manor, and hath a large houſe in this place, with a great proſpect over the vale into the foreſt of Dean.

It appears by this account, that this manor has continued in the family of the Gyſes four hundred and forty-eight years. The exact genealogy of this family is given in the pariſh of Rendcomb, in which place is their preſent reſidence.

William Heyberer died ſeiſed of lands in Elmore 32 Ed. III. The abbey of Gloceſter held lands in Elmore, which, upon the diſſolution of that abbey, were granted to Joan Cook, widow, 31 Hen. VIII. The priory of Lanthony held other lands in Elmore, which lands, with common of paſture, were granted to William Dodington 7 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation belonging to ſir John Gyſe, worth 50l. yearly. There is no ſettled allowance to the curate; but ſir John Gyſe allows the ſmall tithes to him, worth about 20l. yearly. Mr. Littleton is the preſent incumbent.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d.

The church is a double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle. There is an aile on the north ſide, with a tower at the weſt end, with battlements. It is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt.

In the church there is a tomb of alabaſter, for John Gyſe and Alice his wife. There is an handſome monument, of black and white marble, for ſir William Gyſe, who died 1642.

In the church-yard there is an inſcription, on a tomb-ſtone, for Valentine Marſhall, curate of Elmore. He died 1661.

Mr. Cox of Upton gave a great yearly charity, out of which 3l. yearly is aſſigned to the poor of this pariſh.

The

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable. The river Severn is the bound on the weſt ſide.

There are ſeventy houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 8
Burials - - 7

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	081	05	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	097	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	018	03	00

ELMSTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Tewkſbury, three miles north-weſt from Cheltenham, and ſix miles north from Gloceſter.

It was formerly called Almondeſton, and was part of the manor of Deorhurſt.

"Brictric held one hide in Almondeſton, in Derherſt "hundred, of the mannor of Derhurſt, which mannor "did belong to the church of Weſtminſter in the days "of king Edward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

Robert Fitz-Hamon ſacrilegiouſly took this manor from the abbey of Weſtminſter, in the reign of William the Second; and it was unjuſtly detained until the reign of Henry the Second, when Lawrence, the twenty-fifth abbot of Weſtminſter, recovered it by a ſuit at law. It continued in the abbey of Weſtminſter until the Diſſolution, and has ever ſince continued in the church of Weſtminſter, the dean and chapter whereof are the preſent lords of the manor of Elmſton.

Another manor in this place, called Elmſtone-Hardwick, hath been always in lay hands. Henry Eden and Margaret his wife levied a fine of Elmſtone-Hardwick, to John Seaborn and John Chilkel, 21 Hen. VII.

Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of it 15 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted to Thomas lord Berkeley, brother and heir of Maurice, 16 Hen. VIII. Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of this manor 24 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted the ſame year to Thomas lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas. Livery of this manor was granted to Richard Ligon 9 Eliz.

Richard Dowdſwell, of Pool-Court in Worceſterſhire, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Hardwick.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Stiles is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation is worth 160l. yearly. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury; it now belongs to Mr. Gwinett.

The tithes of corn and hay in Elmondeſton did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

CLERK.	PATRONS.
1694 Geo. Stiles,	K. William and Q. Mary.

The church is large, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, and an handſome tower, with battlements, at the weſt end. There are lands anciently given to repair the church, worth 2l. 18s. 10d. yearly.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good arable, and ſome paſture. The brook Swilly runs through this pariſh, down into the Severn, below Tewkſbury.

Uckington is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing fifteen houſes: it lies in the lower part of Deerhurſt hundred.

"The church of St. Dennis, near Paris, held "Hockington, in the hundred of Derherſt, in the "reign of king William the Conqueror: it was taxed at "five hides." Domeſday Book.

The priory of Derhurſt was ſeiſed of Hockington 56 Hen. III. The earl of Oxford is lord of this manor, and keeps a court-leet. Mr. Thomas Buckle has a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

There are thirty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5
Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	079	13	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	072	09	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	005	08	00

FAIRFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, two long miles diſtant weſt from Letchlade, ſix miles eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the Fair large river which runs through this place.

Burgred, king of the Mercians, gave two hides in Fairford to the nunnery in Gloceſter, when Eva was abbeſs, about the year 850.

"Brictric held the mannor of Fairford, in Brict-"woldſberg hundred, of king Edward the Confeſſor. "It was taxed at twenty-one hides; there were thirty "plow-tillages, and three mills. Queen Maud held "it in the reign of king William the Conqueror, "and Humphry held it under her. It paid 38l. 10s. "yearly in rent. Queen Maud gave four hides of "this mannor to John her chamberlain, in which "were ſix plow-tillages, which paid a yearly rent of "9l. The ſame queen gave three hides and three "yard-lands to Baldwin, in which were three plow-"tillages: theſe lands paid a yearly rent of 4l." Domeſday Book.

Philip of Worceſter was ſeiſed of Fairford 5 John. George de Sunevil was ſeiſed of the manor of Fairford 6 Joh.

The manor and town of Fairford did belong to Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, 47 Hen. III. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter, to ſet forth by what right he held markets, fairs, and a court-leet in Fairford, and his claim was allowed, 15 Ed. I.

From the name of the Clares this manor went to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, who married Elianor eldeſt ſiſter and coheireſs to Gilbert de Clare, the laſt earl of Gloceſter.

From the Diſpencers the manor went to Richard de Beauchamp, lord de Bargavenny, who had married Iſabel ſiſter and heir of Richard, who was ſon and heir of Thomas lord le Diſpencer.

The manor continued in the Beauchamps until Anne, ſiſter and heir of Henry Beauchamp duke of Warwick, and widow of Richard Nevil the great earl of Warwick, conveyed it by a fine to king Henry the Seventh, and his heirs male, 3 Hen. VII.

John Tame, merchant, purchaſed the manor of Fairford from king Henry the Seventh, and levied a fine thereof 13 Hen. VII. He married Alice daughter of Twiniho, and died ſeiſed of Fairford 15 Hen. VII. 1500. Sir Edmond Tame, ſon of John, ſucceeded him: he married Agnes daughter of ſir Edward Grevil: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire in the years 1505, 1519, and 1523, and died 26 Hen. VIII. 1534. Edmond Tame was ſon and heir of ſir Edmond, and had livery of the manor of Fairford the ſame year in which his father died: he married Catherine daughter of ſir William Dennis: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire in the years 1536 and 1541: he died without iſſue 36 Hen. VIII. 1544. Catherine his widow held Fairford in jointure: ſhe was afterwards married to ſir Walter Buckle, who procured an additional grant of the manor of Fairford, and of all the lands in this pariſh, lately belonging to the earl of Warwick, and formerly to the Spencers, 38 Hen. VIII. The laſt-mentioned Edmond Tame left three ſiſters coheireſſes; Margaret married to ſir Humphry Stafford, Alice

married to ſir Thomas Verney, and Iſabel the wife of Lewis Watkin.

They and their deſcendants ſold the manor to ſir Henry Unton and John Croke, from whom it was purchaſed by the Tracys. Sir John Tracy was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Andrew Barker, eſq. purchaſed it of the Tracys. Samuel Barker, ſon of Andrew, ſucceeded him: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1691: he married the daughter of Mr. Hubberd of London, and left two daughters, infants, coheireſſes. The have a new-built houſe, at a convenient diſtance from the town, with large and beautiful gardens, and many pleaſant long walks of trees, and a large eſtate in this and other places.

Sir Walter Dennis, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Fairford 15 Hen. VII.

The town hath a weekly market on Thurſday, and three fairs yearly, on the third of May, on the twenty-eighth of July, and on the firſt of November. There is a court-leet belonging to the manor.

Mr. Robert Morgan and Mr. Charles Morgan have each of them a good houſe and a good eſtate within this place.

This family is deſcended from the Morgans of Monmouthſhire. John Morgan their anceſtor was a colonel under king Henry the Seventh: his ſiſter was married to ſir Edmond Tame of Fairford; which induced him to purchaſe lands in that pariſh, which have continued in the name to this preſent time, and has been the occaſion that Edmond has been a frequent chriſtian name in the family.

Edmond Morgan was the ſon of John; which Edmond had likewiſe a ſon named Edmond, who married Margaret daughter of Sadler, of Purton.

Walter Morgan was the ſon of the laſt Edmond: he married Elizabeth daughter of Betterton, in the ſame pariſh of Fairford. Walter had iſſue Edmond, who married Mary daughter and heireſs of Robert Savery, of Hannington; which family of the Saverys have continued at Hannington ever ſince the reign of king John; and the eſtate is now enjoyed by Edmond Morgan, the elder brother to the preſent Morgans of Fairford.

Edmond Morgan, the ſon of Walter, had a ſon named Edmond, who ſerved in the army for king Charles, in the Great Rebellion, and always continued ſtedfaſt in his loyalty. He married Mary daughter of Edward Pledwell, eſq. of Cricklade, by whom he had a numerous iſſue, amongſt which were Robert and James, the preſent proprietors of eſtates in this pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford, to which it gives name; it is a vicaridge worth 70l. yearly. The preſentation is in the dean and chapter of Gloceſter; Mr. Shipman is the preſent incumbent.

Part of the advowſon of the church of Fairford was granted to Matthew de Winterborn 18 Joh. The parſonage of Fairford did afterwards belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury; and, after the diſſolution of that abbey, it was granted to the chapter of Gloceſter, 33 Hen. VIII.

The impropriation is in leaſe to Mr. Oldiſworth: the reſerved rent is 40l. yearly; the full value is 180l.

It appears in the regiſter at Worceſter, that in the year 1497, the abbot of Tewkſbury had a peculiar right to viſit this church, and he gave four marks to the viſitor.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Salwey,	- - - - - - -
1585 Henry Dun,	John Jones,
1585 Edmond James,	George Liggon,
1617 Chriſt. Nicholſon,	Robert Oldiſworth,
1686 Edward Shipman,	Chapter of Gloceſter.

The impropriation hath all corn-tithes; the vicar hath all other tithes, except of wood, and of the hay in the lot-meadows. He has half an acre of ground adjoining to his houſe, alſo nine acres of meadow, and fifteen acres of arable, and common for four horſes, eight beaſts, and eighty ſheep.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	13	11	04
Tenths - - - - - -	01	07	01½
Procurations - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is a large and beautiful building, one hundred and twenty-five feet in length, and fifty-five feet in breadth: it conſiſts of a ſpacious body, and two proportionable ailes: it hath a very handſome tower in the middle, well adorned with pinnacles: it hath three chancels, and a good veſtry; the north chancel belongs to the lord of the manor, the middle chancel to the impropriator, and the ſouth chancel to the vicar.

The windows are admired for their excellent painted glaſs. There are twenty-eight large windows, which are curiouſly painted with the ſtories of the Old and New Teſtament: the middle windows in the choir, and on the weſt ſide of the church, are larger than the reſt; thoſe in the choir repreſent the hiſtory of our Saviour's Crucifixion; the window at the weſt end repreſents Hell and Damnation; thoſe on the ſide of the church, and over the body, repreſent the figures, in length, of the Prophets, Apoſtles, Fathers, Martyrs and Confeſſors, and alſo the Perſecutors of the Church. The painting was deſigned by Albert Durell, an eminent Italian maſter: the colours are very lively, eſpecially in the drapery: ſome of the figures are ſo well finiſhed, that ſir Anthony Vandike affirmed that the pencil could not exceed them. This curious painting was preſerved from zealous fury, in the Great Rebellion, by turning the glaſs upſide-down.

John Tame, eſq. founded this church in the year 1493: he was a merchant, and took a prize-ſhip bound for Rome, in which was this painted glaſs: he brought both the glaſs and workmen into England, and built the church for the ſake of the glaſs, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary.

There is a raiſed monument in the north ſide of the church, in marble, with two portraitures of braſs: one repreſents John Tame, the founder of the church, who died 1500; the other repreſents Alice his wife, who died 1471. Near the former monument ſtands another, of marble, with the portraitures of a man and a woman, in braſs, in memory of ſir Edmond Tame, ſon of John Tame, eſq. he died 1534; and in memory of Agnes his wife, who died 1506.

The widow of Edmond Tame, eſq. ſon of ſir Edmond, married ſir Walter Buckle, privy counſellor to queen Elizabeth; and afterwards married Roger Ligon, eſq. who all lie buried in the church. There is an handſome monument in ſtone, with two portraitures at length, for the ſaid Roger Ligon and his wife.

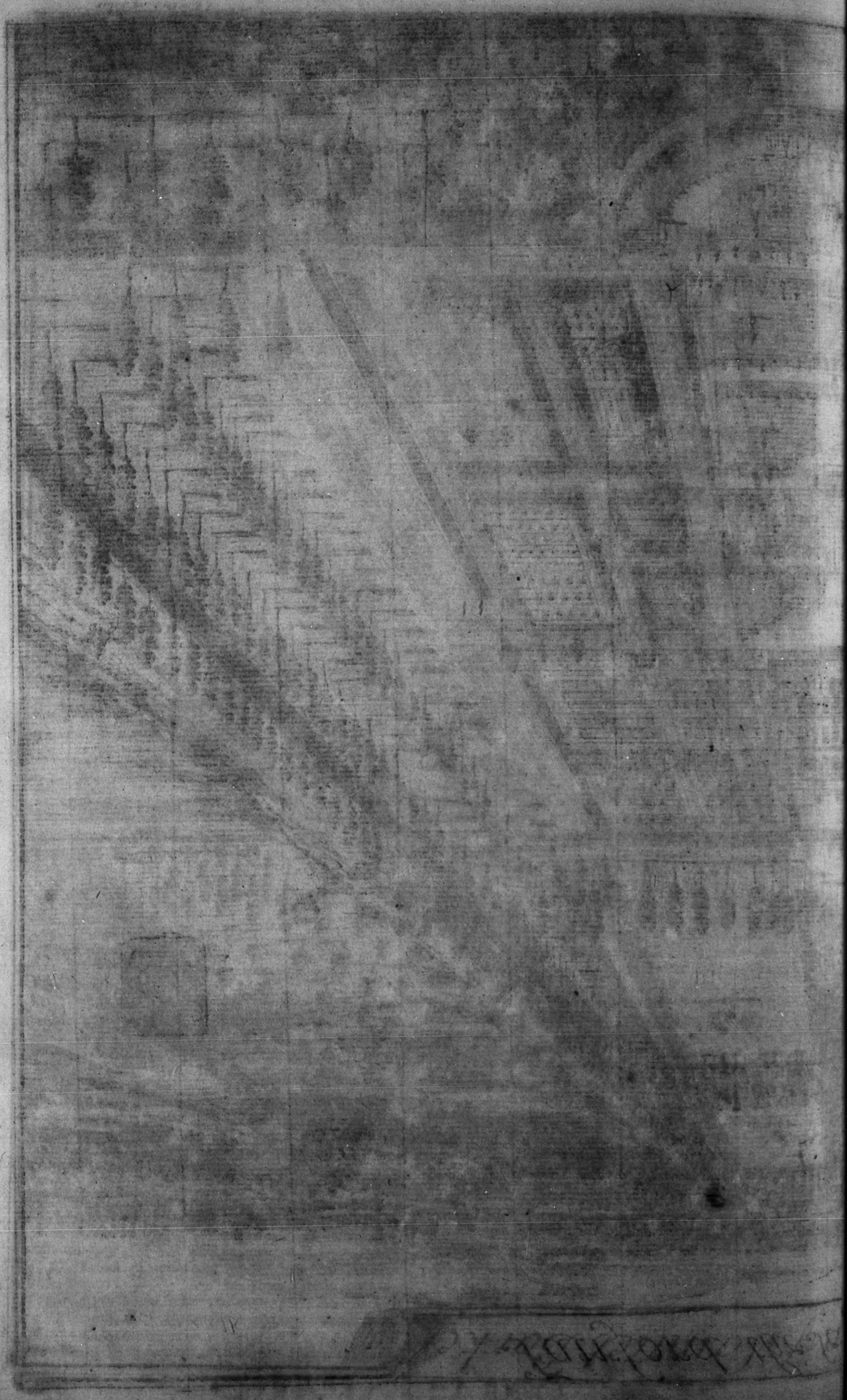
At the eaſt end of the chancel there is a monument, ſet up by Mrs. Somervill, in memory of her mother Bridget Tracy, wife of the lord Tracy; ſhe died 1686; and in memory of Muriah her ſiſter, wife of ſir William Pool of Saperton; and in memory of her own ſon Benjamin Somervill, who died December 3, 1686. This Mrs. Somervill was eminent for her charities and benefactions to the poor whilſt ſhe was living.

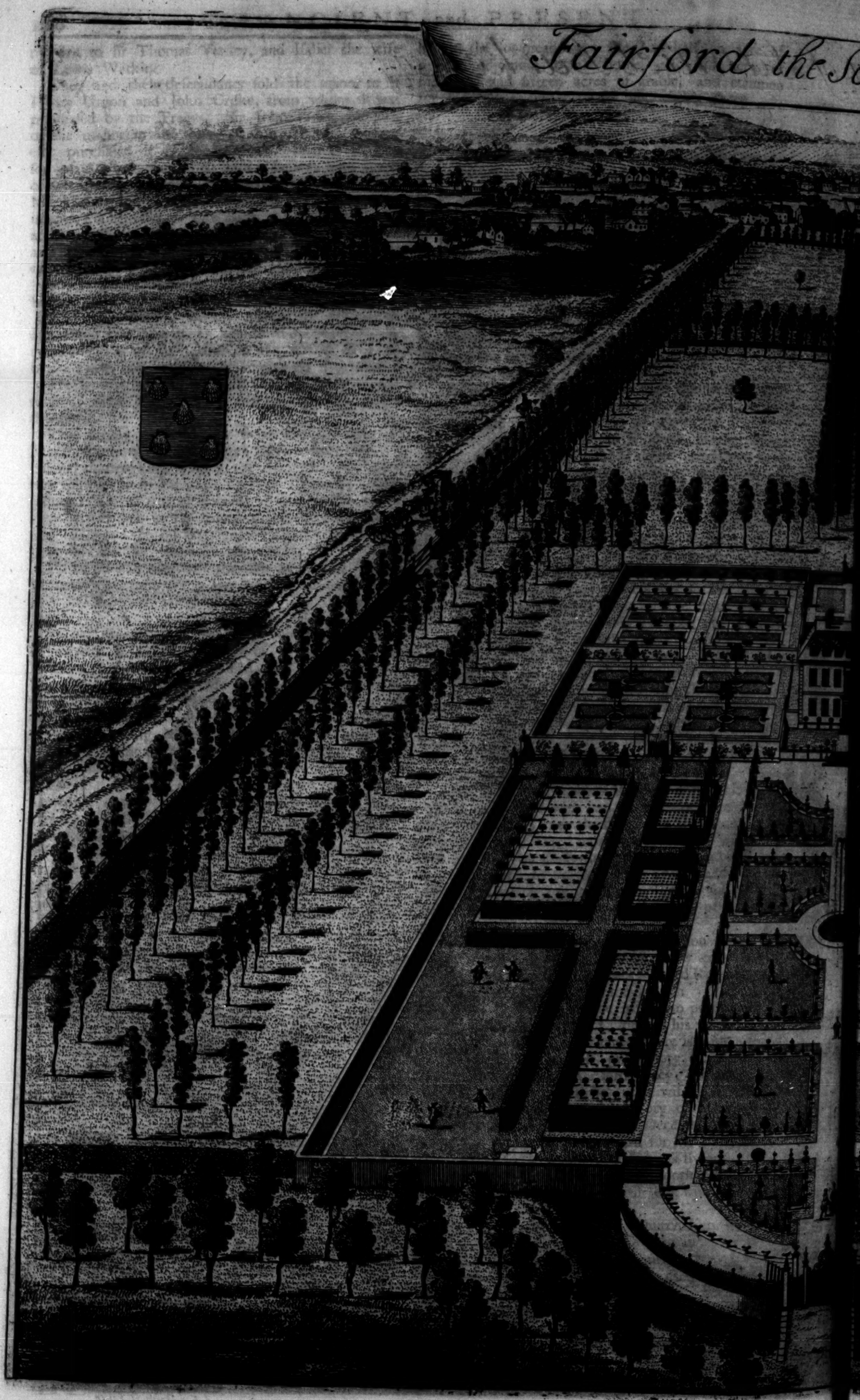
On the north ſide of the chancel is another monument, in memory of William Oldiſworth, eſq. who died October 3, 1680.

There are lands, called the Church-Lands, valued at 21. 4s. 10d. yearly, which have been anciently veſted in truſtees, for the repair of the church, the high-ways, and of the alms-houſe. They pay 5s. yearly in quit-rent to the lord of this manor.

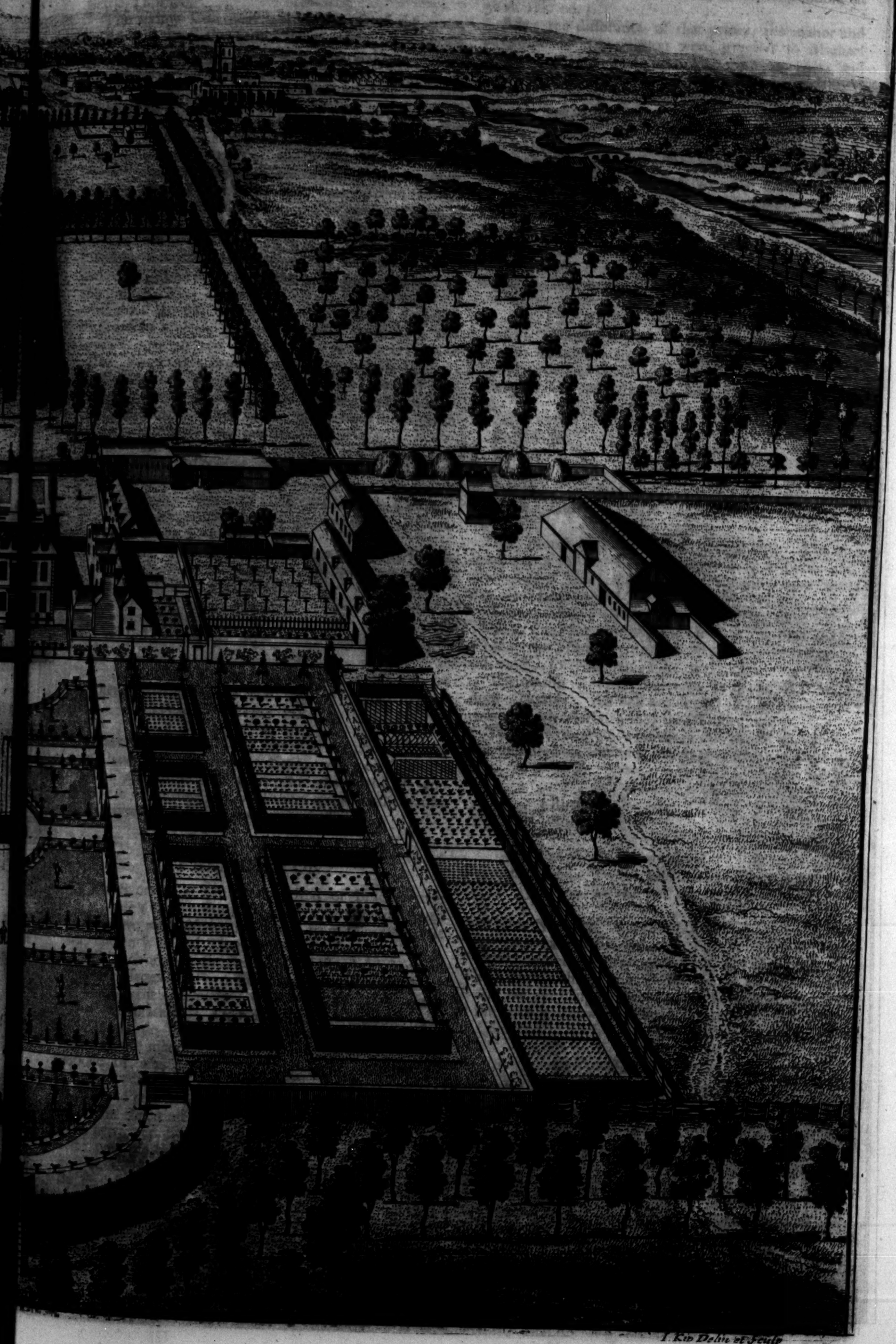
Thomas Morgan, by will dated the twenty-eighth of November, 1632, gave 100l. to the uſe of the poor.

The lady Mico, ſiſter to Elizabeth wife of Andrew Barker, eſq. gave 400l. to bind out four boys yearly in apprenticeſhip;




Fairford the S

Seat of Samuel Barker



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apprenticeſhip; which money was laid out in the purchaſe of lands in Letchlade for that uſe. The ſame lady Mico has given two dozen of bread to be diſtributed every Sunday to the poor, which is ſecured by a rent-charge on a meadow in Meyſey-Hampton, called Settle-Thorne.

The widow Cull gave 20l. to the uſe of the poor, by her will dated the fifth of May, 1674. Mr. Smith of London has given 30s. yearly, charged on an eſtate in Fairford, for teaching poor children to read.

Mrs. Farmer, daughter to the lord Lemſter, and grand-daughter to Andrew Barker, eſq. gave by will the ſum of 1000l. to be laid out upon lands, for the maintenance of an afternoon lecture, every Sunday, in this pariſh-church; out of which 10l. are to be paid yearly to a ſchool-maſter, for teaching twenty poor children to read and write. The nomination both of the lecturer, and of the ſchool-maſter and ſcholars, is by the will of the aforeſaid lady lodged in the power of Samuel Barker, eſq. and his heirs. There is farther given by the ſaid Mrs. Farmer, by will, 200l. to be laid out in mending and wiring the glaſs windows of the church, &c.

Andrew Barker, eſq. gave 100l. for paving the body of Fairford church, and the overplus thereof for and towards making new ſeats for the pariſhioners; ſince which the whole church, except the middle chancel, has been beautified by his ſon Samuel Barker, eſq. Handſome communion-plate, a large branch-candleſtick, and divers other benefactions, have been given by the relations of this family.

This pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich land in arable, meadow and paſture. The river Coln runs through the pariſh, over which are two ſtrong ſtone bridges in the road from Gloceſter to London. The pariſh is diſtinguiſhed by the borough Eaſt End, and Mill-Town End.

There are one hundred and forty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 20 / Burials - 14

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	145	15	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	150	11	01
	1694	To the poll-tax -	035	16	00

It pays one ſhilling in the pound to the poor. There muſt have been, in ancient times, many conſiderable warlike actions in this place; for many medals and urns are often dug up; and there are ſeveral barrows raiſed over the ſlain, in the adjoining fields.

FARMINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, one mile diſtant north from Norleach, ſix miles ſouth from Stow, and fifteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It was anciently called Thormarton.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloſter held fourteen "plow-tillages in Formintone in the reign of king "William the Conqueror: they were part of the man-"nor of Norleach." Domeſday Book.

Thomas de Blachamp and William Haſtings were ſeiſed of the manor of Thormarton, and held it by the ſervice of one knight's fee, 5 Ed. I. William de Haſtings died ſeiſed of Thormarton and Southrop 6 Ed. I. Peter de Staunton held Thormarton 16 Ed. I.

About this time the manor paſſed to Henry de St. Philebert; for Benedict Blakenham had a licence to alien one plough's tillage, and the advowſon of the chapel, to Henry de St. Philebert, 26 Ed. I. John de St. Philebert, ſon of Henry, ſucceeded him: he had a grant of free-warren in Thormarton 14 Ed. II. and died ſeiſed thereof 7 Ed. III. Sir John de St. Philebert, ſon of John, was next heir: he levied a fine, and ſold the manor and advowſon of Thormarton, in conſideration of two hundred marks, to William de Eddington biſhop of Wincheſter, 25 Ed. III. The biſhop gave this manor to the priory of Eddington in Wiltſhire, which he founded, in the year 1352, for monks called Boon-Homes. It was dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine, and All Saints, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 521l. 12s. 0d. ½.

After the diſſolution of that priory, the manor and advowſon of Thormarton were granted to Michael Aſhfield 32 Hen. VIII. who died the ſame year; and livery of the manor was afterwards granted to Robert Aſhfield, ſon of Michael, 4 Mar. Robert Aſhfield, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608: he ſold it to ſir Rice Jones.

The manor did afterwards deſcend to ſir Henry Jones, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars, in Flanders, and was there ſlain: he left an only daughter and heireſs, married to the earl of Scarborough, who, in her right, is the preſent lord of the manor of Farmington.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. The earl of Scarborough is patron; Mr. Bayns is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1621	Thomas Hughs,	King James,
1641	Humphry Smith,	Richard Jones, eſq.
1687	Michael Gedds,	Earl of Scarborough,
1692	Chriſtopher Bayns,	Earl of Scarborough.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	16	05	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	12	06½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church hath a tower at the weſt end. The inhabitants of this pariſh did formerly bury at Norleach. The wake of this place is obſerved on the ſecond Sunday after Lammas.

There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of Thomas Cox, barriſter of Lincoln's Inn: he died 1658. Another for Humphry Smith, who had been rector of this church forty-ſix years: he died 1687.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook riſes in this place, and runs through Sherborn into the Windruſh.

There are twenty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3 / Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	053	18	10
	1694	To the land-tax -	057	07	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	006	09	00

"Near Norleach, at a village called Farmington, is "an exceeding large Roman camp called Norbury, "eight hundred and fifty paces long, and four hundred "and ſeventy-three broad. The works are but ſingle, "and not very high. It is now a corn-field, and not "far from it weſtward there is a barrow." Additions to Camden.

FILTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles diſtant north from Briſtol, ſix miles ſouth from Thornbury, and twenty-ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being a rocky, ſtony town; for *Felſh*, in the Saxon language, ſignifies a Rock.

Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols, who was deſcended from the Berkeley family, died ſeiſed of the manor of Filton 16 Ric. II.

Thomas Fitz-Nichols, ſon of ſir Thomas, ſucceeded him, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Filton 6 Hen. V. He left two ſiſters coheireſſes, whereof Elianor

Elianor the elder was married to John Browning of Haresfield, whereby John Browning, ſon of John, became ſeiſed of the manor of Filton 8 Hen. V.

It likewiſe appears that the Blunts were ſeiſed of a manor in Filton, at the ſame time with the Fitz-Nichols's; for Edward Blount and Margaret his wife were ſeiſed of it 4 Ric. II. and Wenteline, the widow of John Blount, died ſeiſed of the ſame 31 Hen. VI. It is probable that the Blounts and the Fitz-Nichols's might hold this manor by deſcent from coheireſſes.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth this manor did belong to Thomas Mallet, eſq. who died ſeiſed thereof 22 Eliz. and left John his ſon twelve years old. Mr. Pope is the preſent lord of the manor.

There were ſix meſſuages in this pariſh, which were reputed parcel of the manor of Horfield, and were given by Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family, to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol. The claim of the abbot to a court-leet in Horfield and Filton was allowed 15 Ed. I.

After the diſſolution of that abbey, the manor of Horfield, and theſe lands in Filton, were granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. and do now belong to that biſhoprick.

John Newton burgeſs of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in le Hay near Filton, to the uſe of themſelves, in tail ſpecial. John Newton, ſon of John, levied a fine of the ſame lands, to the uſe of William Moor, 28 Hen. VI. Henry Strangeways and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Filton and Herry-Stoke 16 Hen. VII. A meadow in this pariſh did belong to the Magdalen hoſpital in Briſtol, and was granted to John Bellow and John Broxholm 37 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol: it is a rectory worth 30l. yearly. Mr. Pope is patron; Mr. Pidding is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Filton did anciently belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and, after the diſſolution of that abbey, were granted to the chapter of Briſtol, 34 Hen. VIII.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	14	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	03	04

The church is ſmall, with a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low tower at the weſt end. It had a ſpire, which was blown down by the wind.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2 / Burials - - 2

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	084	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax	094	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	009	13	08

FLAXLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, two miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Dean, two miles north from Newnham, and eight miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

The abbey of this place was founded by Roger the ſecond earl of Hereford, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, for monks of the Ciſtertian order, who were Benedictines reformed. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

This abbey was anciently called Flaxlyn abbey of St. Mary de Dean, as appears by the confirmation of their charters, in the twenty-ſecond year of king Richard the Second. It was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 112l. 13s. 1d. a year.

The abbey was under the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Hereford, and the abbots thereof were conſecrated by him. This abbey had an iron forge in the foreſt of Dean 4 Hen. III. and 5 Ed. III. The abbot of Flaxley obtained a grant of a certain wood in the foreſt of Dean, marked out with bounds, 42 Hen. III.

This manor, after the diſſolution of the abbey, was granted to ſir William Kingſton, who died ſeiſed thereof 32 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton, ſon of ſir William, the ſame year. Sir Anthony Kingſton had a farther grant and confirmation of the manor 36 Hen. VIII. William Kingſton, eſq. was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Abraham Clerk, eſq. was lord of this manor, who died ſeiſed thereof 1683.

From him the manor came to William Bovey, eſq. who was a near relation to the ſame Abraham Clerk. William Bovey died 1692, whoſe widow is the preſent lady of the manor. She hath an handſome houſe, and pleaſant gardens, and a great eſtate; a furnance for caſting of iron, and three forges.

Richard Brain, eſq. died ſeiſed of lands in Flaxley 15 Eliz. and left Thomas his grandſon, ſon of Thomas, his next heir, twenty years old at his grandfather's death. Mr. Hawkins has a good houſe called the Grange, and a good eſtate in this place.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is an impropriation, which pays 12l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Moor is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to Mrs. Bovey, and is worth 40l. yearly. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Flaxley.

The church is very ſmall, and has a low wooden tower at the weſt end.

There is an old monument in the chancel, for Mr. George Kingſton, who died 1644. There is an handſome monument in the ſame place, for Joan Clerk, lady of the manor of Flaxley. She died 1683. Another handſome monument, for Abraham Clerk, eſq. who died 1683. There is alſo an handſome monument for William Bovey, eſq. who died 1692.

Abraham Clerk, eſq. gave 60l. to the poor. William Bovey, eſq. gave 100l. to the ſame uſe. The widow Conſtance hath given 20s. yearly to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture, arable and woods.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 4

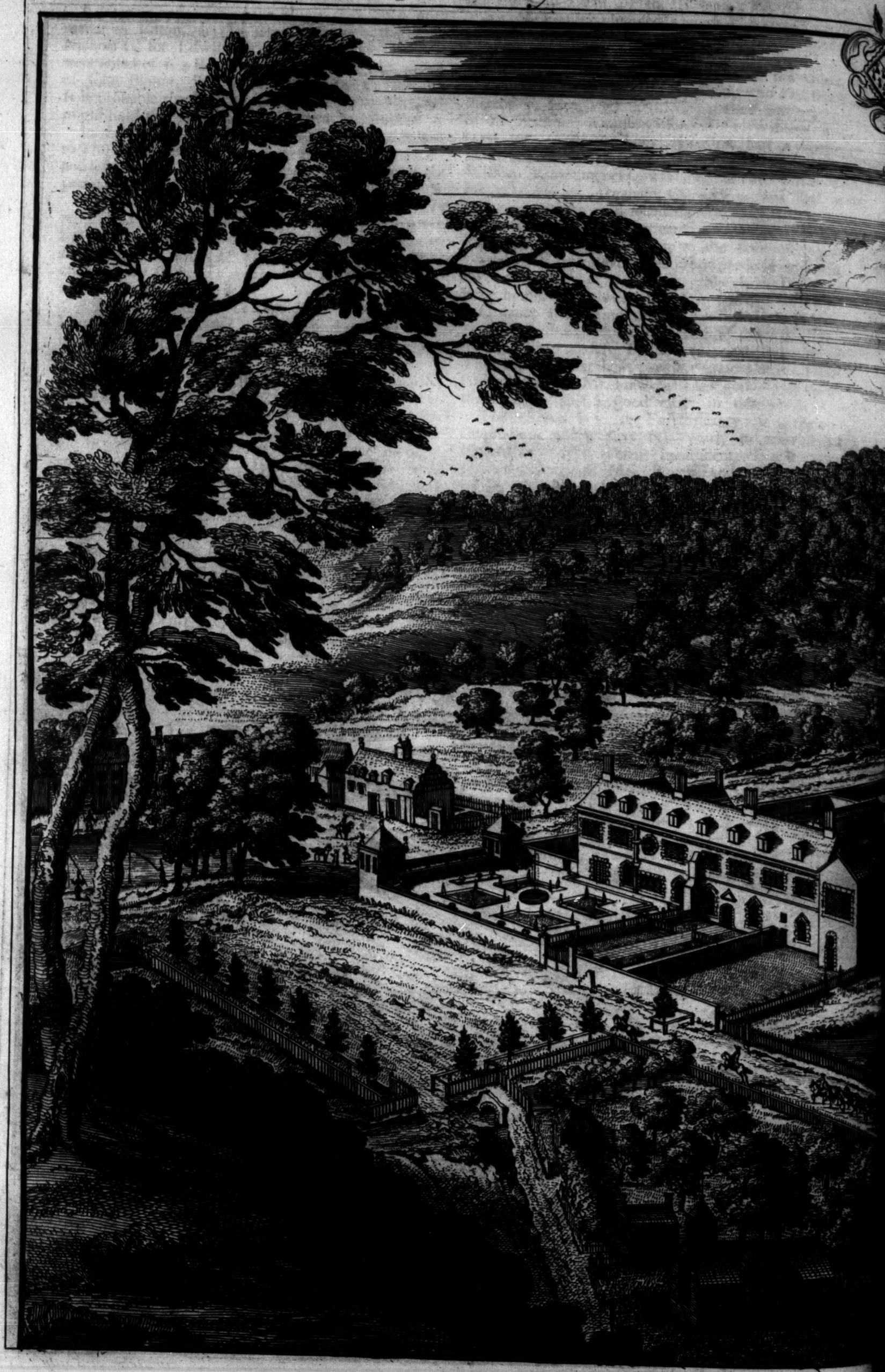
		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	112	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	156	13	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	020	11	00

The ABBEY of FLAXLEY, in the County of GLOCESTER.

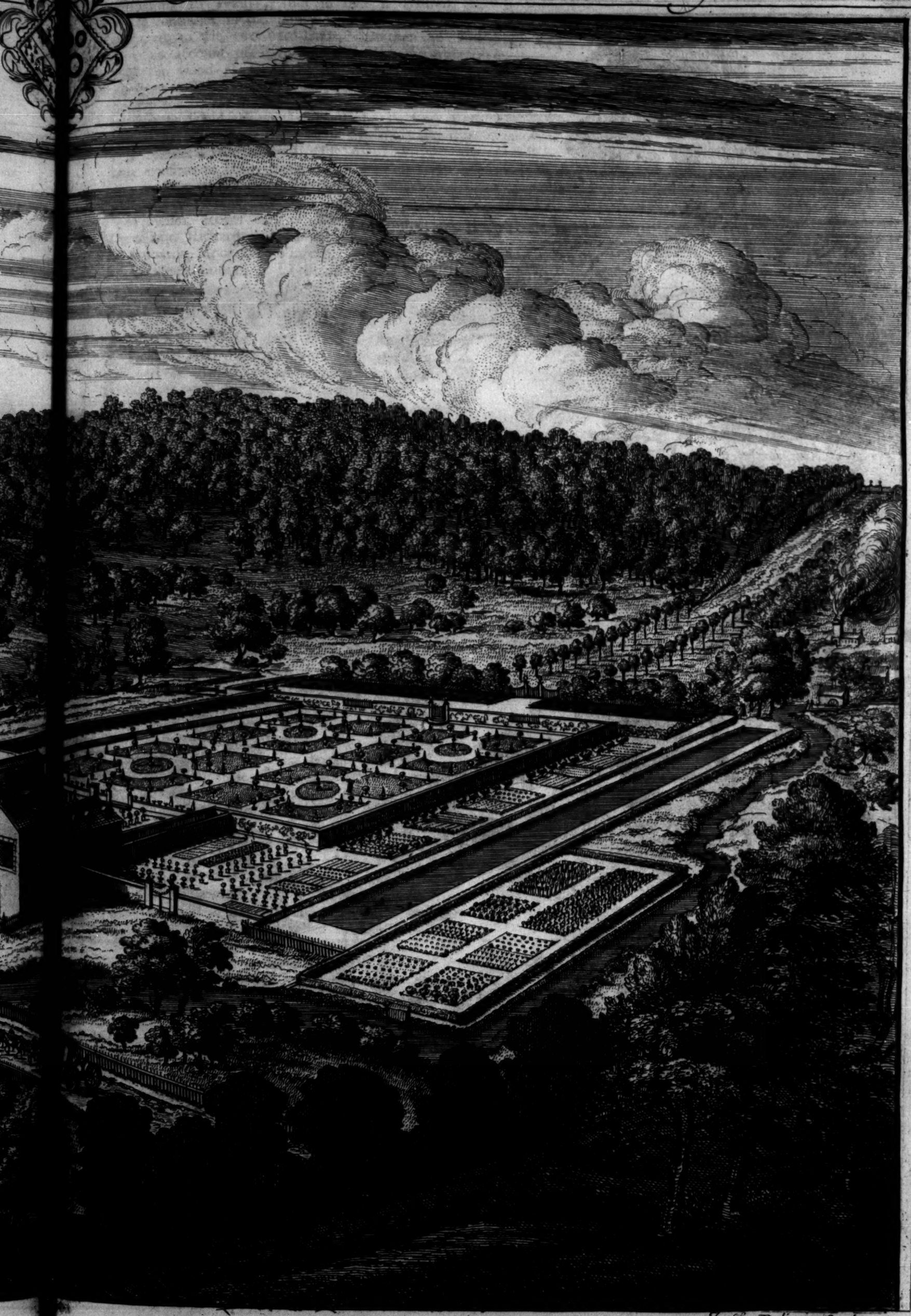
The CHARTER of HENRY Duke of the NORMANS, reciting the Grants of the Benefactors, and confirming the ſame.

HENRY duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou, to archbiſhops, &c. greeting. Know ye, that I have granted and confirmed to God and St. Mary, and to the monks of the Ciſtertian order, for the good of the ſouls of my anceſtors, and of my own ſoul, in perpetual alms, all thoſe donations which Roger earl of Hereford gave to thoſe monks in alms, according to the tenor of thoſe charters: to wit, a certain place in the valley of Caſtiard, called Flaxley, to build an abbey there; and all that land called Waſtadene, which did belong to Walfric, and an iron work at Edland; and all the land under the old caſtle, called Newerre; and a meadow in Pulmeade,

Flaxley the Seat



# of Mrs. Bovey



J. Kip Delint et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Pulmeade, and all easements in the forest of Dean, and all the demeanes in Dymmock, and the lands belonging to Walfric; but so that if Uthred the clerk continues in the abbey with the lands he exchanged, to wit, two yard-lands, that then he shall give no account of it to any body but the abbot: half the wood at Dymock, and all the tithes of chesnuts in Dean every year; and all the land of Jeoffry son of the aforesaid Walfric, which the earl of Hereford did release; and all the land of Leffric de Stanra, which the earl of Hereford did likewise release. Wherefore I will, &c. We do not only confirm to them these aforesaid grants, but we also confirm all others which the same Roger earl of Hereford does intend to give unto them in alms.

Witnesses, Roger earl of Hereford, William de Crevecour, Richard de Humett constable, Philip de Columbariis, Robert de Virgum, William de Angervil, William Cumin, at Evesham.

The CHARTER of King HENRY the Second.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Acquitain, and earl of Anjou, to archbishops, &c. and to all faithful, as well English as Normans, both present and to come, greeting. Know ye, that I have given and confirmed to God and the blessed Mary, and to the monks of Dene, which I have received into my protection, for the good of my soul, and of my ancestors, in perpetual alms, a certain place within the forest of Dene, to wit, all the valley of Castiard and the place called Flaxley, where an abbey is founded of the Cistertian order, in honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, for the love of God, and the benefit of the soul of my grandfather king Henry, and of the soul of my father the earl of Anjou, and of Maud the empress my mother, and of the souls of all my parents and ancestors, and for the good of my own soul, and of my heirs, and for the prosperity and peace of the kingdom of England. I have also granted to them, and have confirmed, all the donations which Roger earl of Hereford gave to them in alms, in the same manner as those charters do express. Moreover, I have granted and confirmed to them all easements within my forest of Dene, to wit, common of pasture for their young cattle and hoggs, and for all other beasts, and wood and timber to repair their houses and buildings, and for other necessaries, without committing waste in the forest: and I have given them tithes of chesnuts out of the same forest, and the farm called Wastdene, and one iron forge free and quit, and with as free liberty to work as any of my forges in demean; and all the land under the old castle of Dene, with liberty to plow it up, to wit, one hundred acres, and a fishery at Redley, called Nowere, and a meadow of Reidley called Pulmead, containing four acres; and all the land which Leuveric de Stanra gave to them in alms, and the farm which I gave them at Wallemere, out of my new-plowed grounds, containing two hundred acres, with the meadows and pastures, and all other easements, and four acres of Northwood, and all my demeans at Dymock, and five yard-lands and an half, besides the demeans, and half my wood at Dymock, and half my nets which I have in my hands, for the conveniencies of my men, because I would have my monks enjoy that part of the wood peaceably and quietly, without any interfering with any other persons. And I straightly command, that no person offer to disturb them upon this account. I further give to them my new-plowed grounds under Castiard, called Vincent's Land. All those I give unto God, and to the blessed Mary, and to my monks devoutly serving God, to have and to hold for ever, quit and discharged from all regards and other secular exactions: whereof I will, &c.

Witness Richard de Humet, William de Crevecour, Philip de Columbariis, William de Angervill, at Evesham.

FORTHAMTON.

THIS parish lies in the lower part of Tewkesbury hundred, two miles west from Tewkesbury, six miles south from Upton on Severn in Worcestershire, and seven miles north from Gloceſter.

"Earl William held nine hides in Fortemelstone, "which did depend on the mannor of Teodechesberie, in the reign of king William the Conqueror. "They afterwards came into the king's own possession. There were twenty-eight plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean; there was a wood "belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of 10l. in "the reign of king Edward the Confessor; it paid "8l. a year in king William's reign." Domesday Book.

The abbey of Tewkesbury, by grant of William the Second, had court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in Forthampton. Their claim was allowed in a *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. The abbey of Tewkesbury acquired tenements in this place 41 Ed. III. Peter Woodmancot was seised of Forthampton 47 Ed. III.

This manor continued in the abbey of Tewkesbury until its dissolution. The manor-house of Forthampton, and divers lands, were granted to Giles Harper 33 Hen. VIII. The manor was afterwards granted to Robert earl of Salisbury 5 Jac. Charles Dowdeswell, esq. is the present lord of the manor, who has a very good seat and estate in this parish.

Mr. Hayward has a good house and estate in this place. A portion of tithes in Forthampton and Bushley, with a pasture-ground called Oxley, lately belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Edward lord Clinton 1 Ed. VI. The close called Oxley was granted to Roger Dowdeswell 7 Jac.

The church is in the peculiar of Deerhurst: it is an impropriation without any endowment for the curate. Mr. Bateman is the present incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the earl of Dorset, and now to Charles Dowdeswell, esq. it is worth 50l. yearly. Both the impropriation and manor did formerly belong to the abbey of Tewkesbury.

Pentecostals - - 9 d. ½.

The church is very large, with a strong tower at the west end, flat on the top; it stands on a rising ground. There is a very handsome marble monument in the chancel, for Charles Dowdswell, esq. who died 1706. There are several other inscriptions for the family of the Dowdswells in the same place.

A small monument for Mr. John Rassal, who died 1631. An inscription in the body of the church, for Alice the wife of Mr. Richard Betts, and daughter of John Cotes, esq. She died 1694.

The parish is seven miles in compass: it consists of rich pasture. The river Severn runs on the east side of it, for near half a mile. It borders on Worcestershire. There is a passage over the Severn to Tewkesbury, at the Lower Load.

There are forty houses in this parish, and about one hundred and sixty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Swaily is an hamlet in this parish, containing nine houses, lying a mile from the church. Edward earl of Stafford held Swaily 4 Hen. IV. Down-End is another hamlet, containing three houses, lying a mile and a half from the church.

Yearly	Births - - 6				
	Burials - - 6				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	205	18	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	125	16	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	032	13	00

FRAMPTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Whitstone, five miles distant north from Dursley, six miles west from Stroud, and eight miles south-west from Gloucester. It is generally called Frampton upon Severn.

"Erneſi held Frantone, in Blachelew hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Drogo "the ſon of Pons held it in the reign of king Wil- "liam. It was taxed at ten hides; there were nine "plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean; there "was a water-mill and ten acres of meadow; there "was a wood one mile long, and three furlongs "broad. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in both "reigns. Roger de Laci kept away unjuſtly one "hide belonging to this mannor." Domeſday Book.

The family of the Cliffords are deſcended from Pons, a nobleman of Normandy. Three of his ſons attended king William in his invaſion of England, Walter, Drue and Richard. Drue, his ſecond ſon, was rewarded with the manor of Frampton, who died ſeiſed thereof without iſſue 20 Will. I. and was ſucceeded by his brother Richard, who had alſo great revenues in Wales; who with the conſent of Maud his wife, and Simon his eldeſt ſon, was a great benefactor to the priory of Malvern in Worceſterſhire. Walter, the ſecond ſon of Richard, was ſeated at Clifford in Herefordſhire, and from thence took the ſurname of Clifford. He had alſo this manor of Frampton ſettled on him. He gave the mill in Frampton, and a meadow adjoining to it, called Lecton, to the nuns of Godſtow in Oxfordſhire, to pray for the ſoul of Margaret his wife, and for the ſoul of Roſamond his daughter. He alſo gave the manor of Eaſtlech to the abbey of Gloceſter, in exchange for the manor of Glaſbury. He had iſſue two ſons, Walter and Richard; and alſo two daughters, whereof Roſamond, the younger, was the famous concubine to king Henry the Second, and was mother to William Long-Eſpee earl of Saliſbury, and was buried in the choir of the nunnery at Godſtow.

The manor of Frampton was again ſettled on Richard the younger ſon, who had livery of this manor 2 Ric. I. He married Lettice, daughter of William de Albaniaco, of Camber. Sir Hugh Clifford was ſon of Richard, and ſucceeded him in the manor of Frampton: he died ſeiſed thereof, with markets and fairs, 38 Hen. III. Sir John Clifford was ſon and heir of ſir Hugh. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him, to ſet forth by what right he held markets and fairs, and other privileges in Frampton, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. He died ſeiſed of Frampton 27 Ed. I.

Richard Clifford was ſon of ſir John: Richard had likewiſe a ſon Richard, and two daughters; but both Richard the father, and Richard the ſon, and the two daughters, died in the life-time of ſir John; whereby Iſabel, the ſurviving ſiſter, and daughter of ſir John, became ſole heir, and was married to Robert Fitz-Pain, ſteward of the king's houſhold, who was deſcended of the very ancient family of the Pagans or Pains, who came in with the Conqueror. He had a confirmation of markets and fairs in Frampton 4 Ed. II. and died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. Robert, his ſon and heir, being then twenty-ſeven years; who alſo left an only daughter and heireſs named Iſabel, married to ſir John Chidiock: they had iſſue another ſir John Chidiock, to whom the manor of Frampton deſcended, by right of his mother: he married Elianor, daughter of ſir John Fitz-Warren: he died ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. V. Elianor his widow had this manor in jointure: ſhe afterwards married Ralph Buſh, eſq. who, with his wife Elianor, and John Chidiock her ſon, levied a fine of the manor of Frampton on Severn, to the uſe of Ralph Buſh and Elianor for life, the remainder to John Chidiock, 4 Hen. VI. Elianor died 12 Hen. VI. The laſt John Chidiock married Catherine daughter of ſir Ralph Lumley, and left only daughters coheireſſes.

Catherine, one of the coheireſſes, was married to ſir John Arundel, of Llan-Hern in Cornwall: ſhe ſurvived him, and was afterwards married to Roger Lukenore, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Frampton 19 Ed. IV. and was ſucceeded by ſir Thomas Arundel her ſon. Sir John Arundel was ſon and heir of ſir Thomas: he died ſeiſed of the manor of Frampton 5 Mar. John Arundel, eſq. ſon of ſir John, had livery of the manor the ſame year. This laſt John had alſo a ſon and heir named John, who was ſeiſed of the manor of Frampton upon Severn in the year 1608, and afterwards ſold it to Humphry Hook, alderman of Briſtol.

Sir Heel Hook is the preſent lord of the manor.

It hath been already obſerved, that the manor of Frampton went out of the name of the Cliffords, by the marriage of Iſabel the heireſs of Clifford; but the capital meſſuage, and divers lands in Frampton, did remain in the younger branch of the Cliffords, who, by a lineal deſcent, continued ſeiſed thereof to this preſent age.

Sir Hugh Clifford purchaſed lands in Frampton on Severn of Walter de Clifford 33 Hen. III. Henry Clifford, brother of ſir Hugh, held an eſtate in Frampton, and married Maud: he lived 12 Ed. I. William Clifford, ſon of Henry, married Maud: his ſecond wife was Catherine, daughter of Ralph de St. Maur. William Clifford, ſon of William, married Catherine: he died 1321, 15 Ed. II.

John Clifford, ſon of the laſt William, married Erneburg: his ſecond wife was Joan: he was conſtituted warden of the foreſt of Braden in Wiltſhire 1 Hen. IV.

Henry Clifford, ſon of James, had a ſiſter named Catherine, who was firſt married to Anſelm Guiſe of Elmore, and afterwards to Guiſe of Bruges. This Henry was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 27 Hen. VI. James Clifford, ſon of Henry, married Grace: they were buried in the ſouth chancel in the church of Frampton, 1468, as appears by an inſcription in that chancel.

Sir Walter Clifford, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Frampton upon Severn, to the uſe of themſelves, in ſpecial tail, 15 Hen. VII. Henry Clifford, ſon of James, married Anne daughter of Thomas Baynham, and ſiſter to ſir Alexander Baynham: ſhe was afterwards married to William Try, eſquire.

James Clifford, ſon of Henry, married Anne, ſiſter and one of the coheireſſes of Thomas Harewell, eſq. ſhe was afterwards married to Nicholas Wickes. Henry Clifford, ſon of James, married Mabel daughter of ſir John Walſh: ſhe died 1592. He had four ſiſters; Margaret, married to Robert Bradſtone, of Winterborn; Frances, married to Edward Barrow, of Field Court; Haviſe, to Matthew Madox of Lidney; and Alice, married to Anſelm Guyſe of Elmore. Henry Clifford died 1558.

James Clifford, ſon of Henry, married Dorothy daughter of Charles Fox, of Bram-Hill in Shropſhire, eſq. James was living in the year 1581.

William Clifford, fourth brother of James, married Joan daughter of Thomas Beard, of Salt in Gloceſterſhire. Henry Clifford was third ſon and ſurviving heir of William. James Clifford, of Swindon, married for his ſecond wife Blanch, daughter of Thomas Hopkins of Howel-Field. He was ſeiſed of an eſtate in Frampton in the year 1608.

John Clifford, ſon of James, married Mary daughter of William Shepard, of Horſly. He left only daughters, Mary, Roſamond and Elizabeth: Mary was married to Nathaniel Cluterbuck, of Eaſtington: Roſamond was married firſt to Edward Hains, of Frampton, ſecondly to John Simmons, and thirdly to Zachariah

Zachariah Wintle: Elizabeth, the youngeſt daughter, was married to Gilbert Tripet of Aure.

William de Lucy held lands in Frampton 1 Hen. III. The Knights Templers were ſeiſed of lands in Frampton upon Severn 2 Ed. I. A fine was levied of lands in Frampton, to Robert Iſham and others, 14 Hen. VII.

Francis Cotherington had purchaſed the capital meſſuage of Frampton, and died ſeiſed thereof 5 Mar. and livery of that eſtate was granted to Giles Cotherington, ſon and heir of Francis, the ſame year. Mr. Jaſper Selwin has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh. Mr. William Clutterbuck has an handſome houſe and eſtate, formerly belonging to the Cliffords. Mr. Joſeph Hayns has likewiſe an handſome houſe, and good eſtate.

The church is in the deanry of Durſly; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. Edmond Clifford, eſq. is patron; Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory of Frampton, and advowſon of the vicaridge, did belong to the Cliffords; but being forfeited, by attainder to the crown, it was granted to Edward Couper and Valentine Fairweather 7 Ed. VI.

The preſentation did formerly belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter. The impropriator has two parts of all tithes, and the vicar hath the third part. The impropriation is worth 50l. yearly, and belongs to Mr. Clifford. It pays 18s. yearly to the clerk of the pariſh.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1578	John Savaker,	James Clifford, eſq.
1621	Thomas Pill,	John Cage,
1622	Alan Biſhop,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
- - -	Jonathan Heſkins,	- - - - - - -
1668	Nicholas Paul,	Samuel Leet,
1680	Samuel Butt,	Chriſtian Leet,
1691	William Dunn,	Edmond Clifford,
- - -	- - Smith,	- - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	11	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	16	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church hath two ailes, and a chapel on each ſide of the chancel, and a tower, with pinnacles, at the weſt end. The middle chancel belongs to the vicar; the two ſide chancels or chapels belong to the impropriator.

In the chancel is a very ancient raiſed tomb, but the inſcription is worn out; as alſo other ancient inſcriptions. In the wall is the effigies of a man croſs-legged, lying along; another of a woman; for ſome of the Cliffords. There are inſcriptions in the north chapel for Elizabeth Clifford, who died 1446, and for John Clifford, who died 1487. An inſcription in the ſouth aile, on a raiſed tomb, for Henry Clifford, eſq. who died 1558, and for Mabel his wife, who died 1592. There are likewiſe divers other modern inſcriptions for the Cliffords.

An inſcription for Edward Hains, attorney, whoſe wife was Roſamond Clifford: he died 1668. Another inſcription for Nicholas Paul, vicar of this church, who died 1680.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture, and ſome arable. It is bounded on the weſt by the Severn, on the ſouth by Berkeley river, and Stroud river runs on the north ſide of it. There is a yearly fair kept in this place, on the third of February, called Frying-Pan Fair.

The pariſhioners have a right of common of paſture in Slimbridge Wharth: they have alſo a common, containing about one hundred and twenty acres, called Egrove.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-ſix are freeholders.

			l.	s.	d.
Yearly	Births	14			
	Burials	13			
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	138	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	184	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	027	13	00

FRAMPTON-COTTERELL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Sodbury, five miles ſouth from Thornbury, and twenty-four miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the river Froom, which runs through it, and from the family of the Cotells, who were anciently lords thereof.

This manor, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, belonged to the family of the Cotels. John Cotel, the laſt of the family, died ſeiſed thereof 29 Hen. III. and the pariſh had before obtained the name of Frampton-Cotel.

From the Cotels it paſſed to the Waleronds. Robert Walerond was ſeiſed of Frampton-Cotel, and purchaſed a charter of free-warren 41 Hen. III. Maud his wife ſurvived him, and held this manor in dower; and a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt her to ſet forth by what right ſhe held markets, fairs, and free-warren herein, and her claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. John Walerond, and Robert Walerond and Iſabel his wife, were ſeiſed of this manor 2 Ed. II.

From the Waleronds the manor of Frampton-Cotel paſſed to the Willingtons. John de Willington held this manor of the honour of Walingford 12 Ed. II. and died ſeiſed thereof 12 Ed. III. Joan, the widow of John de Willington, held it in dower, and died 19 Ed. III. Sir Ralph de Willington, ſon of John, died ſeiſed of the manor of Frampton-Cotel 22 Ed. III. and livery thereof was granted to Henry de Willington, his ſon, 23 Ed. III. Sir John de Willington, ſon of Henry, had ſeiſen of this manor, and of the advowſon of the church, 2 Ric. II. Ralph de Willington, ſon of ſir John, died ſeiſed thereof 6 Ric. II. Joan his widow married Thomas Weſt, who alſo ſoon died; and ſhe had the third part of the manor aſſigned to her in dower 8 Ric. II. and lived to the eighth year of king Henry the Fifth. Ralph de Willington, ſon of Ralph who was her firſt huſband, ſucceeded: he died 19 Ric. II. John de Willington, brother of the laſt Ralph, and ſon of the former Ralph, died ſeiſed of this manor, and of the advowſon of the church, 20 Ric. II. and left no iſſue, whereby Joan his ſiſter became heir. She was married to John Wrath, who both dying, John Wrath their ſon was ſeiſed of this manor by deſcent from his mother. He alſo dying without iſſue, 13 Hen. IV. left his two ſiſters his heireſſes: Elizabeth was married to ſir William Poulton, and Iſabel was the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Frampton, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to Iſabel the widow of William Beaumont, 14 Hen. IV. They dying without iſſue, the whole manor was veſted in Iſabel Beaumont. She had iſſue John Beaumont and Iſabel: John died without iſſue, whereby his ſiſter became ſeiſed, who alſo dying without iſſue, 2 Hen. VI. was ſucceeded by ſir Thomas Beaumont her next heir, who died ſeiſed 29 Hen. VI. William Beaumont, ſon of ſir Thomas, died ſeiſed thereof 32 Hen. VI. and was ſucceeded by Philip Beaumont his brother, who died 13 Ed. IV.

Hugh Beauchamp and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont clerk, John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, do, by ſeveral fines levied 16 Hen. VII. 18 Hen. VII. and 20 Hen. VII. convey the manor and advowſon of Frampton-Cotel to king Henry the Seventh.

The manor was afterwards granted to Giles lord d' Aubeny,

d'Aubeny, whoſe ſon Henry lord d'Aubeny had livery granted to him 6 Hen. VIII. This manor did again revert to the crown, and was granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, who being attainted, the manor was granted to James Baſſet 4 Mar. and was again granted and confirmed to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz.

It was afterwards purchaſed by the Players. William Player of Mangotsfield, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Frampton-Cotel.

Gabriel Hale, eſq. has a large houſe, a park, and a good eſtate, in Frampton. It came to him by the marriage of the daughter of Edward Biſs, eſq. who likewiſe had it by the marriage of the daughter of Henry Syms, eſq. who purchaſed this eſtate of ſir John Seymour, formerly owner thereof.

John de Acton, and Sybil his wife, were ſeiſed of a mill and eighty acres in Frampton-Cotel 6 Ed. II. Walter Gacelyn died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and two plow-tillages in Frampton-Cotel 7 Ed. II. Walter Gacelyn, ſon of Walter, died ſeiſed thereof 7 Ed. III. and William Gacelyn, ſon of the laſt Walter, died ſeiſed thereof 20 Ed. III.

Jeffry Stowel was ſeiſed of lands in Frampton-Cotel 37 Ed. III. and Matthew Stowel was ſeiſed of lands in Frampton the ſame year. William Forſter levied a fine of the moiety of lands in Frampton-Cotel, to John Walſh and others, 12 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. Mr. Berkeley of Stoak-Giffard and Mr. Hale are patrons alternately; Mr. Bryan is the preſent incumbent.

A portion of tithes in Frampton did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	David Jones,	- - - - - - - -
1571	John Albert,	John Seymour, eſq.
1573	Daniel Lane,	Arthur Baſſet, eſq.
1574	Robert Alemere,	Edward Baſſet, eſq.
- - -	Thomas Davies,	- - - - - - - -
1667	Miles Muggleworth,	Sir Humphry Hook,
- - -	Samuel Alway,	Sir Humphry Hook,
1704	George Bryan,	John Berkeley, eſq.

Fifty acres are belonging to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	11	16	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	03	07¼
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -			

The church hath a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles. The eaſt end of the aile belongs to Mr. Hale, and the weſt end to Mr. Milborn. The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, whoſe ſtatues, as alſo the ſtatues of the Virgin Mary, and of a king, are placed in niches on the four ſides of the tower, under the battlements.

There is a long inſcription on braſs, in the aile, in memory of John Syms, eſq. who was eminent for his loyalty in the Great Rebellion: he died 1661, aged eighty-eight years: he had upwards of an hundred children deſcended from him, by his only wife Amy, daughter of Thomas Horner, eſq. of Cloved in Somerſetſhire. There are ſeveral other inſcriptions in the ſame aile for divers of that family.

At the weſt end of the ſame aile there are many inſcriptions for the family of the Kemys's; for William Kemys of Wickwick, eſq. the ſon, for Arthur Kemys his father, and for Roger Kemys his grandfather, who lie buried in that aile. There is another inſcription for Mr. Robert Brown, who died 1679, and had married Anne, the daughter of William Kemys. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Edward Biſs, eſq. who died 1696.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable land. The river Froom bounds it on the ſouth ſide.

Wickwick is an hamlet within the pariſh: it lies two miles from the church, and contains ſix families. Clayton Milbourn, eſq. is lord hereof, and hath an handſome ſeat and a large eſtate in this place. It anciently belonged to the family of the Wickwicks.

The manor of Magnesfield and Wickwick were granted by king Henry the Eighth to ſir John Seimour, who died ſeiſed of it 27 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted the ſame year to ſir Edward Seimour, ſon of ſir John. It afterwards came to the Kemys's, and from them to the Browns, whoſe daughter and heireſs was married to Mr. Milbourn, by whom he had this eſtate. He is of the family of the Milbourns of Monaſtow in Monmouthſhire, which is derived from ſir William de Milborn of Milborn-Port in Somerſetſhire, who lived in the reign of king Edward the Third.

There are fifty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 9
Burials - - 8

Frampton-Cotterell.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	123	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax	140	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	043	19	00

Wickwick.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	012	18	00
	1694 To the land-tax	020	18	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	006	18	00

FRETHORN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, two miles diſtant eaſt from Newnham, ſix miles north-weſt from Durſley, and eight miles weſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Frith*, which ſignifies the Sea. The inhabitants were toll-free in all markets, and had free paſſage over the Severn.

"Anti held Fridorne, in Blachelaw hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Turſtin held it "in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It "was taxed at three hides; there were three plow-"tillages, whereof one was in demean. It paid a "yearly rent of 60s. in king Edward's reign; it paid "only 30s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Nicholas Veel held Frethern, Coteworth and Eſton, 9 Ed. II. Jeffry de Frethern held one meſſuage and one plough's tillage in Frethern 14 Ed. II. John de Frethern was ſeiſed of the manor of Frethern 27 Ed. III. James Clifford, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

William Bayly, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, and hath a pleaſant large ſtone houſe, with a proſpect over the Severn. The houſe is remarkable for a noble, large ſtair-caſe, and a turret, and two very noble chimney-pieces, very finely carved in ſtone, one of them dated 1598, with the Cliffords arms. It ſtands upon the bank of the Severn. It was built by the Cliffords; and it is ſaid Fair Roſamond, miſtreſs to king Henry the Second, was born there: ſhe was daughter of the family of the Cliffords. This houſe was new-built by James Clifford, eſq. who was one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to queen Elizabeth.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Bayly is patron; Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1664	Thomas Wooton,	William Bayly, eſq.
1673	George Perkins,	William Bayly, eſq.
1690	Henry Higford,	William Bayly, eſq.
1705	John Talbot,	William Bayly, eſq.
1705	William Smith,	William Bayly, eſq.

Forty-

Forty-four ridges of land belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	05	06	08
Tenths	00	10	08
Procurat.	00	05	00
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	08

The church is ſmall, with a wooden tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Mary. Several inſcriptions, in the chancel, in memory of the family of the Baylys: one is on a raiſed tomb, in memory of Rodagund daughter of John Scudeamore, of Kent-church, eſq. ſhe died 1702.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow ground, paſture and arable. It is bounded on the weſt by the Severn, for near a mile; and Stroud river runs, on the north ſide of it, into the Severn at Framilode.

There are twenty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

The pariſh of Saul, and the hamlet Putlo, in the pariſh of Standiſh, are joined in payments, and in bearing offices, with Frethorn.

Yearly { Births - 8 / Burials - 8

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	092	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	143	07	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	020	19	00

FROCESTER.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, three miles diſtant eaſt from Durſley, three miles ſouth-weſt from Stroud, and nine miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being a Frontier Caſtle.

Ravenſwart, brother to king Bernulph, gave the manor of Frenceſter to the college of Gloceſter.

" The church of St. Peter of Gloweceſter held Frowe-" ceſter, in Blachelaw's hundred, in the reign of king " William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; " there were eleven plow-tillages, whereof four were in " demean; there were twelve acres of meadow, and " a wood three furlongs in length, and two furlongs in " breadth. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 4l. it paid " 8l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Gloceſter were ſeiſed of the manor of Froceſter 17 Ed. III. and this manor continued in the abbey until its diſſolution.

The manor and advowſon of the vicaridge were afterwards granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, 1 Ed. VI. who was attainted: however, this manor, and divers other manors, were confirmed to Anne ducheſs of Somerſet, his widow, in ſatisfaction of all claim of dower, 3 Mar. The manor of Froſter, and divers lands which before had been granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, were again granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 17 Eliz.

Sir William Doddington, of Bremer in Hampſhire, was lord of the manor in the year 1608. He left only daughters, whereof Anne, being the ſurviving heir, was married to Robert Grevil lord Brook; by which marriage the lord Brook was intitled to the manor.

A mill in Frorſter, in the occupation of John Wilkins, and lately belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, was granted to William Romeſden and Edward Hobbey 37 Hen. VIII.

The ſcite of the manor-houſe, with divers lands, and the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, were granted to Giles Huntley 1 Mar. They afterwards deſcended to ſir George Huntley, who came by a violent end in the park.

Matthew Ducy Moreton, eſq. has an houſe, called the Court-Houſe, and a large park in this place, which extends into four pariſhes, Woodcheſter, Nympsfield, Kings-Stanley and Froceſter.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. Matthew Ducy Moreton, eſq. is patron; Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter 7 Hen. VIII. It had been given to that abbey by William de Bloyſe, biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1236, at the requeſt of John Cardinal de Columna.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Jones,	- - - - - -
1570 Thomas Tully,	George Huntley, eſq.
1610 William Hatheway,	Sir George Huntley,
1668 Eliez. Marſhal,	Sir William Ducy,
1680 Thomas Burton,	Lord Downs,
1692 Edward Smith,	Philip Shepard, eſq. and lady Downs.

The demean-lands, which are worth 60ol. yearly, are tithe-free, as having belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	04

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a large ſpire in the middle. There is a ſmall chancel on the north ſide of the other, which belongs to the lord Brooks, and was the burying-place of the Huntleys. The church is dedicated to St. Peter: it is very ancient, and there is a monument in the chancel, under which the founder of it is ſuppoſed to be buried.

The new chapel is built on the lady Brook's land. The vicaridge hath no right to the church-yard. The chapel is not made uſe of by the pariſh, unleſs for burials. There is the ſum of 1l. 6s. 8d. iſſuing out of ſeveral lands in Cowly, which was given for repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture, ſome arable and wood land: it is hilly, and has a ſmall brook, which runs down to Cowley, and ſo into the Severn.

The houſes formerly ſtood near St. Peter's church, but were burnt down, and then, for conveniency of a drier place, were built where they now ſtand, and the new chapel was built for the conveniency of the pariſhioners.

There are ſixty-one houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 8 / Burials - - 7

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	125	18	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	142	02	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	016	07	00

GUITING-POWER.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant from Stow, four miles from Winchcomb, and fourteen miles from Gloceſter. It is ſometimes called Lower Guiting.

" King Edward the Confeſſor held Geting in Holford " hundred. He permitted Alwin the ſheriff to enjoy " it; but did not grant it to him, as the county affirms. " After Alwin's death, king William the Conqueror " gave his widow and his land to a young man named " Richard. William, ſucceſſor to Richard, held the " land in king William's reign. It was taxed at ten " hides: there were twenty plow-tillages, whereof four " were in demean; there were two water-mills, and five " ſalt-pits, which paid yearly twenty ſums of ſalt, each " ſum containing three buſhels. Two houſes in Win-" celcomb paid 11s. 4d. yearly: it paid fomerly a yearly

" rent of 16l. it paid only 6l. yearly in king Wil-
" liam's reign.

" Gulvert, Tavi and Turber, three freemen, held
" Geting, as three mannors, in the reign of king
" Edward the Confeſſor; the widow of Geri, or Ju-
" rie de Loges, held it of king William. There was
" one plow-tillage and an half; the whole plow-
" tillage was in demean. It formerly paid a yearly
" rent of 40s. it paid only 20s. yearly in the reign
" of king William." Domeſday Book.

In the year 1090, Gunuld de Loges, the widow of Jurie de Loges, gave two hides of land in Guiting to the monaſtery of Gloceſter, to pray for the ſoul of her huſband. The maſter of the Knights Templers was ſeiſed of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, in Guiting-Powers, by a grant of 53 Hen. III. which grant was pleaded to a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt them 15 Ed. I. and it was allowed.

This manor, Farmcot, Coteſlade and Caldecot, were held of Roger de Quincey, earl of Wincheſter, 55 Hen. III. They were afterwards held of Alan la Zouche, baron of Aſhby, who was grandſon and heir by one of the coheireſſes of the earl of Wincheſter. He died 7 Ed. II. and left coheireſſes.

Adam de Hermington died ſeiſed of the manor of Nether-Guiting 16 Ed. III. Sir John Butler died ſeiſed of the manors of Guiting-Power and Whitbridge 17 Ed. IV.

This manor afterwards came to the Horwoods. William Horwood was ſeiſed thereof, and obtained a grant of the impropriation, 35 Hen. VIII. which impropriation did formerly belong to the Knights Templers. William Horwood died ſeiſed thereof 37 Hen. VIII. and left two coheireſſes; Anne, who was afterwards married to Ambroſe Dudley; and Margaret, who was married to Thomas Throgmorton. They had livery granted to them 3 Mar. Livery of one moiety of this manor, and of the rectory and advowſon, was granted to Thomas Horwood 15 Eliz.

Henry Stratford, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Sir James How, who married one of the coheireſſes of the heir of Stratford, is the preſent lord.

William de Ebroicis, and Maud his wife, formerly the wife of de Trevel, levied a fine of lands in Guiting, to the uſe of Maud, for her life; the remainder to Baldwin de Trevel, her ſon, in tail ſpecial; the remainder to Alexander de Trevel, her younger ſon, in tail; the remainder to Maud and Sybil, her daughters, in tail, 5 Ed. I.

Lands in Nether Guiting did belong to the abbey of Bruern, and were granted to Anthony Stringer and John Williams 34 Hen. VIII. William Gardiner, eſq. has an handſome ſeat and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. Sir James How is patron; Mr. Hewſon is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is worth 100l. yearly, and belongs to ſir James How: it did formerly belong to Bruern abbey in Oxfordſhire, founded for Ciſtertian monks in the year 1147, and valued, at the Diſſolution, at 134l. 14s. 11d.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Thomas Wood,	- - - - - - -
1588 Henry Scriving,	Henry Stratford, eſq.
- - - Henry Driver,	- - - - - - -
1621 William Horton,	Henry Stratford, eſq.
- - - Miles Huatſon,	- - - - - - -
- - - - - Hewſon.	- - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	14	19	07½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	09	11½
Procurations - - - - - - - - }	00	07	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church hath a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements. There is an inſcription, in the chancel, for Mr. Edward Goddard of Swindon in Wiltſhire: he died 1676. Another inſcription for Mr. William Collet of Caſtlet: he died 1699.

A church-houſe, and two acres and a half of land, are given for repair of the church. George Townſend, eſq. has given 5l. yearly to apprentice a poor boy.

This pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. A brook runs through it into Windruſh river, and ſo into the Thames. There is another brook on the other ſide of the pariſh, which runs down to Winchcomb, into the Severn.

Farmcot is an hamlet in this pariſh. " Alwin
" held Ferncot, in Holeford hundred, in the reign
" of king Edward; William Gozenboded held it in
" the reign of king William. It was taxed at three
" hides; there were ſix plow-tillages, whereof two
" were in demean. It paid 10l. in king Edward's
" reign; it paid only 3l. in the reign of king Wil-
" liam. Goiſfrid held it under William Gozenboded."
Domeſday Book.

John Benne died ſeiſed of the manor of Farmcot 16 Ed. III. This manor afterwards came to the Corbets. Sir Robert Corbet died ſeiſed thereof 5 Hen. V. and the manor was aſſigned to Joan his widow, in dower. Lewis Grevil, eſq. levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of John Grevil and Sybil his wife, in tail; the remainder to Guy Corbet, 7 Hen. V. John Grevil died ſeiſed thereof 23 Hen. VI. Sir John Lineham died ſeiſed of Farmcot 19 Ed. IV.

It was ſoon after the eſtate of the Stratfords, who have continued poſſeſſors thereof to this preſent time. They are deſcended of a very ancient family. John Stratford, eſq. their anceſtor, was a member of parliament 13 Ed. II. This family has likewiſe been diſtinguiſhed by their loyalty. William Stratford, eſq. was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid 763l. 14s. for compoſition. One of the coheireſſes of the family is married to ſir James How, who in her right is ſeiſed of the manor of Farmcot, and hath a good ſeat and a large eſtate in this place.

Lands in Farmcot did belong to the monaſtery of Queenington, and were granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain 34 Hen. VIII. Other lands in Farmcot did belong to the abbey of Hailes, and were granted to William marquis of Northampton 5 Ed. VI.

There is a chapel of eaſe in this hamlet of Farmcot, where many of the family of the Stratfords lie buried. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Henry Stratford, eſq. who died 1649.

Caldicote is another hamlet in this pariſh, belonging to Mr. Aylſworth, who had a good houſe and eſtate in the place.

Caſtlet is an houſe belonging to Mr. Hughs, who has a good eſtate in this pariſh, by the marriage of the daughter of Mr. Collet. " Alwin held Cateſ-
" lat in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor;
" William Gozenboded held it in the reign of king
" William the Conqueror. It was taxed at two
" hides; there were two plow-tillages in demean,
" and two water-mills. It paid a yearly rent of
" 40s. in king Edward's reign; it paid only 10s.
" in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

There are ſixty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 9
Burials - - 8

Guiting.		l.	s.	d.
Payments { 1692	To the royal aid -	071	09	00
1694	To the land-tax -	078	06	08
1694	To the poll-tax -	019	05	00

		Farmcot.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	065	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	050	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	002	11	00

GUITING-TEMPLE.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, five miles diſtant north-weſt from Stow, three miles eaſt from Winchcomb, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is called Temple-Guiting, becauſe a conſiderable eſtate therein did anciently belong to the Knights Templers; and it is ſometimes called Upper Guiting.

"Brictric, a nobleman of king Edward the Con-"feſſor, held Getinge in Holford hundred; Roger de "Laci held it in the reign of king William the Con-"queror. It was taxed at ten hides, beſides the de-"mean lands, which were exempted from taxes: there "were forty-one plow-tillages, whereof five were in "demean; there were three water-mills, and a ſalt-pit, "which yielded 20s. yearly, and twelve buſhels of ſalt. "Three houſes in Wincelcomb paid 32d. yearly, and "two houſes in Gloweceſtre paid a rent of 10d. and "the wood and paſture paid forty hens yearly. It "paid a yearly rent of 10l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This Roger de Laci, mentioned in Domeſday Book, was ſon of Walter de Laci, a man of great valour, and in much favour with the Conqueror, and was by him greatly rewarded. His ſon Roger was alſo rewarded with many manors in divers counties: he had twenty manors in Gloceſterſhire, whereof this of Guiting was one. He alſo took part with Robert Curthoiſe, the elder brother, againſt king William the Second; for which reaſon he was deprived of his vaſt poſſeſſions, and they were given to Hugh de Laci, his younger brother, who founded the priory of Lanthony. Hugh de Laci left no ſurviving iſſue; whereby his inheritance deſcended to Gilbert ſon of Emme, his ſiſter and ſurviving heireſs; which Gilbert took upon him the name of Laci. He was devoutly diſpoſed, and gave twelve hides of land, and his demeans in Guiting, to the Knights Templers, of which order he afterwards profeſſed himſelf.

The Knights Templers purchaſed a charter of free-warren, and of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, in Guiting, Barton, Kington, Hartford and Weſton, as alſo in the other Guiting, 53 Hen. III. which were allowed 15 Ed. I. upon a *Quo Warranto* then brought againſt them.

Upon the general ſuppreſſion of the order of Knights Templers, in the reign of king Edward the Second, their lands in Guiting, and almoſt in all other places, were given to the Knights Hoſpitalers; and after the diſſolution of religious foundations, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, and lands in Temple-Guiting, lately belonging to the Knights Hoſpitalers of Jeruſalem, were granted to the dean and chapter of Oxford 38 Hen. VIII.

Hugh de Laci was ſon and heir of the fore-mentioned Gilbert. He was famous in the wars of Ireland, and was made governor of the city of Dublin, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Temple-Guiting 31 Hen. II. Walter de Laci, ſon of Hugh, ſucceeded him, in whom, and his deſcendants, the manor of Guiting continued until the death of Alice, the daughter and heireſs of Henry de Laci, the laſt earl of Lincoln of that name. She died 22 Ed. III. The Knights Templers held, of Alice counteſs of Lincoln, the manor of Great Guiting, called Temple-Guiting, with its members, and the advowſon of the church, 17 Ed. II.

From the Lacies the manor of Temple-Guiting came to William de Clinton earl of Huntington, who had married Julian daughter and heir of ſir Thomas de Leyborn, and widow of John lord Haſtings of Bergavenny. He held this manor jointly with Julian his wife, and died ſeiſed thereof 28 Ed. III. Julian his wife, counteſs of Huntington, ſurvived him, and died ſeiſed of Temple-Guiting 41 Ed. III. and they dying without iſſue, the manor of Temple-Guiting deſcended to ſir John de Clinton, ſon of John de Clinton, elder brother to the fore-mentioned William de Clinton, firſt created earl of Huntington. This John died ſeiſed thereof 20 Ric. II. Elizabeth his ſecond wife, daughter of ſir John Deincourt, and at laſt heireſs of William de Say, held this manor in dower, and died ſeiſed of it 2 Hen. VI. John Clinton, of Clinton and Say, levied a fine of lands in Over Guiting 2 Ric. III.

The manor of Temple-Guiting was ſoon after purchaſed by Dr. Richard Fox, biſhop of Wincheſter, and by him given to the college of Corpus Chriſti in Oxford, which he had founded: the preſident and fellows of which college are the preſent lords of the manor, and keep a court-leet.

No opportunity ought to be omitted to give a character of this great biſhop and founder of the college. He was a perſon eminent for induſtry, learning and wiſdom, and was principally employed in obtaining the French king's aſſiſtance to eſtabliſh king Henry the Seventh on the throne of England; for which good ſervice he was made lord privy-ſeal, ſecretary of ſtate, and ſucceſſively biſhop of Exeter, Bath and Wells, Durham and Wincheſter. He was in ſo great eſteem, that he was god-father to king Henry the Eighth; and he was an eminent benefactor to the publick. He had intentions to found a monaſtery, but foreſaw the diſſolution which was likely to enſue, and therefore choſe rather to be founder of Corpus-Chriſti college. He endowed them with great revenues, and gave them excellent prudent rules for the management of their revenues and ſtudies: he recommended them to a quiet ſtudious retirement, and not to plant thorns in their cloiſters. He died 1528.

Robert de Brives died ſeiſed of lands in Guiting-Temple 53 Hen. III. There were other lands in this pariſh, which had been anciently given to the abbey of Gloceſter; which abbey was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, one plough's tillage, and ſix yard-lands, in Temple-Guiting, 32 Ed. I. The abbey had alſo a grant of four marks rent, iſſuing out of a meſſuage, and one yard-land in this place, 33 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is an impropriation belonging to Chriſt-Church college in Oxford, which pays 20l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Wind is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is in leaſe to Mr. Hayward, and is worth 140l. yearly.

The tithes and church-revenues of this pariſh are appropriated, and veſted in Chriſt-Church college; the manor and temporal revenues belong to Corpus-Chriſti college: both are of a conſiderable value; yet the allowance to the curate is not above 20l. yearly. It would be an advantage to both the colleges, and juſtice to the church, to improve the curacy; for then there might be a competent proviſion for a member of their own ſociety, and the colleges might preſent alternately.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	00	09½

The church is handſome, with a great ſtrong tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook of this place runs into the river Windruſh.

There are four hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Guiting, which contains twenty houſes, and eighty-five inhabitants. 2. Ford, having nine houſes and thirty-ſix inhabitants, lying a mile from the church: this manor belongs to the lord Tracy. Robert, conſul of Gloceſter, gave to the monaſtery of Gloceſter a water-mill in Ford, when William was abbot. Here was formerly a chapel of eaſe, which is now converted into an ale-houſe. 3. Hinton, which hath eleven houſes and forty-ſix inhabitants. Thomas Cook and Juliana his wife, and John Collet, levied a fine of lands in Hinton 3 Ed. VI. 4. Barton, having five houſes and twenty-four inhabitants.

Livery

Livery of the manor of Barton was granted to Maurice Rodney 1 Eliz.

There are forty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ninety-one inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	7
	Burials	6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	144	14	08
	1694	To the land-tax	060	18	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	021	12	00

HAMPNET.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, one mile diſtant weſt from Norleach, eight miles eaſt from Cheltenham, and fourteen miles weſt from Gloceſter. The name ſignifies a Small Village.

Edward de Mortimer, earl of Marſh and Ulſter, was ſeiſed of a rent out of Hamptonet, near Norleach, which was a member of Biſley, 5 Ric. II. Richard Hercourt, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Hampnet 23 Hen. VII. This manor of Hampnet for this laſt age has had the ſame owner with that of Stowel.

Edmond Horn was ſeiſed hereof 1 Ed. VI. and levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Stowel the ſame year: he levied another fine of it 4 Ed. VI. He died 2 Mar. and left an only daughter married to Anthony Bourne, who had livery of the manor, in right of his wife, 2 Mar. This manor did ſoon after come to the Atkinſons.

Henry Atkinſon, of Stowel, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir John Atkinſon bequeathed it to the earl of Strafford; and John How, of Stowel, eſq. is the preſent lord.

John Hanborow, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of certain lands in Hampnet, to the uſe of the heirs of John Hanborow, and of Maud, 36 Hen. VI.

William Garine, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Hampnet 2 Ed. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 60l. yearly. John How, eſq. is patron; Mr. Hughs is the preſent incumbent.

The church of Stowel was annexed to Hampnet in the year 1660, by conſent of the biſhop and patron.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Edward a David,	- - - - - - -
1577	John Bignell,	Anth. Buſcard, eſq.
1602	Brian Atkinſon,	Queen Elizabeth,
1605	Edward Maſcall,	Edward Cook, eſq.
1621	Robert Knowles,	Charles Holt,
1675	Thomas Hughs,	Earl of Stafford.

There are ſixty-four acres of arable land belonging to the glebe, and two acres and an half of paſture.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	00	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church hath an handſome arched chancel, and a tower at the weſt end.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land. The river Leck riſes in this place, and runs through Norleach into the Iſis at Letchlade.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	2
	Burials	1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	039	01	00
	1694	To the land-tax	035	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	006	11	00

HAMPTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, two miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Stroud, four miles north-weſt from Tetbury, and ten miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from two Saxon words, *Ham* and *Ton*, both which ſignify a Town. It is often called Minching-Hampton, that is, Monaſtery-Hampton, becauſe it belonged to the monaſtery of nuns of Caen in Normandy.

This large manor of Hampton was given to the monks of Worceſter, by Aldred biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1061.

Roger de Ivory, a potent Norman, who came in with the Conqueror, prevailed with king William to take it from that monaſtery, and beſtow it on him. Heming, a monk of Worceſter, relates how this Roger de Ivory, by the juſt judgment of God, for robbing their church of this manor, did afterwards fall in diſgrace with king William, and was compelled to flee beyond ſea to ſave his life; whereupon king William ſeiſed his lands, and gave the manor of Hampton to the nuns of Caen in Normandy.

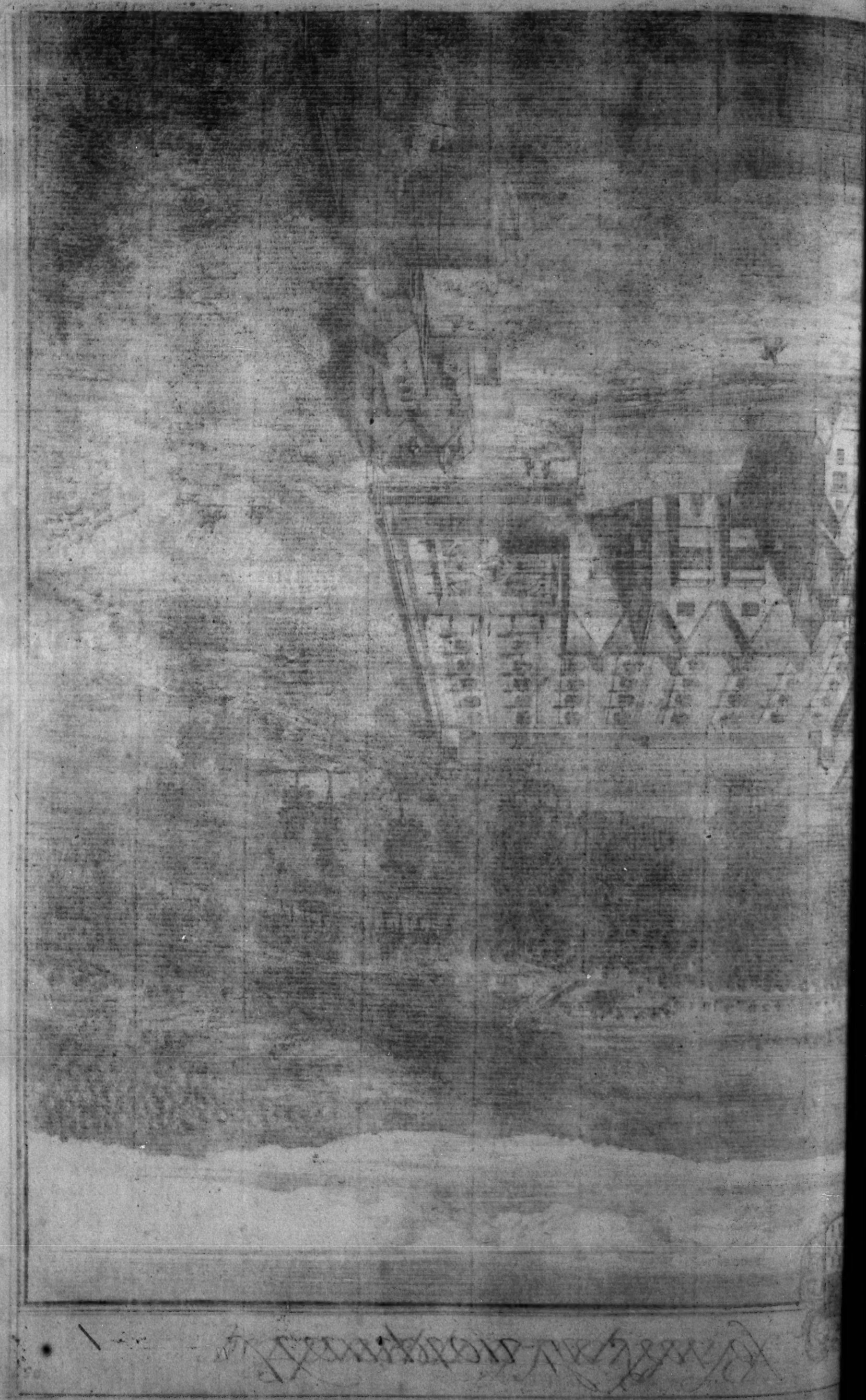
"The church of the nuns of Caen in Normandy "held Hamptone in the reign of king William the "Conqueror; Goda, the counteſs, held it in the reign "of king Edward the Confeſſor. It was taxed at "eight hides; there were twenty-nine plow-tillages, "whereof five were in demean; there was a prieſt, "and eight water-mills, and twenty acres of mea-"dow; there was a wood two miles long, and half "a mile broad. It paid a yearly rent of 28l. in "both reigns.

"Lovenot held Hantone, in Biſelie hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; earl Roger, earl of "Montgomery, held it in the reign of king William; "and Turold, the nephew of Wigot, held it under "him. It was taxed at five hides, there was a prieſt; "and three plow-tillages and an half, whereof one "was in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid only 3l. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

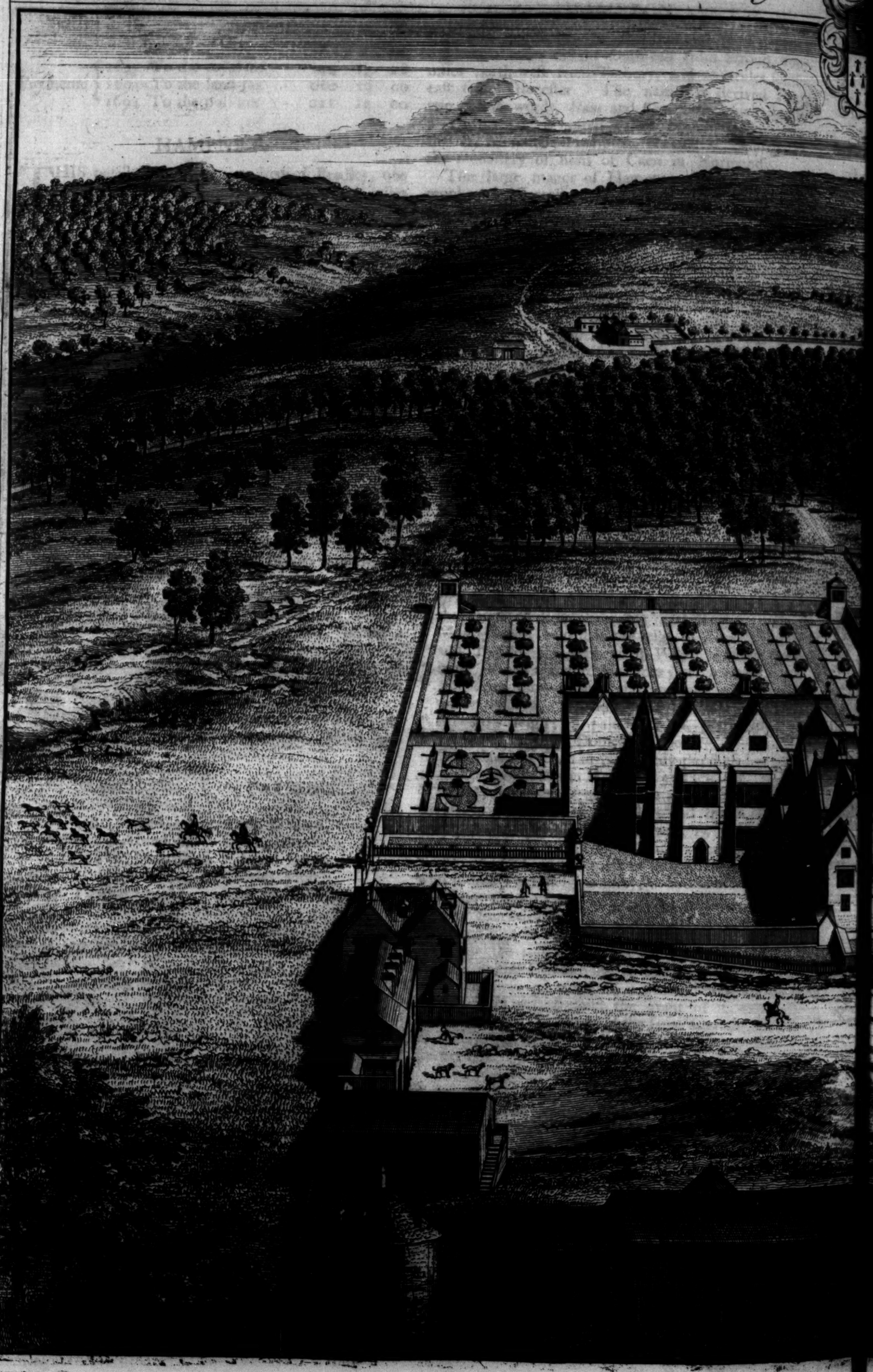
The abbeſs of Caen in Normandy purchaſed a grant of markets and fairs in Hampton 53 Hen. III. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbeſs, to ſet forth by what right ſhe held court-leet and free-warren in Hampton, and her claim was allowed, 15 Ed. I. They and their ſucceſſors enjoyed it, until alien monaſteries were ſuppreſſed, in the reign of king Henry the Fifth, who founded a ſtately nunnery, at Syon in Middleſex, for ſixty nuns of the order of St. Bridget, thirteen prieſts, four deacons, and eight lay brethren, and dedicated it to St. Saviour, St. Mary, and St. Bridget. This was the richeſt nunnery in England, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 1731l. 8s. 4d. ½ yearly. Amongſt other great eſtates, it was endowed with the manor of Hampton; and the grant of it was again confirmed 1 Ed. IV. to hold the ſame after the deceaſe of the ducheſs of Suffolk, who had a grant thereof for her life.

After the final diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted, with divers other manors in the neighbourhood, unto Andrews lord Windſor, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell in Middleſex, and other lands near Hampton-Court.

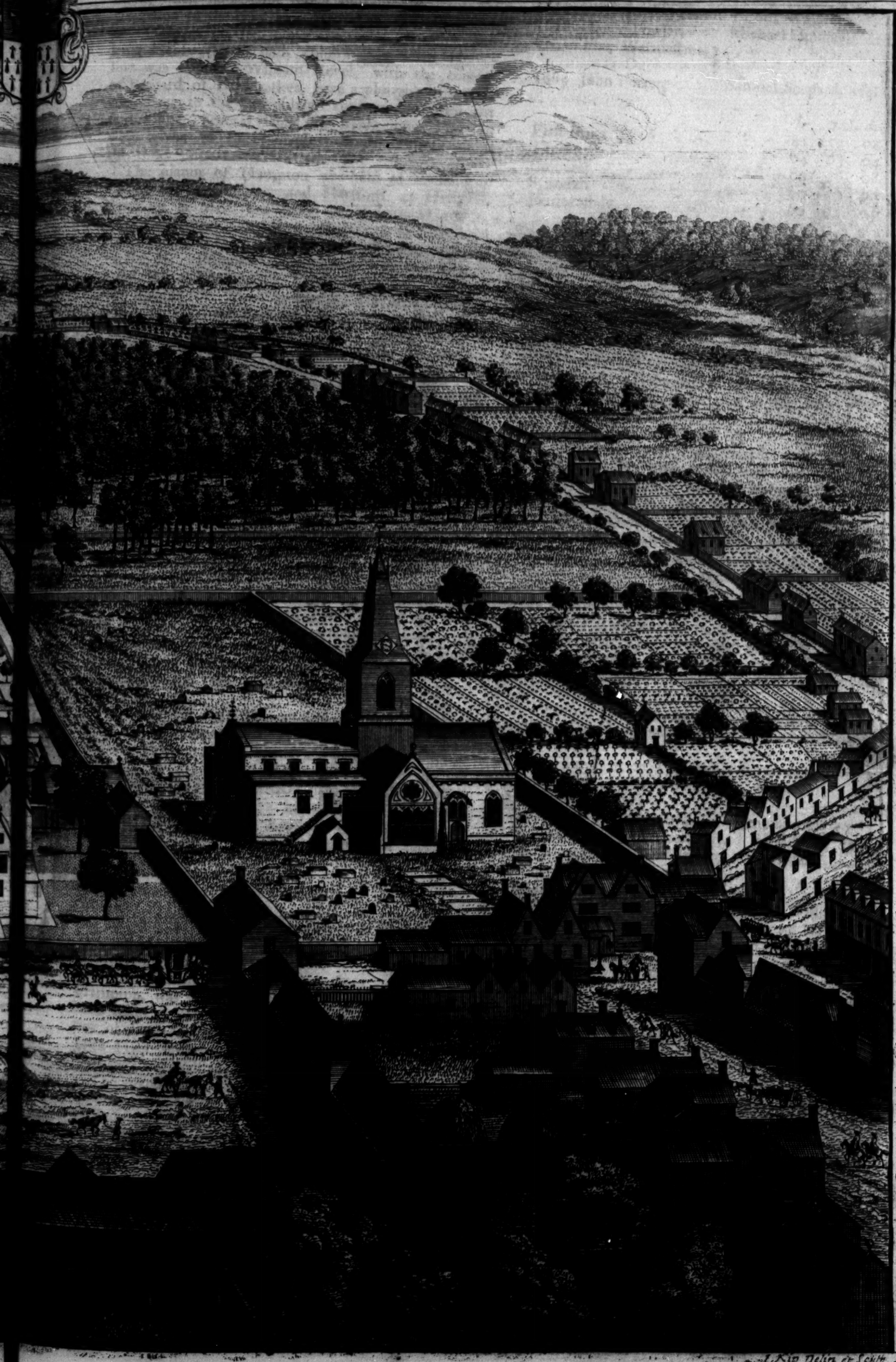
Thomas lord Windſor, ſon of Dyxey Hicman by Elizabeth, who was eldeſt daughter and coheireſs to Henry lord Windſor, ſold this manor to Mr. Samuel Shepard, whoſe ſon Philip Shepard is the preſent lord of the manor of Minching-Hampton, and keeps a court-leet. He has a large houſe near the church, and a ſpacious grove of high trees in a park adjoining to it, which is ſeen at a great diſtance. He hath a very large



Hampton the Seat of



Phillip Shappard Esq



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BRITISH MUSEUM

large eſtate in this and other pariſhes within this county.

Divers other records, of ſeveral natures; concerning Hampton, do follow in order of time. Hugh Talemaſh, when he became monk of Gloceſter, gave the advowſon of the church of Hampton, and one moiety of the town, to that monaſtery. His ſon Peter, and king Henry the Second, confirmed it when Hameline was abbot. William Revel, with the conſent of Bernard of Newmarket, gave a plough's tillage in this place to the ſaid abbey, confirmed alſo by the ſaid king. Several lands in Munechinq-Hampton were given to the monaſtery of Malmſbury about this time.

The manor of Hampton was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, 47 Hen. III. Peter de la Mere was ſeiſed of Minchin-Hampton, with free-warren, 20 Ed. I. Robert de la Mere held the ſame 2 Ed. II. Peter de la Mere was ſeiſed thereof 12 Ed. II. Edmond de Pinkney held this manor 4 Ed. III. Thomas de Rodborough was ſeiſed of the manors of Minchen-Hampton and Havenpen 8 Ed. III. William Ballecot held Hampton 20 Ed. III. Sir John Maltravers and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Minchen-Hampton, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to the heir of ſir John, 30 Ed. III. John Maltravers the elder was ſeiſed of one plough's tillage, twelve acres of meadow, and 100s. rent, with one knight's fee in Muchin-Hampton, 31 Ed. III. This manor was held of Roger Mortimer earl of Marſh 34 Ed. III. Sir John Maltravers held the ſame 38 Ed. III. John Berdolf de Wermeſe was ſeiſed of Naleſworth, held of the manor of Munchin-Hampton, 45 Ed. III. Agnes, widow of John Maltravers the elder, held the manor of Muchin-Hampton 49 Ed. III.

Sir John de Arundel was ſeiſed of this manor 3 Ric. II. Sir John de la Mere and Maud his wife were ſeiſed of the manor in Minchin-Hampton, held of the honour of Wallingford, 5 Ric. II. Roger Gulden levied a fine of lands in Minchin-Hampton, to John Pearl and others, 14 Ric. II. Hugh Rodborough held the manor of Redewike, and lands in Sencle, within the manor of Muchin-Hampton, 17 Ric. II.

Thomas duke of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of lands in Muchin-Hampton and Rodborough 21 Ric. II.

John Pentour, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Hampton and Rodborough, to the uſe of themſelves, 22 Ric. II. Reginald Cobham the elder held Minchin-Hampton 4 Hen. IV. Elianor Maltravers, widow of John Arundel, formerly the wife of Reginald Cobham, of Sternbrugh, held this manor 6 Hen. IV.

Welleline, widow of ſir John Roches, was ſeiſed of the manor of Muchen-Hampton 12 Hen. IV. Sir John Philips held the ſame 3 Hen. V. John Fry, ſon and heir of John Fry, levied a fine of lands in Minchin-Hampton and Rodborough, to the uſe of John Moody, eſq. 4 Ed. IV.

Delamere manor, alias Lamberts, near Minching-Hampton, was granted to George Nevil, eſq. and his heirs male, 2 Ric. III. Henry Hammerſton levied a fine of lands in Minching-Hampton 10 Hen. VII. John Hyet levied a fine of lands in Hampton and Avening, to William Webb, 1 Ed. VI.

The manors and advowſons of Hampton, Avening, Pinbury, &c. which lately belonged to the nunnery of Syon in Middleſex, were granted to Henry earl of Northampton, William lord Howard, and Nicholas Barnſley, 10 Jac.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 200l. yearly. Philip Shepard, eſq. is patron; Mr. Ferrer is the preſent incumbent.

The pariſh of Rodbrough is annexed to this rectory. The abbeſs of Caen in Normandy has preſented to this church. Agnes, abbeſs of St. Mary and St. Bridget of Sion, did preſent to this church 1538.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575	Thomas Freeman,	- - - - - - -
1584	George Birch,	John Dean,
1612	Anth. Lapthern,	King James, Lord Windſor,
1618	Henry Fowler,	Michael Holiday,
- - -	Tho. Warmeſtree, D.D.	- - - - - - -
1665	John Ferrer,	Samuel Shepard, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	41	12	04
Tenths	04	03	04
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	04

The church is large, built in the form of a croſs, and with a ſide aile on each ſide the body. It had formerly a ſpire in the middle; but the ſpire is taken down half way, and is now adorned with battlements and pinnacles.

In the north aile there are divers inſcriptions, in memory of John Hampton and his family. He was a great benefactor to this church and pariſh, and was high-ſheriff in the reign of king Edward the Second. There is an inſcription in the ſame place, for Mr. George Small, who died 1704.

The ſouth aile was built by Anſloe, whoſe ſtatue lies there croſs-legged, with a ſword and ſhield, and his wife at his feet. In the chancel is a very handſome marble monument for Mr. Philip Ridpath, of the kingdom of Scotland, who died 1705. An inſcription for Mr. Jeffry Bath, on a ſtone in the wall, of the ſame place, who died 1659. Another very handſome monument for Mr. Jeremy Buck, who died 1653. There are other inſcriptions for the ſame family. Another inſcription for Mr. Clutterbuck Dean, who died 1701. Another inſcription for Anne Baynham, daughter of Joſ. Baynham, of Weſtbury, eſq. who died 1632.

There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whereof Richard Gravenor was the laſt incumbent.

Mr. Samuel Shepard has built an alms-houſe, in this place, for eight poor people; but it is not endowed.

Here is a market on Tueſday, and two fairs yearly; one on Monday after Whitſon week, the other on the eighteenth of October.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Stroud bounds this pariſh on the north, and Avening brook bounds it on the ſouth.

Hamlets, and remarkable places in this pariſh, are, 1. Box, containing twenty families. William de Laſboroke held la Box and la Planch 45 Hen. III. William de Staure held eight acres in Box 17 Ed. II. Box and Longford were held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III. 2. Hewcomb. 3. Iron Mills. 4. Longfords Burly. 5. Hide, containing twenty-houſes. 6. Walls Quar. 7. Brimpſcomb. John Day and his wife levied a fine of lands in Brimpſcomb and Swillis 11 Hen. VII. 8. Duttons. 9. The Knap. 10. Golden Valley. 11. Cowcomb. Three tofts, two yardlands, two acres of meadow, and twenty acres of paſture, in Colcomb near Hampton, did belong to William Mull alias Mill, who being attainted, the ſaid lands were granted to Thomas Herbert, and to his heirs male, in tail, 5 Ed. IV. 12. Forwood, which contains twenty families. There is alſo a large common in this pariſh, called Amberly.

There are three hundred and ſeventy-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about one thouſand eight hundred inhabitants, whereof ſixty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 33 / Burials - 31

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	099	15	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	225	08	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	071	16	00

Gilbert Bourn, biſhop of Wells, was rector of this church 1551. Sir William Hampton, lord mayor of London, was born here 1472. He was eminent for his ſtrict juſtice in puniſhing ſtrumpets and vagabonds. There are very large camps, with deep trenches, near this town.

HARDWICK.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, five miles diſtant north from Stroud, ſeven miles north from Hampton, and three miles weſt from Gloceſter.

The manor of Hardwick was held of the earls of Gloceſter and Hartford. Petronella de la Mere was ſeiſed of Hardenwick 47 Hen. III. John Kenn died ſeiſed of Hardwick 6 Hen. IV. Robert Kenn died ſeiſed thereof 31 Hen. VI.

William Try, eſq. is lord of the manor, and hath a very handſome houſe, moted almoſt round, and a pleaſant park and canal, and a large eſtate in this pariſh. This ancient family derive their name from a town beyond the ſeas, called Try, from whence their anceſtor came into England about five hundred years ſince.

Rawlin Try married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Berkeley, with whom he had the manor of Alkington in Berkeley, in the reign of Richard the Second. John Try was ſon of Rawlin; William Try was ſon of John; John Try was ſon of William: he married Elizabeth daughter and heireſs of Almery Boteler, a park of Hardwick Court. He was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 27 Hen. VI. in the year 1447. This John had Hardwick Court in right of his wife. William Try, ſon of John, married Anne daughter of Thomas Baynham.

William Try, ſon of William, married Iſabel daughter of James lord Berkeley, and ſiſter of William marquis of Berkeley. Edward Try, ſon of the laſt William, married Sybil daughter and coheir of ſir Simon Milborn of Herefordſhire, and widow of ſir Thomas Monington. John Try of Hardwick, ſon of Edward, married Mary daughter and coheireſs of John Gourney, of Lemington in Suffolk. John Try, ſon of John, married Margaret daughter of ſir William Skipwith, of Flamſkead in Hartfordſhire. His ſecond wife was Alice ſiſter of ſir James Crofts. William Try, ſon of the laſt John, married Mary daughter of ſir Edward Tyrrel, of Thornton in Buckinghamſhire. He was ſlain in a quarrel at Gloceſter 1610. William Try was ſon of William. John Try was ſon and heir of the laſt William: he married the daughter and heir of Richard Jones, eſq. of Hanham. William Try, ſon and heir of John, is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

The abbey of Gloceſter had divers lands and poſſeſſions in this pariſh. The tithes in Hardwick, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and were confirmed 1 Ed. VI. Certain lands in Hardwick, which alſo belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is annexed to Standiſh: the tithes thereof, and ſome lands called the Rug, were given to the abbey of Gloceſter by Thomas de St. John.

The glebe is let at 12l. 6s. 8d. yearly rent.

Pentecoſtals - - 9d. ½.

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to Mr. Try, the eaſt end of which is the burying-place of that family. It hath an handſome tower at the weſt end of the ſame aile, with battlements. There is an inſcription over an old raiſed tomb for John Try, eſq. lord of this manor, who lived in the time of king Henry the Sixth, and was then high-ſheriff of the county of Gloceſter.

Another for William Try, eſq. ſon of the ſaid John Try: he lived in the time of king Edward the Fourth, and married Iſabella, eldeſt daughter of James lord Berkeley of Berkeley caſtle, and ſiſter to William lord marquis of Berkeley.

There is alſo a raiſed tomb for John Try the elder, eſq. lord of this manor: he married Elizabeth one of the coheireſſes of ſir Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk, and knight of the garter. He died 1579. In the ſouth aile, under an arch, is the effigies of a man in ſtone, lying along, for John Try, eſq. A raiſed tomb for William Try the elder, eſq. who died 1609. Another very handſome raiſed tomb, covered with black marble, for Mr. Thomas Try, who died 1670. Another very handſome raiſed tomb, covered alſo with black marble, for William Try, eſq. who died 1681, aged eighty-four years. Another very handſome raiſed tomb by it, for Mrs. Anne Try wife of William Try, eſq. deſcended from the family of ſir Francis Vincent of Stoke, in the county of Surry: ſhe died 1678. An inſcription in the chancel, for Mary wife to Mr. John Stretten: ſhe died 1707.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of good paſture, ſome meadow and arable.

The hamlet of Coldrup is joined to this pariſh in tithes and payments, and ſerving offices. Certain lands, woods and tithes, in Coldthorp in Hardwick, which belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI.

Field court is an ancient ſeat in this pariſh, which has been long in the family of the Barrows. Mr. Thomas Barrow is the preſent owner thereof.

Feld was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntington 28 Ed. III. Edward Barrow died ſeiſed of Field court 12 Eliz. and left James Barrow his ſon twenty-eight years old.

Rudge and Farleigh are a manor belonging to the biſhop of Gloceſter. The manors of Farleigh and de la Rug were the poſſeſſions of the abbey of Gloceſter 17 Ed. III. Theſe manors, with a portion of tithes and glebe, were granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 6 Ed. VI.

There are ſeventy houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	= 7
	Burials	- 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	138	17	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	216	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	036	05	08

HARESFIELD.

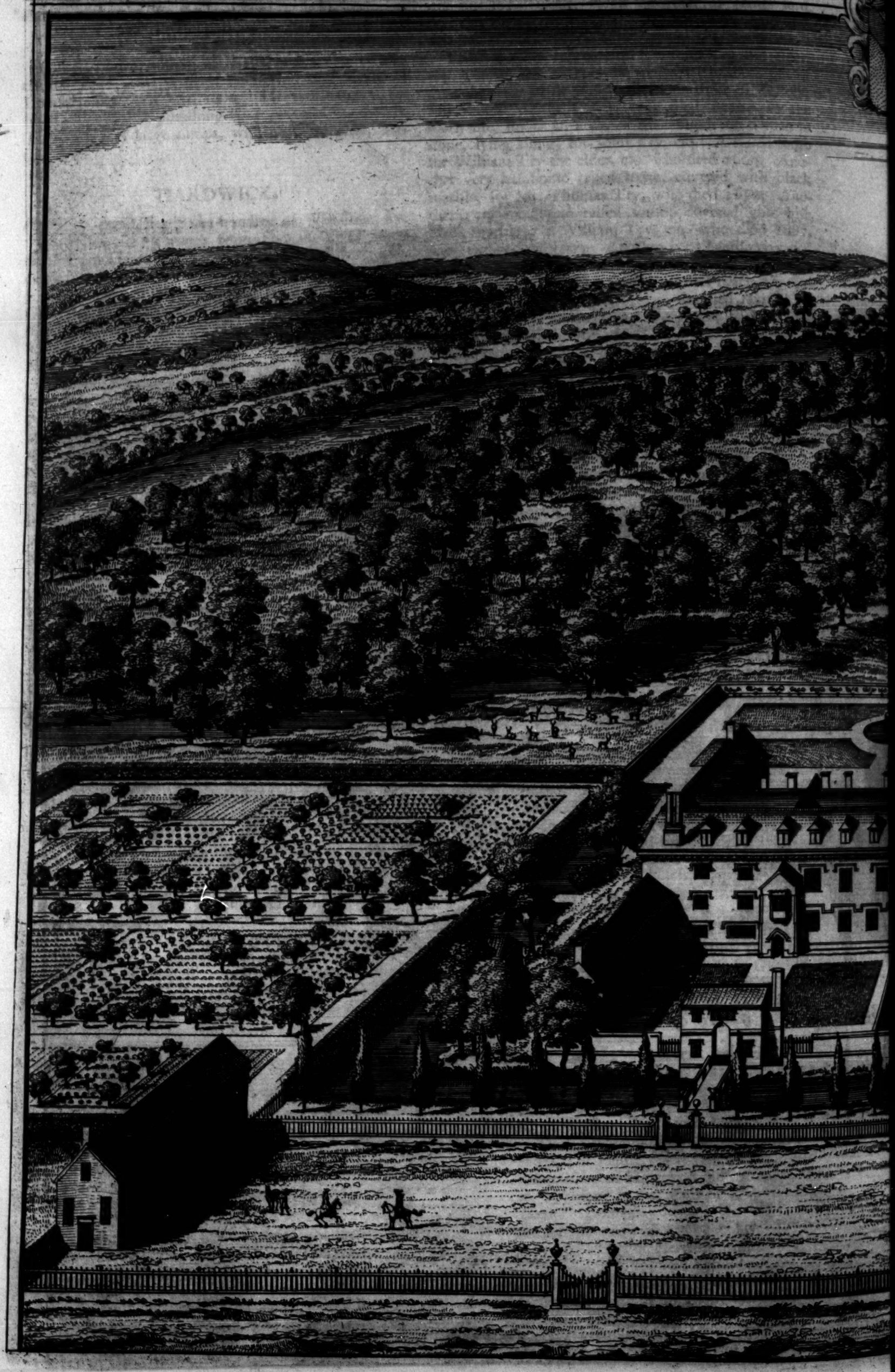
THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, ſix miles diſtant weſt from Hampton, three miles weſt from Stroud, and four miles ſouth from Gloceſter: the name is derived from *Here*, which ſignifies an Army.

"Edmar a freeman held Hercefel, in Dudeſtan "hundred, in the reign of king William the Con-"queror.

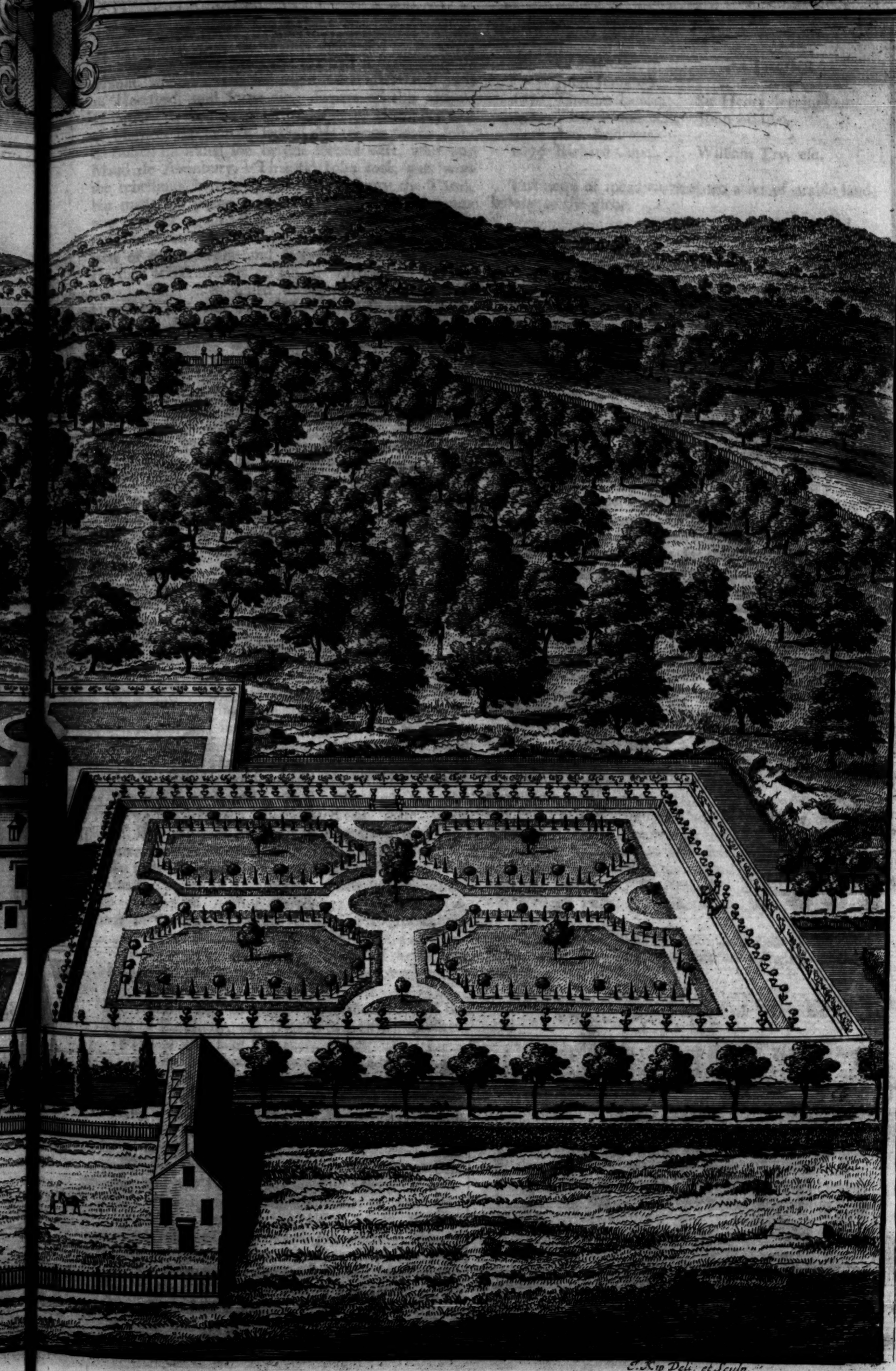
"Godric and Edric, two brothers, held Heresfield, "in Witeſtan hundred, as two mannors, in the reign "of king Edward the Confeſſor; Durand of Glowe-"ceſtre held it in the reign of king William. There "were twelve plow-tillages, whereof three were in de-"mean: there was a wood half a mile long, and three "furlongs broad. It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in both "reigns. Eight hides in Haresfield did belong to the "mannor of Berchelai, in the reign of king William "the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor, in the reign of king Stephen, did belong to Milo the great earl of Hereford, ſon of Walter conſtable of England. He married Sybil daughter and coheireſs of Bernard de Newmarch, lord of Brecknock, by Neſta daughter of Griffin ap Llewellin prince of Wales, by whom he had five ſons and three daughters. This manor did deſcend to Roger his eldeſt ſon, who dying

Hardwick Park Court



the Seat of William Trye Esq.



J. Kip Deli. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

dying without iſſue, Walter conſtable of Hereford was his brother and heir. He gave to the monks of Gloceſter, when Hameline was abbot, ſix yard-lands in Haresfield, and two yard-lands againſt Briſtol highway, near the park: but he and his other brothers dying without iſſue, this manor deſcended to Margery his eldeſt daughter, who was married to Humphry de Bohun, whoſe heirs in her right were afterwards earls of Hereford, and ſucceeding owners of this manor. Humphry de Bohun, great grandſon of Humphry and of Margery the heireſs, ſettled this manor on ſir John de Bohun his eldeſt ſon by his ſecond wife, who was Maud de Avenbury. This ſir John took part with the rebellious barons againſt king Henry the Third, but made his peace 50 Hen. III. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth his claim of liberties; whereby it appeared that he had view of frank-pledge and free-warren in this manor. He died ſeiſed thereof 20 Ed. I. George de Bohun, ſon of John, died ſeiſed of Haresfield 10 Ed. II. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Eſſex and Northampton, died ſeiſed of Haresfield 46 Ed. III.

This manor afterwards came to the Staffords. Humphry Stafford duke of Buckingham died ſeiſed of Haresfield 38 Hen. VI. Edward duke of Buckingham was ſeiſed of this manor at his attainder 13 Hen. VIII. whereby it came to the crown, and was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 4 Ed. VI.

From the Kingſtons it came to the Jerninghams. Sir Henry Jerningham died ſeiſed of this manor 20 Eliz. Henry Jerningham his ſon was lord thereof in the year 1608.

William Try of Hardwick, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet. He has an handſome houſe in this pariſh, which was formerly the Warners.

Mrs. Anne Poulton has alſo an handſome houſe and good eſtate in this place, formerly the Rogers's. Mrs. Smith widow of Edward Smith, eſq. of Nibly, has likewiſe an handſome ſeat and good eſtate. She was daughter and coheireſs of Mr. Roberts formerly poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

The Fitz-Herberts had anciently a manor or lands in this pariſh. Reginald ſon of Peter died ſeiſed thereof 14 Ed. I. and was ſucceeded by John Fitz-Reginald. Matthew Fitz-Herbert, a deſcendant from them, levied a fine of lands in Haresfield, to the uſe of himſelf, in tail; the remainder to Reginald his brother, in tail; the remainder to Edward de St. John, 14 Ed. III. Matthew Fitz-Herbert died ſeiſed of theſe lands 30 Ed. III. Edward St. John of Scopham, and Joan his wife, were ſeiſed of theſe lands 6 Ric. II.

The rectory, and divers lands in Haresfield, did belong to the priory of Lanthony. Some of thoſe lands were granted to Arthur Porter 32 Hen. VIII. A manor in Haresfield, lately belonging to Lanthony, was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. The inn called the George in Haresfield, lately belonging to Lanthony, was granted to William Partridge 5 Eliz.

The rectory and church of Haresfield, lately belonging to Lanthony, was granted to Lawrence Baſkervil, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

William de Littlecot died ſeiſed of lands in Haresfield 1 Hen. III. William Mull was ſeiſed of one toft and one yard-land in Haresfield, called Henbarrows; and being attainted in the reign of Edward the Fourth, the lands were forfeited to the crown, and were granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp 14 Ed. IV.

Chriſtopher Raſtal died ſeiſed of lands in Haresfield 16 Eliz. and left Thomas his ſon thirty years old.

Theſe following records do alſo relate to the manor of Haresfield. Anchoret the widow of ſir Richard Talbot was ſeiſed of the manor of Haresfield 1 Hen. V. Alice the widow of John Browning held the ſame 2 Hen. V. John earl of Shrewſbury died ſeiſed of this manor 38 Hen. VI. Giles Bruges was ſeiſed of the manor of Haresfield 6 Ed. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. William Try, eſq. is patron; Mr. Capel is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to Mr. Webb; it is worth about 48l. yearly: it belonged formerly to the priory of Lanthony; it pays 9l. 18s. 8d. a year to the crown.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	John Jennings,	- - - - - - - - -
1571	Thomas Lewis,	Sir Henry Jerningham,
1577	Tho. Woodcock,	John Stubbs,
- - -	Ant. Andrews,	- - - - - - - - -
1079	Richard Capel,	William Try, eſq.

Ten acres of meadow, and ten acres of arable land, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	17	00	00
Tenths - - - - - -	01	14	00
Procurations - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	01	00

The church is an handſome building, with an high ſpire at the weſt end, and two chancels one beyond the other. The farther chancel belongs to the vicar, the other belongs to the impropriator.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel is an effigies, in wood, of a man lying along croſs-legged, with a ſword and ſhield, and a dog at his feet. Juſt oppoſite, on the north ſide, is the effigies, in ſtone, of a woman lying along with a dog at her feet. There is a very large monument in ſtone, in the chancel, in memory of Blanch Oviat: ſhe died 1592. An inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Anthony Andrews vicar, who died 1678. A very handſome monument for Mr. John Rogers and Mary his wife: he died 1689.

Thomas Keetle, 1675, gave 5l. yearly, charged on lands in this pariſh, to the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture and good arable.

Broadbridge-Green is a very high hill in this pariſh, which affords a large proſpect over the vale, northward to Worceſter, and ſouthward towards Briſtol, and likewiſe over the Severn into Wales.

Hamlets in this pariſh are, 1. Harſcomb, containing forty houſes. Roger le Rus died ſeiſed of the manor of Harſcomb 22 Ed. I. 2. Park-End, containing ſixteen houſes. Mr. Rogers has a good houſe at Park-End, and a good eſtate. Sir Almarick Boteler was ſeiſed of the manor of Park-End, and of one furlong of land called Beaurepeire in Harsfield, 20 Ric. II. John Kenn died ſeiſed of fifty acres of arable, ſix acres of meadow, and twenty-four acres of paſture, in Hareſfield and Hardwick, 16 Hen. VI. Robert Kenn, eſq. was lord of Beaurepeire in the pariſh of Haresfield 31 Hen. VI.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 14
Burials - 12

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	137	15	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	238	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	027	01	00

HARNHILL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, two miles eaſt from Cirenceſter, four miles north-weſt from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and ſeventeen miles eaſt from Gloceſter: it was anciently called Hornhill.

"Radulph of Berchelai held Harehille, in Gerſdones "hundred, of king William the Conqueror; Roger "held it under him. Elric and Alwin, and Wulric, "held it in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, as "three mannors. It was taxed at five hides." Domeſday Book.

The

The manor of Harnhill did anciently belong to a family of the ſame name. William de Harnhull, died ſeiſed of the manor of Harnhull, with the advowſon of the church, 17 Ed. II. The manor was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III.

It afterwards came to the family of the Stonors. Edward de Stonor died ſeiſed thereof 5 Ric. II. John, ſon and heir of Edward de Stonor, was ſeiſed of the ſame 13 Ric. II. to whom ſucceeded Robert de Stonor. Gilbert de Stonor, ſon of Robert, died ſeiſed of this manor 3 Hen. V.

From the Stonors it came to the Tames. Sir Edmond Tame died ſeiſed of Harnhill 26 Hen. VIII. Edmond Tame, ſon of ſir Edmond, had livery of it the ſame year: he died ſeiſed thereof 36 Hen. VIII. and left three daughters coheireſſes, who were Margaret, married to Humphry Stafford; Alice, married to Thomas Verney; and Iſabel, married to Lewis Watkenet. They and their huſbands had livery of this manor 37 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Aubrey, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Thomas Smith, eſq. ſon of Humphry, is the preſent lord of the manor of Harnhill: he has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh, but he reſides in Oxfordſhire.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a rectory worth 30l. yearly. Mr. Smith is patron; Mr. Adams is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1577 John Adams,	Queen Elizabeth,
1585 Robert Harding,	William Harding,
1595 John Ham,	Queen Elizabeth,
1666 Richard Jackſon,	Humphry Smith, clerk,
1700 Samuel Adams,	Thomas Smith, eſq.

The glebe belonging to the rectory is worth 8l. a year: there are no lands tithe-free.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	05	16	03
Tenths	00	11	07½
Procurat.	00	03	04
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	06

The church hath a ſmall ſpire, and is dedicated to St. Michael.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	024	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	023	18	03
	1694	To the poll-tax -	004	12	00

HARTPURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, three miles diſtant eaſt from Newent, ſeven miles ſouth-weſt from Tewkſbury, and three miles weſt from Gloceſter: it is ſo called from Harts, or red deer, which frequented this place out of Corſe Lawn.

The manor of Hartpyrie did belong to the nunnery of Gloceſter, before it was converted to a monaſtery of the order of St. Auguſtin. It was given to that nunnery by Offa king of Mercia, when Eva was abbeſs, which muſt be about the year 760.

The manor continued in the abbey of Gloceſter until its diſſolution, and has ever ſince been in the family of the Comptons. Walter Compton, deſcended from the Comptons of Wiltſhire, was the firſt proprietor of that family, and it ſtill continues in the ſame name. Sir William Compton baronet is the preſent lord: he hath a large old ſeat near the church, called the Court, and hath a great eſtate in this and other counties.

King Henry the Firſt gave to the monks of Gloceſter the aſſart lands or new-ploughed ground in Hartpyrie 23 Hen. I. which ſhews that part of this pariſh was heretofore within the foreſt of Corſe.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is a vicaridge worth 80l. yearly. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Jennings is the preſent incumbent.

The great tithes were appropriated, and did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and were afterwards granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and again confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Chamberlain, - - - - - - -	
1663 William Grove,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1678 Henry Jennings,	Biſhop of Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	16	06	05
Tenths	01	12	07½
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſt.	00	00	06

The church hath a ſtrong tower at the weſt end, with battlements. There is an inſcription in the chancel, for Walter Compton, eſq. lord of this manor: he died 1627. Another for William Compton, eſq. who died 1641. There is an handſome raiſed tomb in the church-yard, for Mr. Thomas Sloper, who died 1703. An inſcription in the body of the church, for Mr. Anthony Jelfe. An inſcription in the chancel, for Mr. Richard Poulton, who died 1671. There are ſeveral other inſcriptions for that family. Another inſcription, for John Maddocks, alderman of Gloceſter: he died 1657.

Three pounds ten ſhillings yearly of Mr. Cox's charity is allotted to this pariſh. Mr. Anthony Jelfe gave 50l. to the poor, which money has bought lands in Longney for the ſame uſe.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable.

The hamlets are, 1. Morewent-End, containing ten houſes. 2. More-End, containing three houſes. 3. Corſe-End, containing ten houſes. 4. Blackwell's-End, containing ten houſes. 5. Lamper's-End, containing four houſes. And, 6. Butler's-End, containing three houſes.

William de Morewent had anciently a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, and gave name to ſome of the hamlets. He beſtowed twenty acres of wood for ever on the poor; which wood does ſtill bear the name of William's Wood.

Tiberton river runs by the weſt ſide of this pariſh into Leaden: the river Leaden alſo runs by the ſide of it.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 10
Burials - 09

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	238	13	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	303	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	043	18	00

HARSCOMB.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, two miles diſtant from Stroud, one mile from Painſwick, and four miles from Gloceſter.

"Miſlet held of king Edward the Confeſſor three "yard-lands in Herſecome, in Dudeſtan hundred, in "as free manner as Edmar held it. Here were two "plow-tillages, and meadow ſufficient." Domeſday Book.

Joan, the widow of William Bokeland, died ſeiſed of the manor of Hareſcomb 35 Ed. III. It was held of Humphry

Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III.

The manor afterwards came to the Rouſes. Roger de Rouſe died ſeiſed of Harſcomb 22 Ed. I. John Rouſe was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and half a yard-land in Harſcomb 19 Ed. II. Thomas Rouſe was ſeiſed of the manor of Harſcomb, and of a tenement called the Orchard, 48 Ed. III. and 1 Ric. II.

William Mull was afterwards owner of this manor, who being attainted, and his eſtate forfeited, it was granted to Thomas Herbert, and to his heirs male, 2 Ed. IV. which Thomas dying without iſſue male, the manor and one toft, and one yard-land called Organs, were granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp and his heirs 14 Ed. IV. John Throckmorton, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is a rectory to which Pitchcomb is annexed, worth 40l. yearly. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Stock is the preſent incumbent.

The lands and tithes in Harſcomb, with the advowſon, which belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick 33 Hen. VIII. and again confirmed 6 Ed. VI. Other tithes in Haſcomb did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Peter Hogg,	- - - - - - -
1596	John Rowles,	Thomas Mills, eſq.
1606	Peter Hogg,	Thomas Mills, eſq.
1612	Thomas Lloyd,	Tho. and Will. Mills,
- - -	Rich. Horeſtone,	- - - - - - -
1684	Thomas Stock,	William Mills,
1696	Charles Stock,	Charles Stock,

Fourteen acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits	09	18	01½
Tenths	00	19	09¾
Procurations			
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	05

The church is ſmall, with only a ſmall turret.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2 / Burials - - 1

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	037	18	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	094	15	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	005	10	00

HASFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred, five miles diſtant eaſt from Newent, four miles ſouth from Tewkſbury, and four miles north from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Here*, which ſignifies an Army.

"Brictric, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, "held one hide and an half in Hasfelde, of the church "of St. Peter of Weſtmonaſtre, as pertaining to their "mannor of Deerhurſt; Turſtin, the ſon of Rolf, "held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

The manor was given to Richard Pauncefoot, ſon of Grimbald, by king Henry the Third, 39 Hen. III. which family has been eminent in this county, and have long continued in this place.

Grimbald Pauncefoot, ſon of Richard, was ſeiſed thereof 15 Ed. I. and a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him to ſet forth his claim of privileges, which was allowed: he died 8 Ed. II. John Pauncefoot died ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. V. Sir John Pauncefoot was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1 Hen. VI. John Pauncefoot was high-ſheriff 13 Hen. VI. Another John Pauncefoot was high-ſheriff 23 Hen. VII. Nicholas Pauncefoot was high-ſheriff 3 Mar. Livery of the manor of Hasfield was granted to John Pauncefoot ſon of Nicholas 1 Eliz.

From the Pauncefoots the manor paſſed to the Tracys. Paul Tracy, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Parker, whoſe ſon is the preſent lord thereof, and has a good houſe near the church, and a good eſtate. Mr. Edward Pauncefoot has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

The manor of Hasfield was held of Humphry Stafford duke of Buckingham 38 Hen. VI.

The church of Weſtminſter has been poſſeſſed of a manor in this pariſh ever ſince the Norman conqueſt, which, after the diſſolution of the abbey, was granted to the dean and chapter 34 Hen. VIII. and was reſumed, and granted to the abbot and convent of Weſtminſter, 4 Mar. and again regranted to the chapter 2 Eliz.

Edward Brugge, eſq. held four meſſuages and eight acres of land, and a tenement called Underhills, conſiſting of thirteen acres of arable, and of eight acres of meadow and paſture, 15 Hen. VI. Thomas Throckmorton levied a fine of lands in Hasfield to John Webb 1 Ed. VI. A portion of tithes in Hasfield did belong to the monaſtery of Deerhurſt, which was granted to Richard Hill and William James 13 Eliz. A portion of tithes in Hasfield, likewiſe belonging to the convent of Deerhurſt, was granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 1 Eliz.

The church is within the peculiar of Deerhurſt; it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Mr. Parker is patron; Mr. Price is the preſent incumbent. Grumbald Pauncefoot preſented to this rectory in the reign of king Edward the Second; ſir John Pauncefoot has likewiſe preſented to this church very anciently.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570	William Baldwin,	Queen Elizabeth,
1614	John Rowles,	Sir Richard Tracy,
- - -	James Alderſton,	- - - - - - -
1684	John Price,	Mr. John Parker.

Twelve acres of meadow, and ſome arable, belong to the glebe. The rector hath all manner of tithes, except a part which formerly belonged to Deerhurſt, and now belongs to Mr. Brown: they are worth 12l. yearly, out of which 3l. are paid yearly to the crown: the rector pays 20s. yearly at Michaelmas to the crown.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - -	13	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - -	01	06	08
Procurations - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	05½

The church is twenty-eight yards long, with a ſtrong tower, with battlements, at the weſt end. There is a ſmall monument in the chancel, for Henry Brown, eſq. who died 1620. There is a raiſed tomb in the ſame place, for Dorothy Pauncefoot, who died 1568. A tenement and five acres are given to charitable uſes.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of meadow and paſture: the Severn runs on the ſouth-eaſt ſide. Mickaridge is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing about eight houſes, three quarters of a mile from the church.

There are eight houſes under Corſe wood belonging to this pariſh.

There are forty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6 / Burials - - 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	084	03	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	140	13	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	039	07	00

John Warner, ſon of William Warner of this place, was vicar of Chriſt-church in Hampſhire: he was a popular preacher, and publiſhed ſome books of devotion.

HASLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in Bradley hundred, two miles diſtant north from Norleach, five miles ſouth-eaſt from Winchcomb, and twelve miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Goda held Haſeden, in Bradelege hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Sigar de "Cioches held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides, but the "county affirmed that king William had remitted "the taxation of three of theſe hides; there were "thirteen plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean. "It formerly paid a yearly rent of 8l. it paid 7l. "yearly in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

The manors of Haſleton, Yanworth and Halling, were given to the abbey of Winchcomb by Robert Gives 35 Hen. III. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot, to ſet forth by what right he claimed free-warren in theſe manors, and his plea was allowed 15 Ed. I. The manor continued in the abbey of Winchcomb until its diſſolution, and was granted to Thomas Culpeper the younger, and to his heirs male, 33 Hen. VIII. reſerving a rent of 16l. 8s. 4d.

Notwithſtanding this prior grant, Richard Tracy obtains a grant of the manor of Haſleton, and Haſleton grove, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb, 36 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Culpeper died ſeiſed thereof 1 Eliz. when livery was granted to Alexander Culpeper, ſon of John. Sir Anthony Culpeper was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Mr. Serjeant Wyat, of Kent, has been ſince lord of the manor of Haſleton. Mr. Serjeant Baniſter, of Turk-Dean, is the preſent lord thereof.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Seward is the preſent incumbent. The manor and patronage did formerly belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, who preſented to this church in the reign of king Richard the Firſt.

The advowſon of the rectory and vicaridge of Haſleton did belong to the abbey of Hailes, and was granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1573 Jarvace Dawney,	Queen Elizabeth,
1586 Samuel Jennings,	Queen Elizabeth,
--- John Dobſon,	- - - - - - -
1669 Daniel Mew,	King Charles,
1675 Charles Seward,	King Charles.

Five acres of paſture, and forty-eight acres of arable, in Haſleton, and twenty-four acres in Yaneworth, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	19	05	05
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	18	06½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06½

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end, with battlements.

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs, and Yanworth is likewiſe four miles in compaſs; but the pariſh of Hampnet lies between: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

Yanworth is an hamlet in this pariſh. It is writ Janeworth in the ancient writings of Gloceſter abbey. Robert de Berton, earl, gave a rent of 10s. out of Yanworth to the abbey of Gloceſter; Radulph le Zouch gave the manor, and Reginald de Thucks gave his lands in Yanworth to the ſame abbey; all which grants were confirmed by king Henry the Firſt, and by king Stephen. John of Yanworth was abbot of Winchcomb 31 Hen. III. It is probable that he procured this manor to the abbey of Winchcomb, from the abbey of Gloceſter, either by purchaſe or exchange; for a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot of Winchcomb 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth his claim of privileges in Yanworth. After the diſſolution of the abbey of Winchcomb the manor of Yanworth was granted to Thomas Culpeper 35 Hen. VIII. as the manor of Haſleton had been, and enjoyed by that family; though other grants are extant, wherein the ſubſequent patentees had the manor of Yanworth included.

The manor of Yanworth, a quarr of ſtones, and the church-houſe, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Pigot, 36 Hen. VIII. It appears alſo that Henry earl of Arundel had alſo a grant of the manors of Haſleton and Yanworth; for they were granted to Edward earl of Bedford 8 Jac. and are there mentioned to have been lately the earl of Arundel's.

Sir Richard How, of Compton, is the preſent lord of this manor. This place has a chapel of eaſe, with an aile on the north ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, with battlements. There was a decree made by the biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1366, between the abbot of Winchcomb and the rector of Haſleton, concerning the ſettling of a chaplain at Yanworth. The inhabitants of this place did anciently bury at Haſleton, but now they are buried at their own chapel. Edward Horn levied a fine of lands in Yanworth 1 Ed. VI.

There are twenty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	2
	Burials - -	2

	Haſleton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	039	01	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	033	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	002	11	00

	Yanworth.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	039	01	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	041	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	005	12	00

HATHEROP.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, five miles diſtant ſouth from Norleach, ſix miles north-eaſt from Cirenceſter, and eighteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Throp*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies an Habitation; and *Heither*, becauſe it lies lower on the river than Bouthrop, which lies higher.

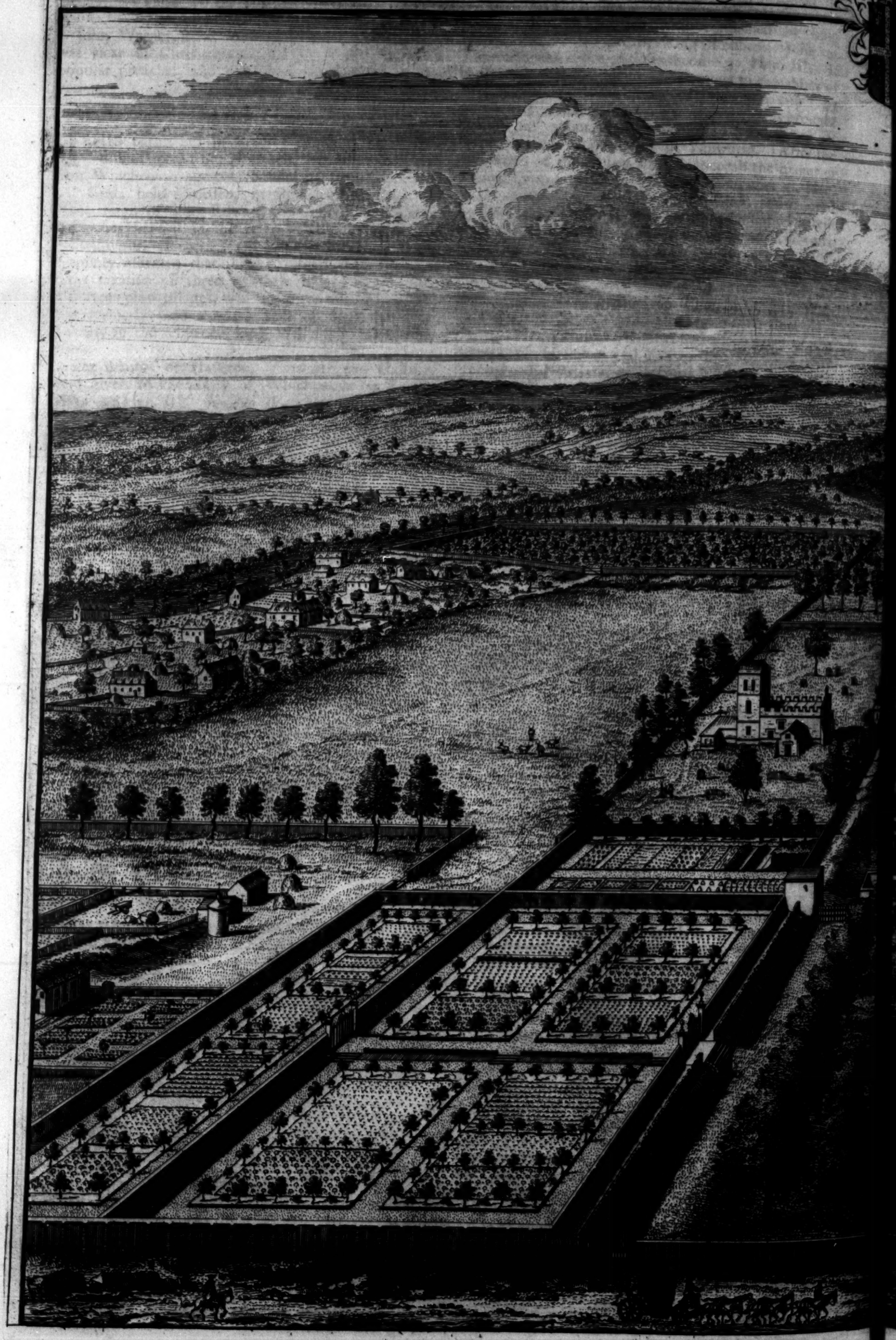
"Dunning held Hetrope in the hundred of Brict-"woldeſberg of king Edward the Confeſſor. It was "taxed at two hides; there were three plow-tillages. "Roger de Laci held it of king William the Conqueror. "It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in both reigns.

"Wulward, a nobleman, held Etherope in the hun-"dred of Brictwoldeſberg of king Edward: it was "taxed at ſeven hides; there were ſixteen plow-til-"lages and a water-mill. Hernulf de Heſding held "it of king William. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. "in the reign of king Edward; it paid 12l. yearly "in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

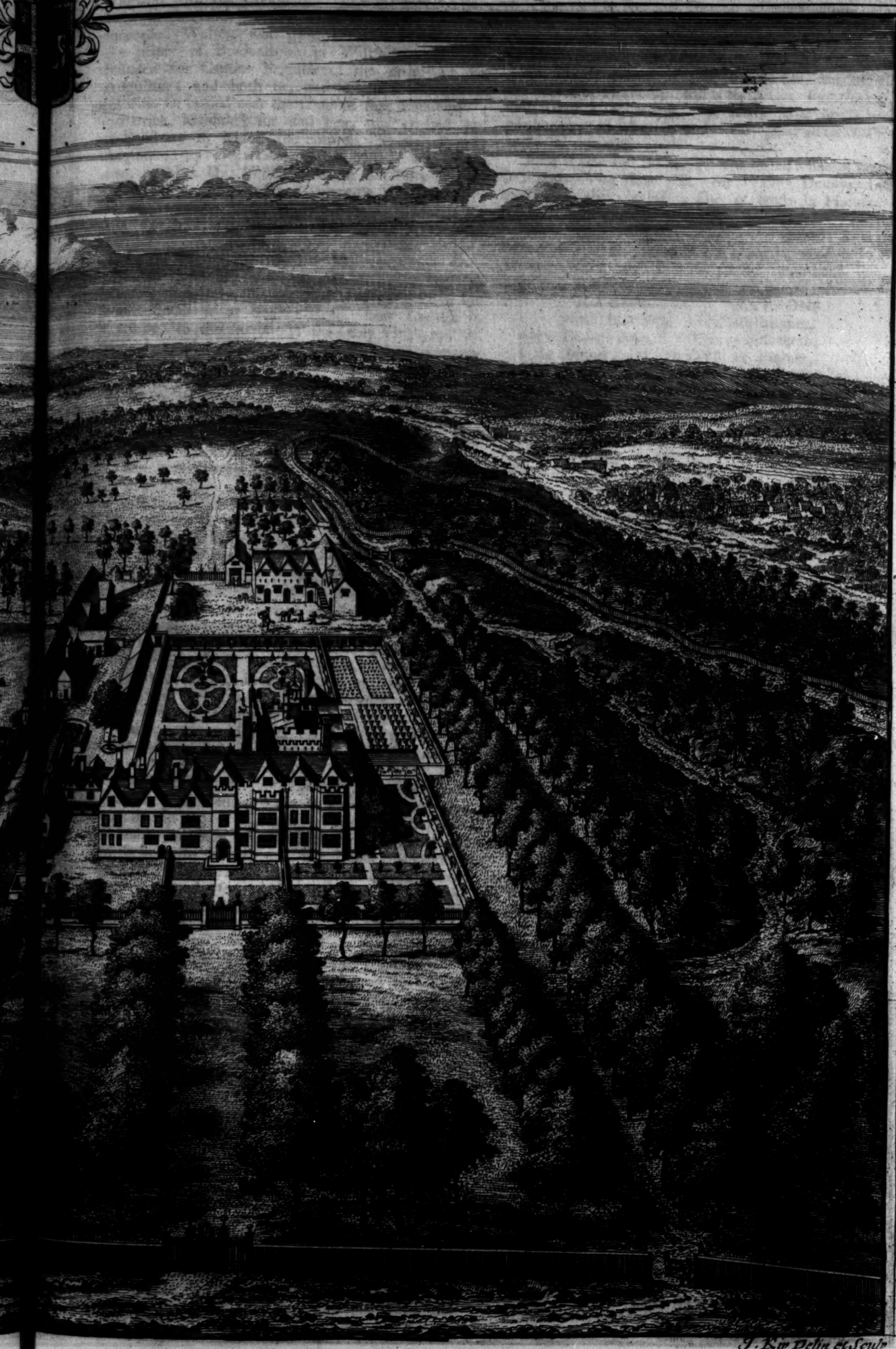
Ernulf de Eſding gave the advowſon of the church of Hatherup, Linkholt, and a water-mill, with the lands belonging to the prieſt, to the monks of Gloceſter, when Serlo was abbot.

It is probable that the manor of Hatherop, not long

Hatherop the Seat of



S.r John Webb Bar.t



J. Kip Delin et Sculp

PRUSSIA
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long after the Conqueſt, did belong to the iſſue of Walter de Ewrus, earl of Roſchar, who came into England with the Conqueror. Edward was his ſon, born in England, and ſettled in Wiltſhire; to whom ſucceeded Walter, who gave lands in Hatherop to the priory of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, which he founded for Canons Regular of the order of St. Auguſtine; and both he, and Sybilla de Chaworth his wife, lie buried near the choir of that monaſtery.

Patrick, his eldeſt ſon and heir, was created earl of Saliſbury by Maud the empreſs: he was ſlain in Acquitain, on a private quarrel, by Guy de Lezinnian, 13 Hen. II. William earl of Saliſbury was his ſon and heir: he married Alianore de Vitrei, daughter of Tirrel de Mainers, by whom he had Ela his only daughter and heireſs. This great heireſs was married to William Longeſpee, natural ſon to king Henry the Second by the Fair Roſamond.

She ſurvived her huſband, and, being inclined to found a monaſtery, ſhe received a revelation that ſhe ſhould found it at Snailes-Mead, near Lacock in Wiltſhire, to the honour of the Holy Virgin and St. Bernard; and accordingly ſhe founded a nunnery in that place, whereof ſhe herſelf became a nun, and afterwards abbeſs. She endowed this nunnery with the manor of Hatherop, and with the advowſon of the church, and with the hundred of Briteſwold-Barrow, and died 1263. This manor continued in the nunnery of Lacock until its diſſolution.

There was another manor in Hatherop, which continued in lay-hands. Eubulo le Strange, and Aleria his wife, were ſeiſed of this manor, and levied a fine thereof to Hugh le Diſpencer 18 Ed. II. Theobald de Verdon died ſeiſed thereof 10 Ed. III. The ſame manor ſoon after came to the family of the Handelo's.

John, ſon of Richard de Handelo, married Joan the only daughter and heireſs of ſir John Nigell, by whom he had the manor of Borſtell in Oxfordſhire, which was the chief place of his reſidence. Hugh le Diſpencer did conſtitute this John de Handelo governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, and warden of the foreſt of Dean, in the year 1299. This John de Handelo levied a fine of the manor of Hatherop to the uſe of himſelf for life; the remainder to Richard his ſon, and Iſabel his wife, in ſpecial tail; the remainder to Nicholas and Thomas, brothers of Richard, in tail; the remainder to the right heirs of himſelf, 4 Ed. III. in the year 1325: he was ſummoned to parliament as a baron 1327; he was ſeiſed of Hatherop 1340. His ſon was Richard, who married Iſabel daughter of Almarick de St. Amand: he died before his father, and left Iſabel his widow, who held Hatherop in jointure, and died ſeiſed thereof 1355. Edmond, ſon of Richard, was heir to John de Hanlo his grandfather: he died ſeiſed of a great eſtate in Kent, and other counties, and of the manors of Hatherop, Wike, and Coln St. Alwin's, in Gloceſterſhire, and left two ſiſters his coheireſſes.

Margaret the eldeſt was firſt married to Gilbert Chaſtelain: ſhe was afterwards married to John Apulby. The above-mentioned lands, lying in Gloceſterſhire, were aſſigned to Margaret and her huſband for her ſhare; whereby the manor of Hatherop came to John Apulby. Elizabeth, the other ſiſter, and coheireſs of Edmond de Hanlo, was married to Edmond de la Pool.

The manor of Hatherop, after the diſſolution of the nunnery of Lacock, was granted to ſir William Sherington 2 Ed. VI. and the other lands in this pariſh, which had been anciently granted to the priory of Bradenſtoke, were likewiſe at the ſame time granted to ſir William Sherington.

The manor did ſoon after come to the Blomers, deſcended from the ancient family of the Blomers in Weſtmorland. Livery of the manor of Hatherop was granted to John Blomer 1 Eliz. John Blomer, ſon of William, married Frances the daughter of the lord Montacute: he died 1640, and left many ſons and daughters, whereof ſome were ſucceſſively lords of Hatherop; but they dying without iſſue, only Mary ſurvived, who became inheretrix to this eſtate: ſhe was firſt married to Richard Dracot, of Staffordſhire, eſq. ſhe was afterwards married to ſir John Webb, of Hampſhire, baronet. Her iſſue by her firſt huſband left no children; whereby ſir John Webb, ſon and heir of ſir John, upon the death of Mary his mother, was heir to the manor of Hatherop, and is the preſent lord thereof, and keeps a court-leet. He has a large houſe and gardens near the church, and a very great eſtate in this and other counties.

John Tame and Edmond Tame levied a fine of lands in this pariſh 13 Hen. VII. Sir Walter Dennys, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Hatherop 15 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford: it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly, in the preſentation of ſir John Webb. Mr. Bourchier is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Nath. Harford,	William Blomer,
1572	George Bath,	Queen Elizabeth,
1589	Simon Parrat,	William Blomer,
1591	Richard Pullen,	Queen Elizabeth,
1601	Thomas Polle,	John Blomer,
- - -	John Jones,	William - - -
1673	William - -	- - - - - - -
1679	John - - -	John Webb,
1686	William - -	- - - - - - -

There are about one hundred acres of land belonging to the glebe.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	00	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is a ſtrong building, with a tower: it is ninety feet long, and twenty feet broad: it is dedicated to St. Matthew. In the chancel there is an effigies of a monk, taken out of the ground.

There is alſo a monument, in the chancel, of white marble, in memory of John Blomer, eſq. ſon of William Blomer, eſq. (John died 1640) and of Frances his wife, daughter of the lord Montacute: ſhe died 1651. Another monument in memory of John Blomer, eſq. (ſon of the former John Blomer) who died 1685; and in memory of his brother William Blomer, who died 1686.

Sir Henry Blomer gave 100l. to the uſe of the church and poor.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good ground, both arable and paſture, and lies on the river Coln.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 3

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	065	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax	101	11	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	018	10	00

HAWKSBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, three miles diſtant north from Sodbury, two miles north-eaſt from Wickwar, and eighteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

" The church of St. Mary de Perſore held Havockſ-
" berie in Grimbaldeſton hundred in the reign of king
" William the Conqueror: it was taxed at ſeventeen
" hides; there were twenty plow-tillages, whereof five
" were in demean; there were three water-mills, and
" ten acres of meadow; there was a wood two miles
" long,

" long, and one mile broad. It paid a yearly rent of " 16l. in king Edward's reign; it paid 10l. yearly in " king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Hawkſbury did belong to the church of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire, where at firſt a college was founded for ſecular canons, by Oſwald nephew to king Ethelred, about the year 680; but afterwards king Edgar, at the interceſſion of the biſhop of Worceſter, introduced Benedictine monks in the year 984. This abbey was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, St. Peter and St. Paul, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 666l. 13s.

The abbey had markets, fairs, free-warren and court-leet, granted to them 37 Hen. III. They pleaded this grant in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt them 15 Ed. I. and their claim was allowed. William Waſp and others were ſeiſed of the manor of Hawkſbury, and of twelve meſſuages, one toft, three plough-tillages, nine acres of meadow, three acres of wood, and of a yearly rent of 7s. 2d. in Hawkſbury and Hildeſley, in truſt for the abbey of Perſhore, 15 Ric. II. The ſaid abbey was then ſeiſed of the town of Hawkſbury in their own hands.

At the final diſſolution of this abbey, the manor of Hawkſbury was granted to John Butler. The tithes in Hawkſbury, and Hawkſbury-Upton, and lands in Kilcot, Treſham and Seddlewood, and alſo a wood in Hawkſbury, Stoke, &c. lately belonging to the abbey of Perſhore, were granted to John Butler 37 Hen. VIII. He died ſeiſed thereof 5 Ed. VI. Sylveſtra his widow held it in jointure, and died 7 Eliz. when William Butler, ſon and heir of ſir John, was thirty-one years old, and had livery of the manor granted to him the ſame year, as alſo of Hilſly, Kilcot, Treſham, Seddlewood, Upton and Guſton. Nicholas Butler, eſq. ſon of William, was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It paſſed from the Butlers to the Crews; and ſir Robert Jenkenſon of Oxfordſhire, ſon of ſir Robert, is the preſent lord of the manor of Hawkſbury, who has a large old-built houſe near the church, and keeps a court-leet.

Mr. Matthew Symonds, deſcended from a conſiderable family in this pariſh, has a good houſe and eſtate in Hawkſbury, and is one of the preſent coroners of this county.

Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Hawkſbury 18 Ric. II. Robert Stenſhaw was ſeiſed of lands in Hawkſbury, Hilſly, Kilcot and Treſham, 12 Ed. IV. John Stanſhaw, and Humphry Stanſhaw his brother, levied a fine of lands in Hawkſbury and Treſham 12 Hen. VII. Lands in Ingſtone in Hawkſbury did belong to the Knights Templers, and afterwards to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, and were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII.

John le Fiſher was ſeiſed of a manor in Hawkſbury 19 Ed. III. John Doily held the ſame 32 Ed. III. William Cheltenham held lands in Hawkſbury 33 Ed. III. Thomas Beverſton was ſeiſed of lands in Hawkſbury 48 Ed. III. Lands and a fulling-mill, in Dilton in Hawkſbury, did belong to the priory of Bon-hommes at Eddington in Wiltſhire, and were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury, to which it gives name: it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. Sir Robert Jenkenſon is patron; Mr. Ballard is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Perſhore 15 Ric. II. The impropriation is now ſeverally veſted in the duke of Beaufort, ſir Robert Jenkenſon, and other perſons. The whole is worth 140l. yearly.

A licence was granted to ſet up a gild or fraternity of the Virgin Mary, and to purchaſe 10l. yearly in land, 30 Hen. VI.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Chriſtopher Seaborn,	- - - - -
1578	Thomas - - -	William Boteler, eſq.
1584	Thomas Hook,	Queen Elizabeth,
1612	John Cowper,	Arthur Crew,
1679	Henry Stephens,	Sir Robert Jenkenſon,
1707	William Ballard,	Sir Robert Jenkenſon.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	18	09	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	16	11¼
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00

The church is large, and adorned with battlements, and hath two ranks of windows on each ſide. It hath a ſouth aile, at the upper end of which is an aile belonging to the Stinchcombs. It hath an high tower at the weſt end with battlements, and two large porches. This church was formerly ſaid to be the Mother of Seven Daughters, having ſo many chapels of eaſe within her juriſdiction.

There is an inſcription in the body of the church, for Mr. Richard Thynn, who died 1704. He was of the lord Weymouth's family. There are other ſmall inſcriptions for the ſame family. In the ſouth aile there is an handſome monument in memory of Edward Couſins of Hildeſley, eſq. He died 1689. Mr. Richard Thynn has lately given 7l. yearly to the benefit of poor houſe-keepers.

The pariſh is ſixteen miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land, ſome paſture, a common and woods. A ſmall brook, riſing on the north part of the pariſh, runs from hence into Berkeley river. Another, called Horward's brook, runs on the ſouth part down into the ſame river.

It has divers hamlets. 1. Hawkſbury, containing four families. 2. Hildeſly, containing thirty families. " Aluric held Hildeſly, in Grimbaldeſton hundred, in " the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Turſtin the " ſon of Ralph held it in the reign of king William the " Conqueror. It was taxed at one hide; there were " four plow-tillages and an half, whereof two and an " half were in demean; there were three water-" mills, and eight acres of meadow. It paid a yearly " rent of 40s. in king Edward's reign; it paid 60s. " in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Robert Lennet held Hildſley and Woodcroft 9 Ed. II. William Cheltenham held lands in Hildeſley and Seddlewood 40 Ed. III. William Cheltenham, in truſt for the abbey of Perſhore, held twelve meſſuages, three plough-tillages, &c. in Hildeſly and Woodcroft, 19 Ric. II. The manor of Hilſley did belong to the family of the Couſins for ſeveral generations, and at laſt came to Mr. Tipping of Oxfordſhire, who married the daughter and heireſs of the Couſins; and the manor is now veſted in Matthew Hale, eſquire.

There was a chapel belonging to this place, which was dedicated to St. Giles, and is now converted into tenements for the poor. Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were ſeiſed of the advowſon of the chapel of Hildſly 5 Hen. V. William earl Mareſchal levied a fine of the advowſon of this chapel 3 Hen. VII. There was alſo a chantry erected in this chapel 40 Ed. III. whereof Thomas Sweetman was the laſt incumbent.

3. Treſham, containing twelve families. Here is likewiſe a chapel of eaſe. This manor does now belong to Mr. Hale. Thomas Kennet and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Treſham and Hull, to the uſe of themſelves in fee-tail, 21 Ed. III.

4. Kilcot, containing nineteen families. Maud de Evers was ſeiſed of the manor of Kilcot, with free-warren, 15 Ed. I. John Bodiſaunt and Joan his wife, who had been the widow of Robert Stanſhaw, levied a fine of lands in Kilcot, Hildeſly and Treſham, 14 Hen. VII. Samuel Barker of Fairford, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor.

5. Settlewood, containing ſix families, belonging to Mr. Workman.

6. Upton,

6. Upton, containing thirty families. John Cotherington, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Hawkſbury-Upton, to the uſe of themſelves, for life; the remainder to Humphry Cotherington their ſon; the remainder to John and Thomas, brothers of Humphry; the remainder to Margaret Baſiles, late wife of ſir Peter Baſiles, ſucceſſively, in tail ſpecial. This record is dated 49 Hen. VI. for that king did in that year recover the crown for ſome ſhort time. This manor does now belong to ſir Robert Jenkenſon.

7. Waſt. Thomas de Beverſton clerk, and John Godwot, gave the manor of Waſt, with the advowſon of the chapel, to the abbey of Gloceſter, 49 Ed. III. The chapel of le Waſt, with all tithes and appurtenances, were granted to Francis Moris and Michael Cole 12 Jac. I. The manor of Waſt does now belong to Robert Cotherington of Didmarton, eſq.

8. Little Badminton, belonging to the duke of Beaufort, in which place is a chapel of eaſe, where divine ſervice is performed once a month.

There are one hundred and fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred and ninety-eight inhabitants, whereof twenty-five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 25 / Burials - - 22

Hawksbury.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid			
	1694 To the land-tax	130	14	08
	1694 To the poll-tax	018	12	00

Hilsley.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid			
	1694 To the land-tax	071	16	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	012	15	00

Tresham.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid			
	1694 To the land-tax	084	08	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	014	02	00

Upton.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid			
	1694 To the land-tax	047	10	08
	1694 To the poll-tax	010	10	00

		l.	s.	d.
In all, -	1692 To the royal aid	358	14	08
	1694 To the land-tax	234	09	08
	1694 To the poll-tax	055	19	00

HAWLING.

THIS pariſh was formerly called Halling: it lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant north-weſt from Northleach, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Winchcomb, and twelve miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Oſgot held Heilie, in the hundred of Greteſtan, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William "Leuric held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at eleven hides: there was "a water-mill, and a wood one mile in length and "half a mile in breadth. It paid a yearly rent of 12l. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 8l. yearly in king "William's reign.

"Goda the counteſs held Hawling, in Holford hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "Sigar de Cioches held it in the reign of king William. It was taxed at ten hides: there were twelve "plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean: there "was a wood belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of "7l. formerly; it paid 8l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, was given to the abbey of Winchcomb, the abbot whereof purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Hawling, and ſixteen other manors in Gloceſterſhire, 35 Hen. III.

Robert Gyves granted a rent of 9l. out of Hawling, Haſleton and Yanworth, to the abbey of Winchcomb, 35 Hen. III. It continued in the abbey until the Diſſolution: it was then granted to William Horwood, eſq. who died ſeiſed thereof 37 Hen. VIII. He left only daughters, coheireſſes, whereof Anne was married to Ambroſe Dudley, and they had livery of the manor 37 Hen. VIII. Margaret, another coheireſs, was married to Thomas Throgmorton, who had livery granted to them 3 Mar. Livery of one moiety of this manor was granted to Thomas Horwood 15 Eliz.

It afterwards came to the Stratfords. Henry Stratford, eſq. was lord of the manor 1608. William Windham, eſq. younger ſon of ſir Wadham Windham, formerly one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, is the preſent lord of the manor of Hawling. It came to him by the marriage of the heireſs of Stratford. He has a large old houſe near the church, and a great eſtate in this and other places. He is of the family of the Windhams in Somerſetſhire.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Windham is patron; Mr. Clement is the preſent incumbent.

The abbey of Winchcomb were heretofore patrons; afterwards the advowſon of the rectory and vicaridge of Hawlin, and the tithes in Hawlin and Rowell, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	William Cobler,	- - - - - - -
1581	Phil. Scriven,	William Hobbs, eſq.
1606	Nathaniel Hurſt,	Henry Stratford, eſq.
1676	Charles Barkſdale,	King Charles,
1702	Ger. Clement,	Will. Windham, eſq.

Eighty-five acres of arable, and one hundred and twenty ſheep-paſtures in the upper field, and ninety-ſix ſheep-paſtures in the lower field, belong to the glebe.

The demeans of the manor are exempted from payment of tithes in kind, but pay 13s. 4d. in lieu of it.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	18	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	01	10½
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	03	06
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	06	08

The church is ſmall, having a low tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles and battlements: it is dedicated to St. Luke. There is in the chancel an inſcription for dame Elizabeth How, wife of ſir James How, of Berwick St. Leonard's in Wiltſhire, coheireſs of Henry Stratford of Hawling, eſq. who died 1702. Another inſcription in braſs, for Henry Stratford, eſq. who died 1649. Another inſcription in braſs, for Henry Stratford, eſq. who died 1672. Another inſcription for Richard Stratford, eſq. who died 1692, by whoſe death the family of the Stratfords became extinct in this pariſh. There are ſeveral other inſcriptions in braſs for the ſame family.

In the church-yard there is an handſome raiſed tomb for George Townſend of Rowel, eſq. who died 1693. He was one of the prothonotarys of the court of Common-Pleas, and was eminent for his many large charities given to ſeveral pariſhes in this part of the county.

Roel is an hamlet in this pariſh.

"Wulnard held Rawelle in Holford hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; the church "of St. Ebrulph, at Utica in Normandy, held it in the "reign of king William. It was taxed at ten hides; "there were ten plow-tillages, whereof four were in "demean. It paid a yearly rent of 20l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

King William the Conqueror took this manor from Wulnard the Saxon poſſeſſor, and gave it to the church of St. Ebrulph at Utica in Normandy. The abbey of St. Ebrulph was poſſeſſed of the manor and church of Rowel, and two plough-tillages, 56 Hen. III. The

priory of Ware in Hartfordſhire was a cell to this Norman abbey of St. Ebrulph, and was ſeiſed of tenements in Rowel 15 Ed. I.

Afterwards, when alien monaſteries were ſuppreſſed, 2 Hen. V. it was then granted to the abbey of Winchcomb, and it continued in that abbey until its diſſolution. It was then granted, with the tithes, to ſir Ralph Sadler 1 Ed. VI. Livery of the manor of Rowel was granted to Brian Carter, and to Mary his wife, who was daughter of ſir Philip Hobbey, 1 Eliz.

The manor afterwards came to the lord Chandos, and Chriſt. Montacute, eſq. of the Mancheſter family, is the preſent lord thereof. It had a chapel of eaſe, which is now demoliſhed. This hamlet pays 30s. yearly in lieu of tithes.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable, ſome meadow, paſture and woods.

There are twenty-one houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 2

	Hawling.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	068	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	051	13	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	008	00	00

	Rowell.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	047	05	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	029	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	001	01	00

HAYLES.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Winchcomb, ſeven miles eaſt from Tewkſbury, and thirteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from *Haly*, which is Saxon for Holy.

This manor, at the Norman conqueſt, fared like the reſt of England. It was taken from a Saxon proprietor, and given to a Norman. A conſiderable part of the manor was granted to the abbey of St. Ebrulph in Normandy. Jeffrey de Luci was ſeiſed of this manor 6 Joh. and granted part of the lands to Robert de Maci 17 Joh. John de Julin was ſeiſed of Hayles 3 Hen. III.

It afterwards came to the crown, and the inhabitants thereof were then diſcharged from the hundred of Winchcomb, 10 Hen. III. King Henry the Third granted it to his brother Richard earl of Cornwall, who in this place founded the famous monaſtery of Hayles 30 Hen. III. in the year 1246. This great earl was elected king of the Romans. He had eſcaped a ſhipwreck; and in performance of a vow made in the extremity of danger, he erected this monaſtery, and placed therein twenty Ciſtertian monks, and ten converts, which he brought from Beaulieu in France: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and to All Saints, by the biſhop of Worceſter, the fifth of November, in the year 1251, in the preſence of king Henry the Third, the queen, thirteen biſhops, many noblemen, and three hundred knights.

This great earl and his wife were buried here. He died 1271; ſhe died in the year 1261: ſo that the church of Hayles contains the aſhes of an emperor and empreſs. Edmond earl of Cornwall, ſon of the founder, was likewiſe buried in this church, whoſe burial was performed with great ſolemnity in the year 1300; king Edward the Firſt, and a great concourſe of noblemen, attending at the funeral.

The church, and moſt of the building, was conſumed by fire in the year 1271, which was but twenty years after the firſt foundation; yet the loſs was eſtimated at 8000 marks.

Alexander de Hayles (generally called *Doctor irrefragabilis*) died 1245, and was buried in the Cordeliers church in Paris. By a decree made by the biſhop of Worceſter, the abbot of Hayles was obliged to pay ten marks yearly, and other dues, to the vicar of Hayles, 1270.

A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot of Hayles, to ſet forth his right to court-leets, waifs and felons goods, and their claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

The abbot and convent of Hayles paid an annual rent of 16l. 16s. 10d. ½ for Pinnockſhire, 27 Ed. I. which rent was the ſame year ſettled by the king on queen Margaret, as part of her dowry.

The abbot of Hayles was made a mitred abbot, and was ſummoned to parliament 1294. Adam le Hunt grants twenty ſolidates of land in Hayles to the abbey thereof 13 Ed. II. The abbot of this monaſtery took part againſt king Henry the Fourth, and was hanged. Abbot Whaley was the laſt abbot, who, in hopes of a penſion, ſurrendered it to king Henry the Eighth, the twenty-fourth of December, 31 Hen. VIII. This monaſtery was valued at the Diſſolution at 357l. 7s. 8d. ½.

Edmond, the ſon of the founder, gave ſome of *Chriſt's Blood* to this abbey; and at the Diſſolution it was diſcovered to be the blood of a duck; which was weekly renewed. This forged miracle had been practiſed in this monaſtery for many ages: and it was affirmed of it, that, if a man was in a mortal ſin, and not abſolved, he could not ſee the blood; but as ſoon as he was abſolved, he might plainly diſcern it. The prieſt ſhewed it in a cabinet of cryſtal, richly adorned; both ſides whereof ſeemed alike, yet one ſide was compoſed of thicker cryſtal than the other; and until the penitent had paid for as many maſſes as the prieſt thought fit, he preſented towards him that part of the cabinet with the thicker cryſtal, where nothing could be ſeen; but when he had paid well, then the thin and tranſparent ſide was turned towards him, and then to his great joy he could diſcern the blood. This miracle had much enriched the monaſtery. One of the cloiſters is yet remaining.

After the diſſolution of the abbey, the ſcite of the monaſtery, with the manor, Haile's wood, Pinnock's wood, and Haile's park, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. who being attainted, the ſcite of the monaſtery, with the reſt of the lands, was granted to William marquis of Northampton. The manor afterwards came to William Hobbey, eſq. who built a little chapel not far diſtant from the abbey, wherein he lies buried: he died 1603, aged 103.

The Tracys ſoon after became lords of this manor. William Tracy, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The lord Tracy, of Toddington, is the preſent lord thereof, who has a very large houſe in this place, which was heretofore the habitation of the abbot, as appears by many religious figures and inſcriptions in the rooms of the houſe.

A meadow called Browning, in Hayles, was granted to Henry Browning and Charles Brockton 2 Mar. late the poſſeſſion of William marquis of Northampton, and formerly of Hayles monaſtery. The rectory, chapel, and tithes of Hayles, were granted to John Dudley and John Aſcough 18 Eliz. lately belonging to the abbey of Hayles.

Lands in Hayles were granted to Theophilus Adams and Richard Adams 25 Eliz. lately belonging to Hailes abbey. An inn and divers houſes in Hailes were granted to ſir Thomas Smyth and Edward Laſſels 2 Jac. lately belonging to William marquis of Northampton, and formerly to the abbey of Hailes. A wood called Hayles Wood, containing one hundred and two acres, did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was granted to Robert earl of Saliſbury 5 Jac.

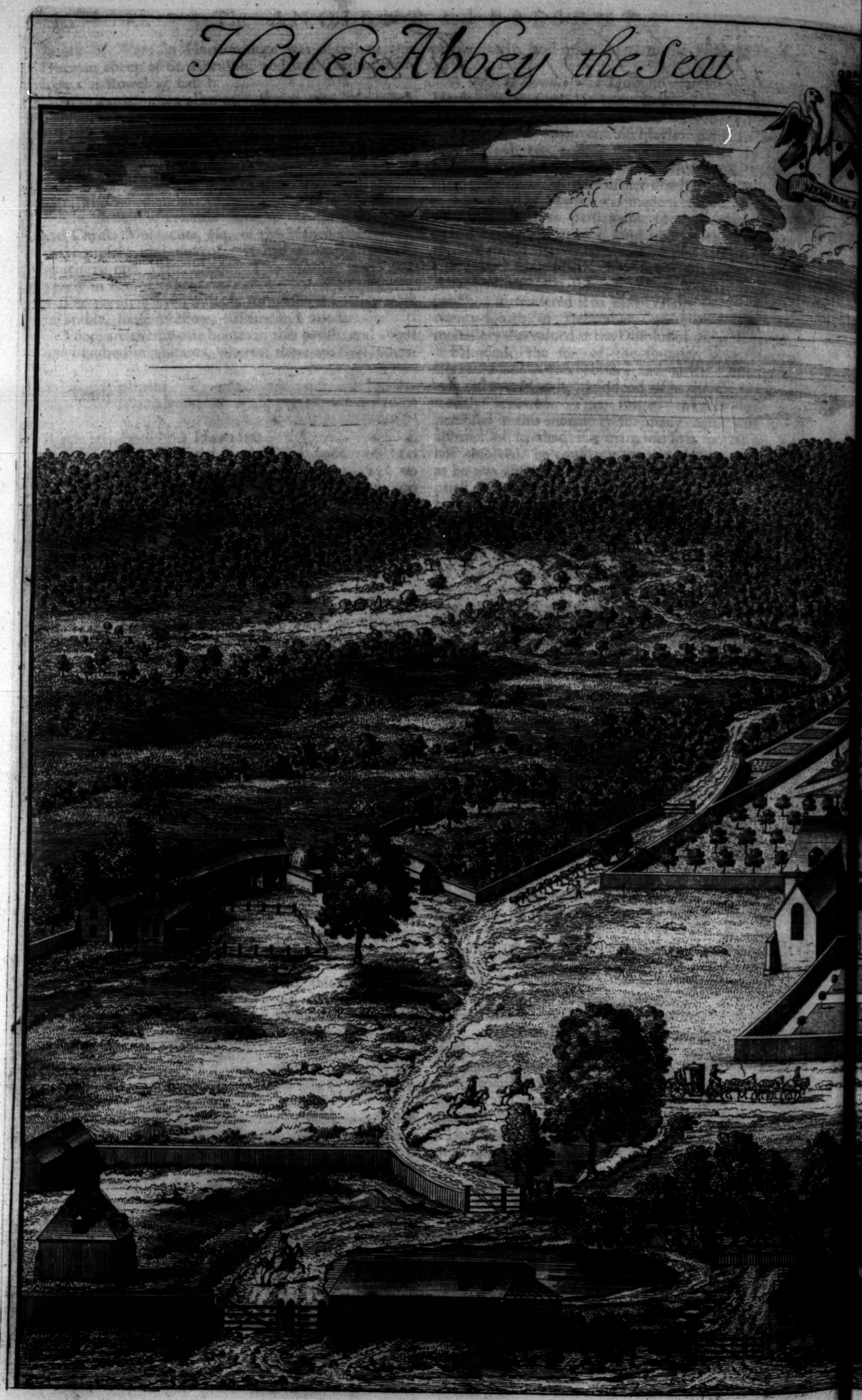
The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a chapel of eaſe to Didbrook.

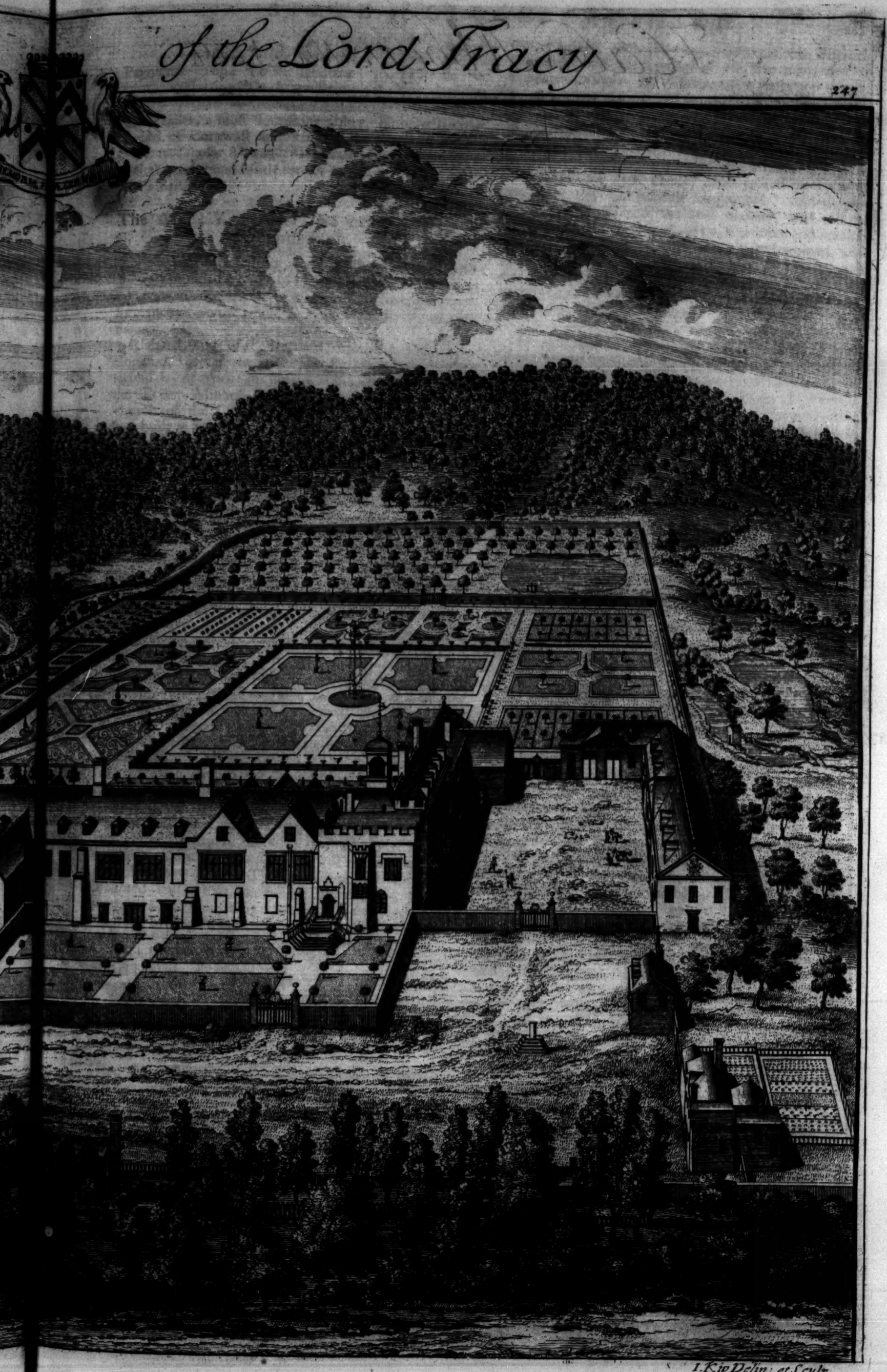
The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable and paſture. A ſmall brook runs from this place into the Avon at Eveſham.

There are eighteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 2

Hales Abbey the Seat





I. Kip Delin: et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

				l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	-	133	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax	-	120	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	-	007	12	00

"Hailes, a moſt flouriſhing abbey, built by Richard "earl of Cornwall and king of the Romans, famous "for its ſcholar Alexander de Hailes, a great maſter of "that knotty and ſubtle ſort of ſchool-divinity." Camden's Britannia.

The ABBEY of HAILES in the County of GLOCESTER.

IN the year of our lord 1246, Richard earl of Cornwall founded a houſe of the order of the Ciſtercians, in a convenient place not far from Winchcomb, in performance of a vow which he made when he was in great danger at ſea.

Richard, king of the Romans, brother to the king of England, died at the caſtle of Berkhamſtede on the ſecond day of April: his heart was buried in the church of the Fryers Minors in Oxford, and his body in the church of the Ciſtercian monks at Hayles, which he had built at his own expence.

In the year 1246, Richard earl of Cornwall founded the abbey of Hayles, and brought thither twenty monks from Beaulieu: they choſe one of themſelves to be abbot, whom the earl inveſted with the abbey, and all things belonging to it.

In the year 1251, on the fifth day of November, on the vigils of St. Leonard, earl Richard procured the church of Hayles to be dedicated with great pomp and ſolemnity, which he had built with great expences, and erected many edifices, as he had vowed at ſea, when, returning from Gaſcoigne, he with great difficulty reached a port in Cornwall. In this memorable dedication there were preſent the king and queen, and almoſt all the great men and prelates in England. There were thirteen biſhops, who all did celebrate maſs on the day of dedication, every one at an altar; but the biſhop of Lincoln ſung maſs very ſolemnly at the high altar. It was on a Sunday, when all the biſhops and the reſt did dine together at a noble ſplendid dinner: the religious dined at a table by themſelves, and were entertained with a multitude of variety of fiſhes. There were above three hundred perſons of quality there. If I ſhould endeavour fully to deſcribe the magnificence of that entertainment, every one would conclude that I exceeded truth; but, leſt I ſhould ſet down a falſity in this book, I will relate what I had from Matthew Paris. The earl aſſured him for an undoubted truth, that, reckoning all charges, he had expended ten thouſand marks on the building of that church, adding thoſe memorable and commendable words, "That he wiſhed to God that all the money "which he had laid out on the caſtle of Wallingford "had been expended ſo wiſely, and to ſo good purpoſe, "as this."

In the year 1251, the church of Hales was finiſhed, with the dormitory, cloiſters and refectory: the coſt of the building amounted to eight thouſand marks.

The CHARTER of the Foundation of the Abbey of HAYLES.

TO all ſons of holy mother the church, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, Richard earl of Cornwall ſendeth greeting in the Lord. Know all of ye, that we, in honour of Almighty God, and of the glorious Virgin Mary, and of All Saints, for the good of our ſoul, and the ſouls of our anceſtors, have founded a certain abbey, of the order of the Ciſtercians, in the mannor of Hayles, which was given to us by Henry king of England, our brother; and the ſaid mannor we have given and granted, with all its appurtenances; and by this preſent charter have confirmed unto the abbot and monks ſerving God, and the Bleſſed Mary, in that place, and to their ſucceſſors, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, with the advowſon of the church of that manner, with all its appurtenances, liberties, homages, and the ſervices of the free men, and all eſcheats in villains and villenages, in rents and woods, in meadows, plains and paſtures, in waters, mills, ponds and fiſh-ponds, in ways and paths, and in all things appertaining to the ſaid mannor, freely, quietly, peaceably, and intirely free, and diſcharged from all ſecular ſervices, from any exaction and demand, to have and to hold for ever, freely, quietly, and as fully as any other alms can poſſibly be granted. And we and our heirs will warrant the ſaid mannor, with all its appurtenances as aforeſaid, to the ſaid abbot and monks, and their ſucceſſors, againſt all men and women, and as free and quit, and perpetual alms, will we acquit and defend the ſame for evermore. And that this our grant and conceſſion may be of utmoſt and laſting force, we have hereunto ſet our ſeals.

Witneſs Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, Peter of Savoy, the lord William of York lord preſident of Beverlai, Robert Paſſilewe archdeacon of Lewis, Simon de Everdon archdeacon of Cheſter, Hugh de Vivone, Peter de Geneve, Robert de Muſgrove, Pauline Pejure, William de Ireby, Gyles Chancell, William Blundell, Philip de Eye, clerks, and many others.

HEMPSTED.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, ſeven miles diſtant weſt from Stroud, five miles north-eaſt from Painſwick, and one mile ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It was anciently called Hechaneſted, and afterwards Hey-Hempſted.

"Edric the Long-handed, a thane of earl Harold, "held Hechaneſted in the hundred of Dodeſtan. It "was taxed at five hides; there were nine plow-tillages, "whereof three were in demean; a fiſhery did belong "to it. Earl William held it in demean at the Norman "conqueſt, but the ſheriff did let it to farm at 6os. "yearly rent." Domeſday Book.

This manor was given, by Milo earl of Hereford, unto the priory of Lanthony, adjoining to this place, 1136. The prior of Lanthony pleaded his right to court-leets and waifs in Hey-Hamſteed, in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. The prior purchaſed a charter of free warren in Hey-Hempſtead and Podgmead 21 Ed. I. The manor continued to the priory until its diſſolution.

This was the firſt monaſtery which was ſurrendered in Gloceſterſhire; but this muſt not be charged on the forwardneſs of the monaſtery, becauſe all ſurrenders were made at times, according as the commiſſioners made their viſitation.

After the diſſolution of Lanthony, the manor of Hempſted, with a fiſhery in the Severn, was granted to Thomas Atkyns and Margaret his wife 37 Hen. VIII. and it ſtill continues in that name and family. Sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton is the preſent lord of the manor of Hempſted, and keeps a court-leet.

Certain lands, tithes, and a fiſhing in the Severn, &c. lying in Hempſted, and lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 Hen. VIII. Small tithes in Hampſtead, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 24 Eliz.

Mr. Daniel Lyſons has a very handſome houſe, and a large eſtate in this pariſh, and other places in this county. Mr. Thomas Lyſons has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh and other places.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. The lord Scudemore is patron; Dr. Gardner, warden of All Souls college in Oxford, is the preſent incumbent. The rectory pays forty ſhillings yearly to the crown.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1678	John Gregory,	Lord Scudemore,
1690	John Gregory, D. D.	Lord Scudemore,
1708	- - - Sanders, D. D.	Lord Scudemore.

John

John lord Scudemore, in the year 1662, gave all the tithes of Lanthony to the rectory of Hempſted; which was confirmed by act of parliament, and has improved the rectory above 50l. yearly: he built the ſtrong handſome parſonage-houſe in Hempſted, which coſt 700l. This ſame lord has done many the like acts of charity in divers other places.

The church hath a tower between the church and chancel, and ſtands upon a hill near the edge; which affords a great proſpect over the vale.

An inſcription in the chancel, in memory of Elianor wife of Richard Atkyns, eſq. ſhe died 1594. In the ſame chancel there is an effigies of a judge in his robes, lying at length on a monument, for Richard Atkyns, eſq. chief juſtice of South Wales: he died 1610.

There are inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones for the family of the Porters, owners of Lanthony, whereof one died 1548.

Rea is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing five houſes, and lies about half a mile from the church. Podgmead is a farm of a conſiderable yearly value, and lies half a mile from the church: it formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and therefore is tithe-free. The farm of Podgmead was granted to Joan Cook, widow, 31 Hen. VIII. It now belongs to Mr. Hoſkins, whoſe anceſtor has attempted to ſettle a perpetuity in his family, by granting this farm to the corporation of the city of Gloceſter, in truſt, to grant, and conſtantly to renew to the next heir male of Hoſkins, a leaſe for thirty-one years, reſerving a ſmall rent, and paying a ſmall fine.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable: it is bounded by the Severn. A ſmall brook comes from Whaddon, and runs through this place.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 4 / Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	064	13	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	082	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	026	14	00

HENBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Henbury, to which it gives name, three miles diſtant north-weſt from Briſtol, ſeven miles ſouth-weſt from Thornbury, and twenty-ſeven ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. *Hean*, in the Britiſh language, ſignifies Old.

It was a manor of great extent and juriſdiction; and divers lands in the ſeveral adjoining pariſhes were held of it, as Compton-Greenvill, Berwick, Itchington, Redwick and Northwick, Sherehampton, Lawrence-Weſton, Stowick, Yate, Alminton, Stoke-Giffard, Crookſmarſh; and divers fiſhings in the Severn did belong to it.

"Henberie was a member of Hueſberie, in Ber-"minſtrew hundred, in the reign of king William "the Conqueror: it lay in Edereſtan hundred, and "belonged to the king. It was taxed at ten hides: "there were nine plow-tillages, whereof four were in "demean; there was an incloſed ground, two water-"mills, and a wood one mile long and one mile "broad. Humfrid paid a yearly rent for it of 16l. 10s. "A yard-land in Wich did belong to this mannor, "which yielded yearly twenty-five gallons of ſalt; but "Urſus the ſheriff oppreſſed the men, and the rent "of ſalt was loſt." Domeſday Book.

This great manor, not long after the Norman conqueſt, did belong to the biſhoprick of Worceſter. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the biſhop, to ſet forth by what right he claimed court-leet and free-warren in Henbury, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. The manor continued in the biſhoprick until it was ſurrendered to the crown 1 Ed. VI.

The manor and hundred of Henbury and Sne-park, Pen-park, and the advowſon of the vicaridge, which lately belonged to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, were granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 1 Ed. VI. Ralph Sadler, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Richard Beke levied a fine of the manor of Henbury to Edward Veel 1 Mar.

Simon Harcourt, eſq. of the family of the Harcourts of Stanton-Harcourt in Oxfordſhire, and who is the preſent maſter of the Crown-office in the King's Bench, is the lord of the manor, in right of his wife, widow of ſir Samuel Aſtry. Sir Samuel Aſtry was deſcended of an ancient family in Bedfordſhire, and had been maſter of the Crown-office, which he had long executed with great induſtry and judgment. Mr. Harcourt hath an handſome new-built houſe, and a very great eſtate in this and other places of this county.

Mr. Sanſome has likewiſe a very handſome new houſe, and a good eſtate in Henbury. Two cloſes in Henbury did belong to a religious houſe, in Briſtol, and were granted to ſir Baptiſt Hicks 7 Jac.

Near to this place is Blaiſe hill, on which anciently ſtood a chapel dedicated to St. Blaiſe, but long ſince demoliſhed. St. Blaiſe was biſhop of Sebaſte in Cappadocia, and a martyr. His body was firſt barbarouſly torn by iron combs, uſed in the cloth-working trade; wherefore he is at this day the patron of the wool-combers, as alſo patron of the kingdom of Armenia, &c. He was afterwards beheaded. The foundation-ſtones of the chapel were dug up in the year 1707, where many modern coins, as alſo ancient Roman coins, and other Roman antiquities, were found; and in a vault ten yards long and ſix yards broad, ſuppoſed to have been in the church, many human bodies were diſcovered, whoſe ſkulls and teeth were entire, white and firm. The hill is round, and affirmed by tradition to have been a Roman fortification; and bulwarks of great height and thickneſs are ſtill to be ſeen on the weſt and north ſides.

Robert Corbet was ſeiſed of the hundred of Henbury 18 Ed. I.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Harcourt is patron; Mr. Stump is the preſent incumbent. The biſhop of Worceſter was formerly patron of this church. The impropriation of this pariſh belongs to Mr. Fane, and is worth 200l. yearly.

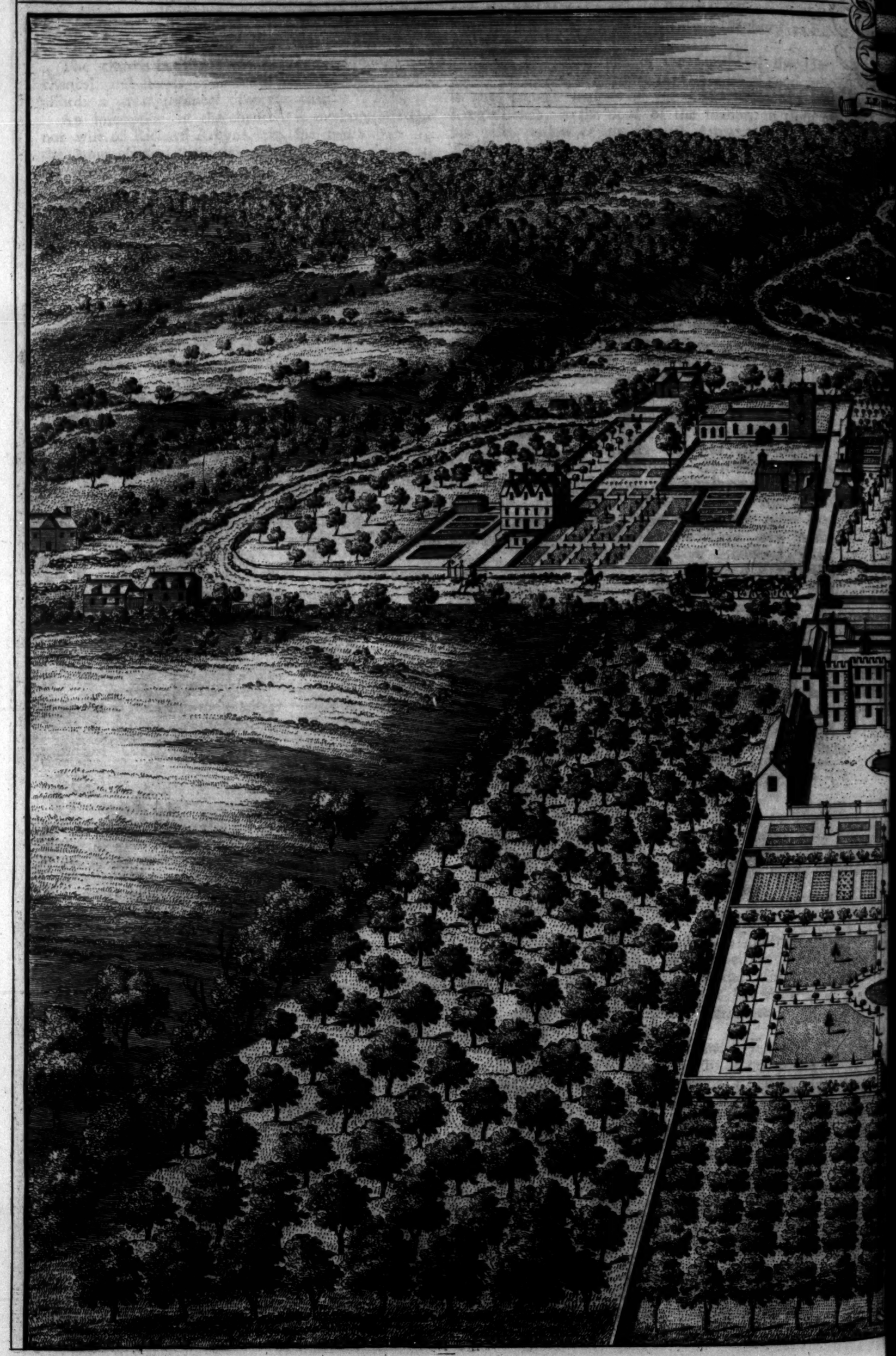
	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	30	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	03	00	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -			

The church is large, and hath an aile on each ſide, and a large flat tower at the weſt end, and a ſmaller chancel at the ſouth ſide of the greater chancel: it is dedicated to St. Mary: it has been lately beautified, and lands worth 60l. yearly are given to the reparation of it.

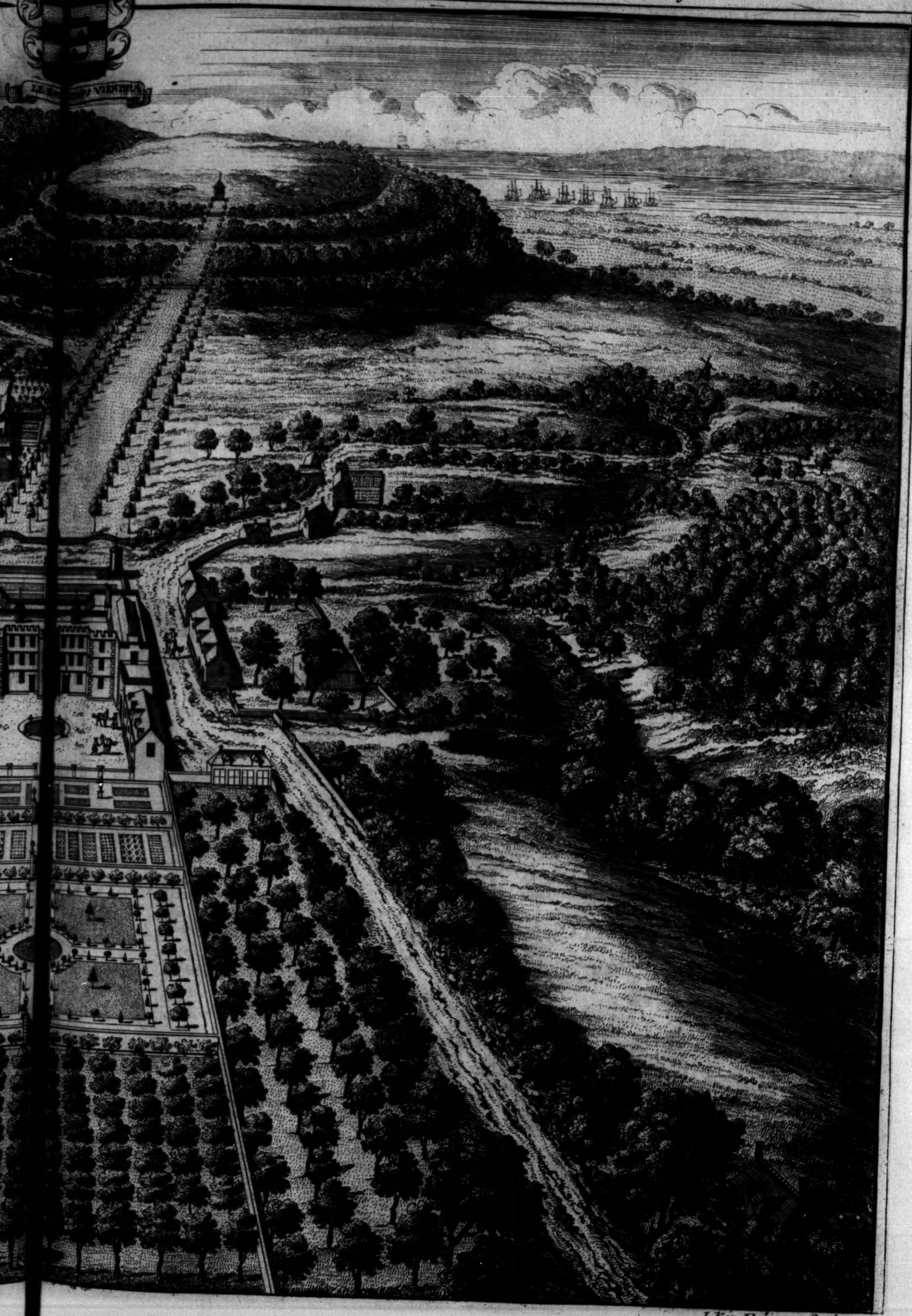
There is an handſome monument in the chief chancel, for Edward Capel, of Briſtol, merchant, who died 1681. Another inſcription on a large black marble, between the two chancels, for Chriſtopher Cole, of Charleton, eſq. who died 1699. There is a very handſome monument, erected in the chancel, in memory of ſir Robert Southwell, who died 1702, and had been eminent in many publick employments, and was envoy extraordinary to ſeveral foreign courts. Adjoining to this is another monument, for the lady Southwell, wife of ſir Robert Southwell, and daughter of ſir Edward Deering of Kent: ſhe died in the year 1681.

Mr. Anthony Edwards, 1623, of King's-Weſton, erected a free-ſchool in this place: he endowed it with 80l. yearly, and built convenient houſes for the

Henbury the Seat of



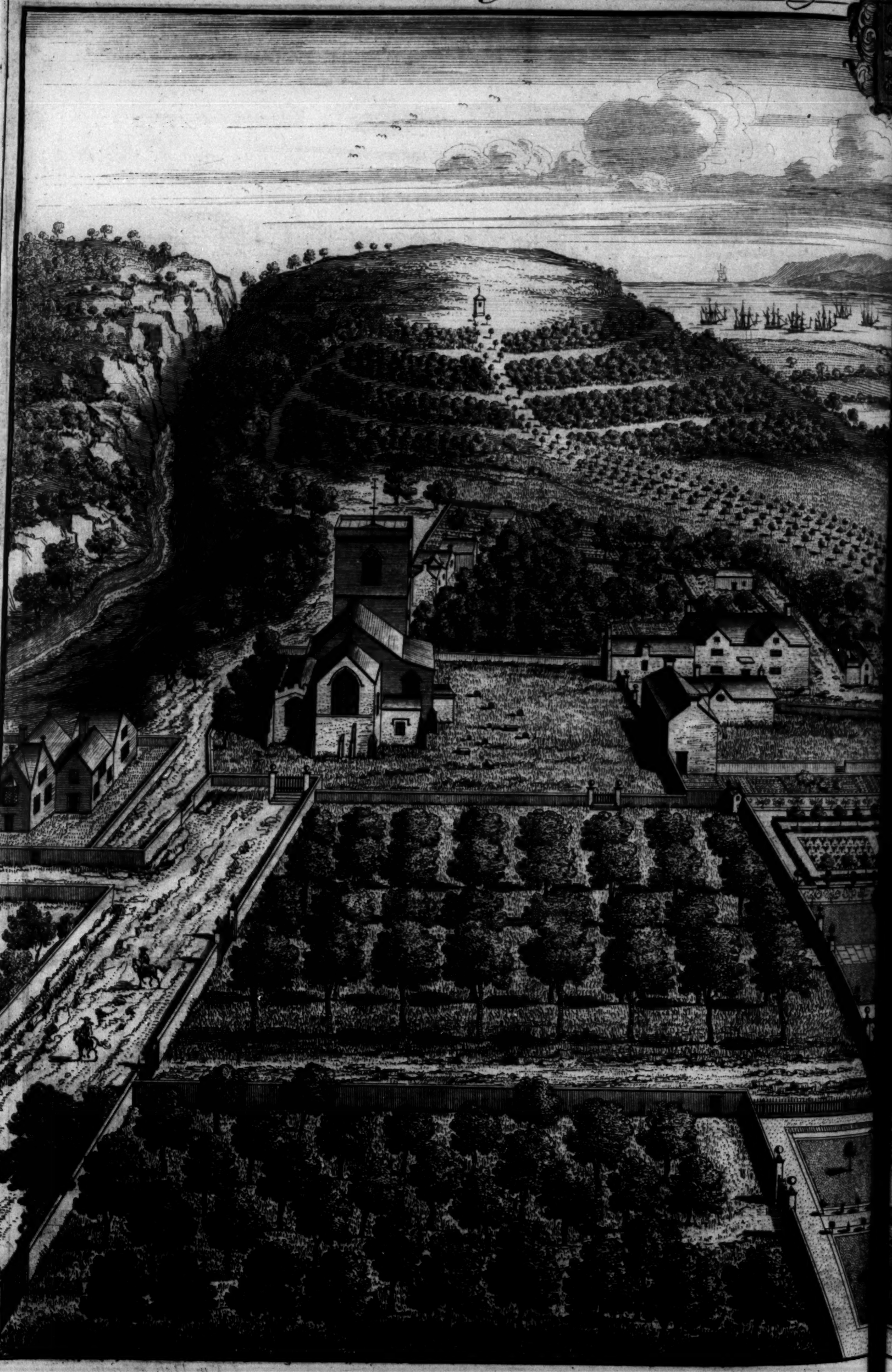
Simon Harcourt Esq.



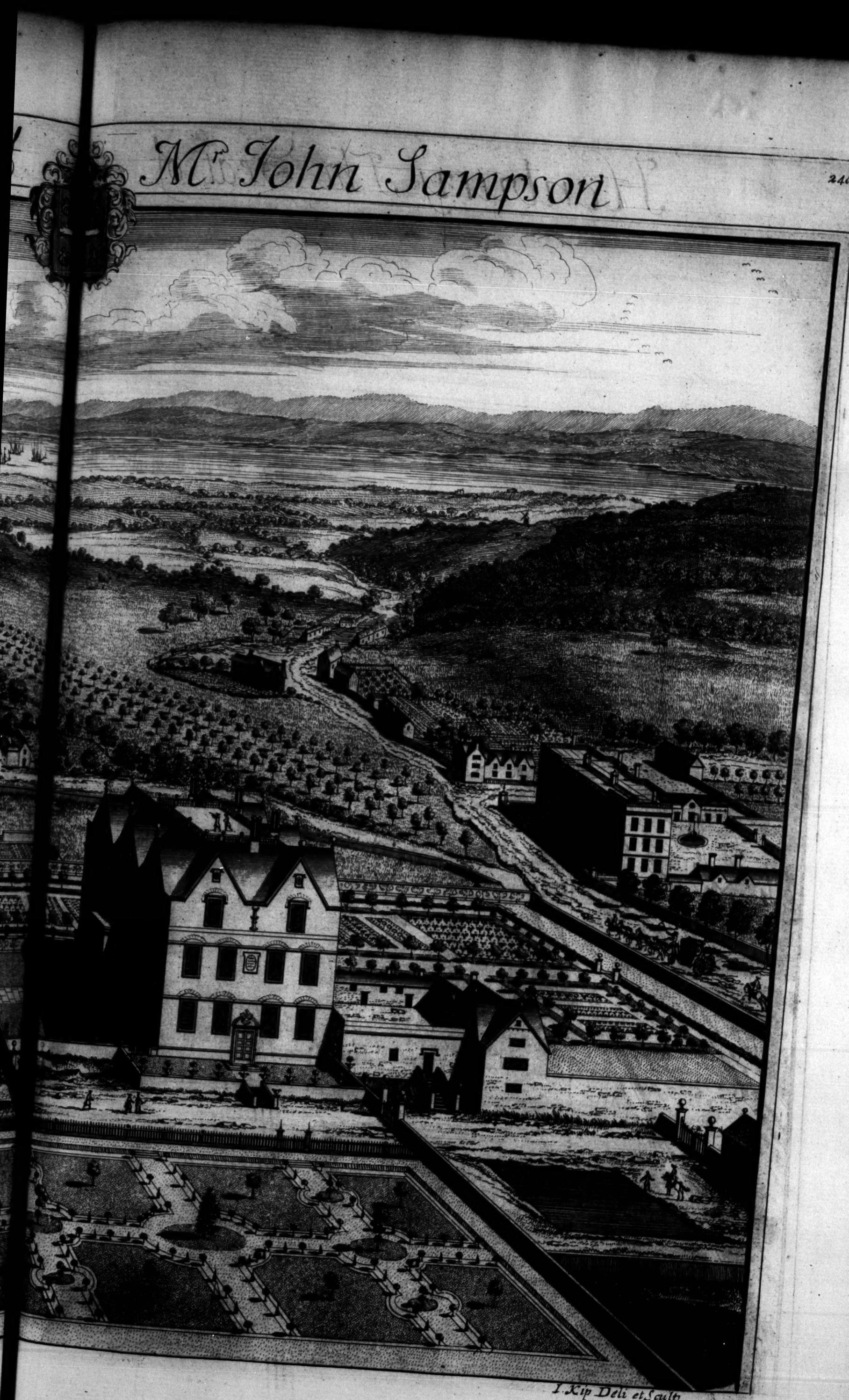
I. Kip Delin: et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

Henbury The Seat of



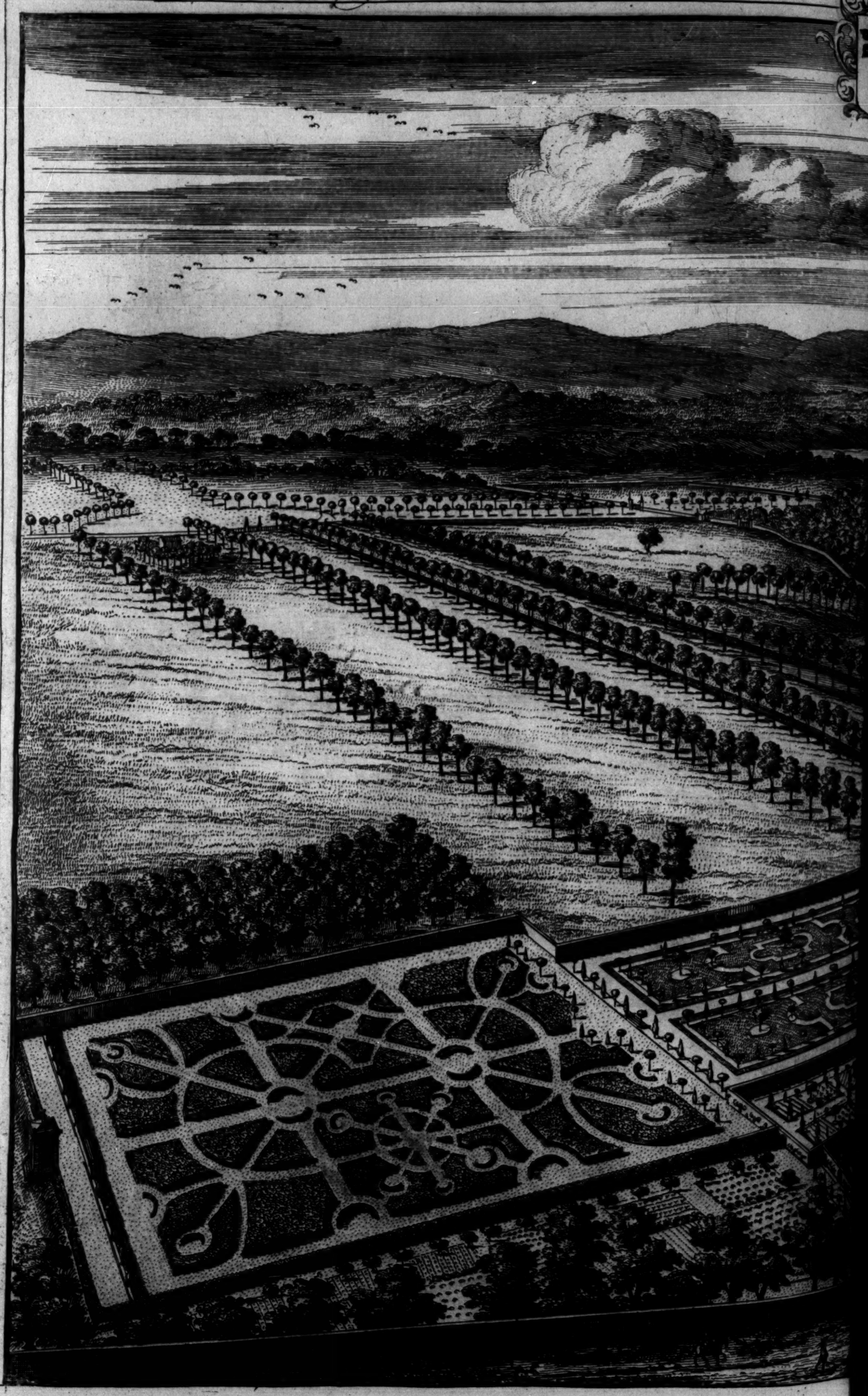
Mr John Sampson

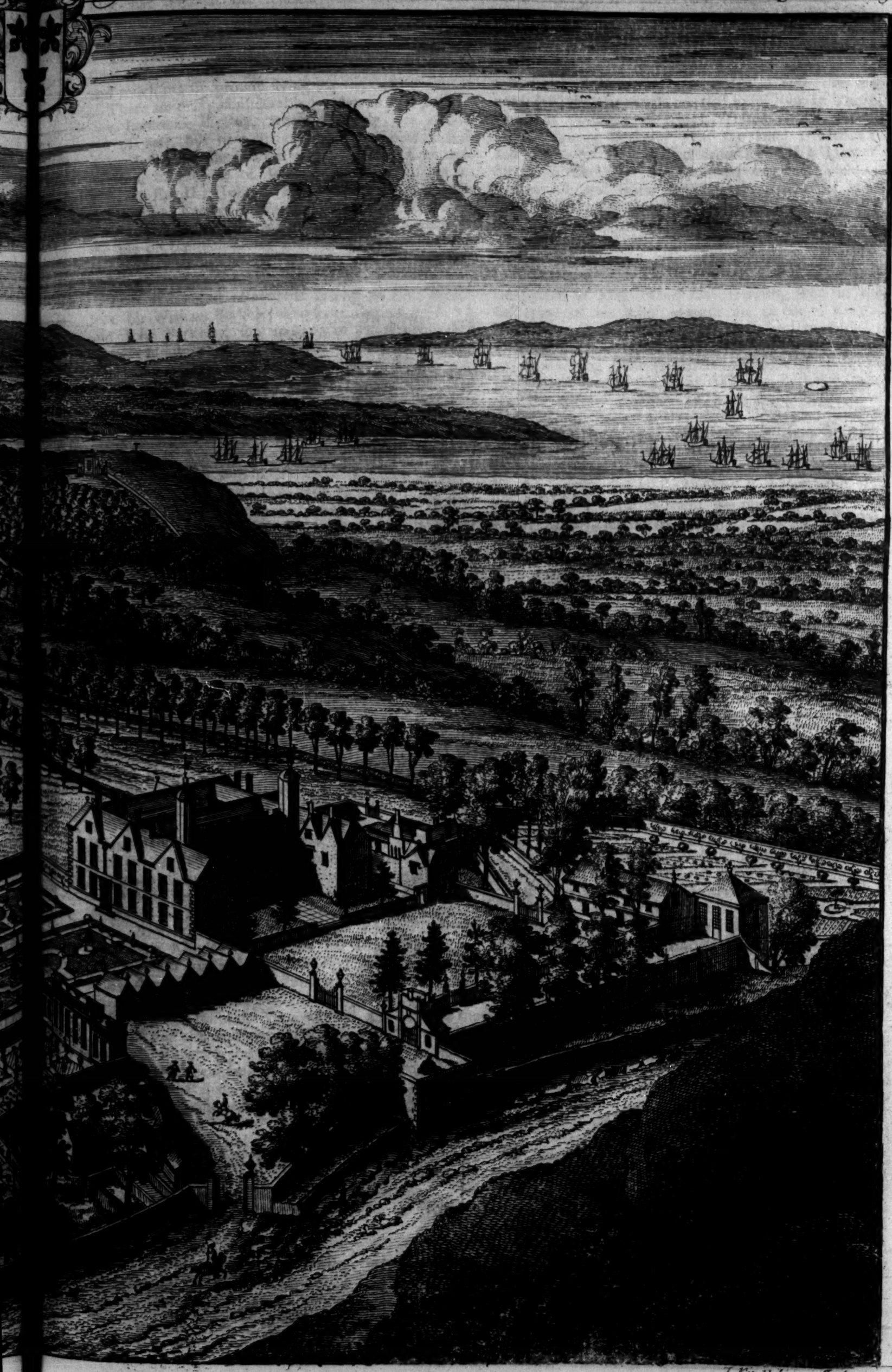


I. Kip Deli et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

Kingsweston the Seat





T. Kip Delin: et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

the maſter and uſher. The ſtipend of the maſter is thirty marks yearly; the uſher hath twenty marks; the reſt of the revenue is employed in maintaining blue-coat boys at the ſchool. Mr. William Burrows has given 20s. yearly for a ſermon to be preached on Trinity Sunday.

The pariſh is twenty-five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt in paſture grounds, and has ſeveral woods, and much marſh ground lying by the Severn ſide.

There are many conſiderable hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Lawrence-Weſton, where formerly was a chapel of eaſe, but now demoliſhed. Nicholas de Caldecot levied a fine of the manor of St. Lawrence Weſton, to the uſe of John Bradley and Iſabel his wife, 12 Ed. II. John de Bradley and Iſabel his wife did levy a fine of lands in Weſton St. Lawrence, Charleton and Thredland, to John de Weſtbury, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Walter, Robert and Thomas, brothers of John, in ſucceſſive fee tail, 5 Ed. III.

This manor did afterwards belong to the Berkeleys. Sir William Berkeley died ſeiſed thereof 5 Ed. VI. and John Berkeley, ſon and heir of ſir William, had livery granted to him 6 Ed. VI. Henry Lewis, eſq. was ſeiſed of this manor in the reign of king James the Firſt. George Lewis, ſon of Henry, died ſeiſed thereof 10 Car. and left William his ſon and heir ſeven years old.

Six acres in Biſhops-Moor, and other meſſuages and lands in Weſton St. Lawrence, lately belonging to the Magdalen hoſpital in Briſtol, were granted to John Belowe and John Broxholm 35 Hen. VIII. The ſcite of the hoſpital of St. Lawrence near Briſtol, with all its lands, with divers lands and tenements in Redwick, which lately belonged to the college of Weſtbury, were granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII.

2. King's-Weſton. This was a conſiderable manor in the reign of king William the Conqueror: it then conſiſted of ſeven hides and one yard-land. It was the ancient demean of the crown, and from thence obtained the name of King's-Weſton. King Henry the Second did grant this manor to Robert Fitz-Harding ſon of Harding, anceſtor to the Berkeley family, who ſettled this manor, and the manor of Beverſton, on Robert his ſecond ſon.

Maurice Berkeley, ſon of Robert, aſſumed the name of Gaunt from his mother's family; for Alice his mother was an heireſs, and was deſcended from Gilbert de Gaunt, ſon of Baldwin earl of Flanders, and was nephew to king William the Conqueror, who had married Maud the ſiſter of earl Baldwin. This Maurice died 14 Hen. III. without iſſue male, and left an only ſiſter and heireſs named Eve, who was married in the reign of king Henry the Third to Anſelm de Gourney, deſcended from Hugh de Gourney, who came into England with the Conqueror. This Anſelm, in right of his wife, was lord of the manor of King's-Weſton, and left it to Robert de Gourney his ſon and heir. Robert de Gourney died ſeiſed thereof 53 Hen. III. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Anſelme, who died 14 Ed. I. whereby the manor deſcended to John de Gourney, ſon and heir of the laſt Anſelme: he died ſeiſed of King's-Weſton 19 Ed. I. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir.

John de Badenham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of King's-Weſton, to the uſe of themſelves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the heirs of Elizabeth, 25 Ed. I.

Elizabeth de Gourney, daughter of the laſt Anſelme, was married to John ap Adam: they had iſſue ſir Thomas ap Adam, to whom the manor of King's-Weſton deſcended, in right of his mother. Sir Thomas ap Adam ſold the manor to ſir Maurice Berkeley 4 Ed. III.

This ſir Maurice Berkeley, who purchaſed King's-Weſton of ſir Thomas ap Adam, was ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, the third of that name, and younger brother to Thomas lord Berkeley. He was a very eminent perſon, and had done great ſervice in the wars, and particularly at the ſiege and ſurrender of Calais, and had been rewarded by divers large grants from the crown: he died at Calais 21 Ed. III. ſeiſed of King's-Weſton, and left the manor to Thomas Berkely of Uley, his ſon, who, being under age at his father's death, had the grant of his own wardſhip, for the ſake of his father's extraordinary merit: he died 35 Ed. III. Catherine his wife ſurvived him, and was endowed with this manor: ſhe was afterwards married to ſir John de Thorp, who was poſſeſſed of King's-Weſton 11 Ric. II.

Sir Maurice Berkeley held the ſame 2 Hen. IV. and Joan his widow died ſeiſed thereof 9 Hen. V. Sir John Berkeley was the next heir: he held it 6 Hen. VI. and from him it deſcended to ſir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſton, who died 38 Hen. VI. and was ſucceeded by ſir Maurice Berkeley of Uley, who was ſeiſed thereof 4 Ed. IV. Sir William Berkeley was his ſon and heir; but he taking part with king Richard the Third, his eſtate was ſeiſed into the hands of king Henry the Seventh, who in the firſt year of his reign granted the manor of King's-Weſton to Jaſper duke of Bedford, and to the heirs male of his body; but in the fourth year of his reign the king granted the reverſion, after the duke of Bedford's entail, unto ſir William Berkeley, who was the former owner. Sir John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, ſucceeded his father, and died ſeiſed of King's-Weſton 37 Hen. VIII. and left Richard his ſon fourteen years old, who had livery 6 Ed. VI. and died the ſame year, and was ſucceeded by John Berkeley his couſin, ſon of ſir William Berkeley, who was younger brother of ſir John Berkeley.

Sir William Berkeley, ſon of ſir John, ſold this manor to ſir William Wintour 12 Eliz. Sir Edward Wintour was ſeiſed thereof 8 Jac. The Wintours ſold it to Humphry Hook, alderman of Briſtol, whoſe ſon ſir Humphry Hook, 1679, conveyed it to ſir Robert Southwell, a perſon of great worth and abilities. He was educated to learning in the univerſity of Oxford, and in the inns of court, which, with his ſtrong natural parts, qualified him for the greateſt employments in the ſtate. He was made one of the clerks of the privy council to king Charles II. in the year 1664. He was afterwards ſent envoy to mediate a peace between the crowns of Spain and Portugal; which by his prudence was happily effected. He was ſeveral times employed in foreign negotiations: he went envoy extraordinary a ſecond time to Portugal, and afterwards to the Spaniſh governor in the Netherlands, and to the elector of Brandenburgh: and when king William attained the crown, he was made principal ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland; in which office he continued until his death. He ſerved in ſeveral parliaments in England; and his inclination to philoſophical ſciences occaſioned his often being choſen preſident of the Royal Society. He was deſcended of an ancient family, whoſe anceſtors enjoyed very large eſtates at Woodriſing and elſewhere in Norfolk.

Richard Southwell, eſq. was eminent in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and was by that king conſtituted one of the overſeers of his laſt will. Robert Southwell, eſq. of Kingſale in Ireland, married Helena the daughter of major Robert Gore, by whom he had ſir Robert Southwell, born near Kingſale in the year 1635. Sir Robert married Elizabeth the daughter of ſir Edward Dering of Kent, and was the father of Edward Southwell, eſq. the preſent lord of this manor, who ſucceeds his father in all his qualifications for publick employments, as well as in eſtate. He is one of the clerks of her majeſty's privy council, and principal ſecretary of ſtate in Ireland, and has ſerved in divers parliaments. He married the lady Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter of the earl of Arglaſſe. He has a pleaſant ſeat in this place, with delightful gardens, and a full proſpect on King-Road, the harbour to the city of Briſtol, and over the Severn ſea into Wales. He has a great eſtate

in this and other counties, and in the kingdom of Ireland.

There was formerly a chapel of eaſe in this place; but it is now wholly demoliſhed. The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of King's-Weſton did belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and was granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. There is ſtill to be ſeen an ancient croſs near the Severn ſide, called Bewys Croſs: it was much celebrated by ſeamen, who paid their devotion to it at their ſafe landing. Thomas Mallet, eſq. died ſeiſed of lands in King's-Weſton and Lawrence-Weſton 22 Eliz. and left John his ſon twelve years old.

3. Redwick is another hamlet in this pariſh. It was a member of the manor of Hueſberie, in the hundred of Bermintrew, in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It lies four miles from the pariſh-church.

Maurice de Gaunt died ſeiſed of the manor of Redwick, with markets and fairs, 6 Hen. III. Robert Gourney held the manor of Redwick 53 Hen. III. John ap Adam, and Elizabeth his wife, did levy a fine of the manors of Redwick and Northwick, to the uſe of themſelves in fee tail, 25 Ed. I.

John de Knovill was ſeiſed thereof 13 Ed. II. Alice, the widow of John de Knovill, held the manor of Redwick in dower, and died ſeiſed of it 28 Ed. III.

Sir John Walch died ſeiſed of the manors of Redwick and Northwick 38 Hen. VIII. and livery of thoſe manors was granted to Maurice Walch, ſon of ſir John, the ſame year, who was then thirty years old, and was married to Bridget Vauze. Nicholas Walch died ſeiſed of thoſe manors, and of Camer's Place, 20 Eliz. and livery of them was granted to Henry Walch ſon of Nicholas the ſame year.

William Stoke, and Iſabel his wife, levied a fine of lands in Redwick and Northwick, and of a fiſhery called Cheſyll-Pill, to the uſe of Robert Pointz, 49 Hen. VI. Richard Beke levied a fine of lands in Redwick and Gronen-Down hill, to Edward Veel, 1 Mar. Reginald de Botreaux and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Redwick, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 4 Ed. III. Joan, the widow of Hugh de Gourney, was then in poſſeſſion of part of the lands.

4. Northwick, where is a chapel of eaſe for the benefit of the inhabitants: this chapel is five miles from the church of Henbury.

5. Auſt, where is the loweſt paſſage over the Severn in Gloceſterſhire. This hamlet lies eight miles from the church of Henbury. "Turſtin, the ſon of Rolph, "held five hides in Auſtre-Clive, as part of the mannor "of Hueſberie, in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

William Ruſſel held the manor of Auſt 4 Ed. II. Roger de Acton was ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. III. John Kemiſh, eſq. and Margaret his wife, Stephen Hatfield and Iſabel his wife, levied a fine of one moiety of the manor of Auſt, to the uſe of ſir Maurice Berkeley of Uley, 15 Ric. II. Sir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife did levy a fine of the other moiety of the manor of Auſt, and of lands in Coats near Auſt, 15 Ric. II. Sir Thomas Brook died ſeiſed of the manor of Auſt 5 Hen. V. Joan the widow of ſir Thomas held it in jointure, and died ſeiſed thereof, and of Coats near Auſt, 15 Hen. VI. Sir John Stragling and Joan his wife held the third part of the manor of Auſt, in right of dower, 13 Hen. VI. Thomas Chedder was ſeiſed of the manor of Auſt, and of Coats, 21 Hen. VI. John Kemiſh held the manor of Auſt 16 Ed. IV.

The manor of Auſt did afterwards come to the Capels. Sir Giles Capel married Iſabel one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Newton, eſq. ſon of ſir John Newton: he died ſeiſed of Auſt 3 Mar. Sir Henry Capel, ſon of ſir Giles, ſucceeded his father, and had livery of the manor 4 Mar. but he ſoon dying without iſſue, livery of the manor of Auſt was granted to Edward Capel, his brother and heir, 5 Mar. Henry Capel, ſon of Edward, had livery of the manor of Auſt 17 Eliz.

The manor of Auſt was afterwards purchaſed by ſir Samuel Aſtry, who gave it by will to his widow; and ſhe by her laſt will has diſpoſed of it to her daughters by ſir Samuel. Livery of Auſt paſſage, alias Ham and Hay, was granted to Elizabeth Randoll 15 Eliz.

There is a neat chapel in this place, with an high tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles, where ſir Samuel Aſtry lies buried in a vault, which is intended to be the burying-place of his family. The chapel has been lately endowed with 20l. yearly, by Mr. Hartcourt and his lady, who was the widow of ſir Samuel Aſtry.

Mr. John Baker has given 10s. yearly for a ſermon to be preached in this chapel, upon the feaſt-day of St. John the Evangeliſt, and 20s. to be diſtributed the ſame day in bread to the poor houſe-keepers. The advowſon of the vicaridge of Auſt in Henbury did belong to Weſtbury college, and was granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII.

The manor of Auſt-Bridge did belong to the Dennis's. Maurice Dennis died ſeiſed thereof 5 Eliz. Walter Dennis, brother of Maurice, was his heir, and was ſixty years old at his brother's death, and had livery of the manor of Auſt the ſame year. Livery of the manor of Auſt-Bridge was granted to Edward Veel 20 Eliz.

6. Stowick, which in the reign of king William was a member of Hueſberie in Bernintrew hundred: it contains forty houſes.

7. Charleton, where Richard Hains, eſq. has a good houſe and eſtate, in right of his wife: ſhe was daughter of Chriſtopher Cole, eſq. Mr. Stoakes has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this hamlet. Mr. Petre has alſo a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

Aylminton was alſo a manor in this pariſh. Four hides in Alminton were held of the manor of Berkeley in the reign of king William the Conqueror. John Muſgroſe was ſeiſed hereof 3 Ed. I. John Blount held the manor of Aylminton in Henbury 22 Hen. VI. Wentlyn, widow of John Blount, was ſeiſed of the manor of Aylminton 32 Hen. VI. Edward Blount, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Aylminton 8 Ed. IV. Simon Blount, ſon and heir of Edward Blount, was ſeiſed thereof 16 Ed. IV.

Salt-Marſh is a great extent of low grounds in this pariſh, lying near the Severn. John de Stoner died ſeiſed of lands in Salt-Marſh and Condecot 9 Ed. II. John de Stoner, ſon of John, died ſeiſed thereof 28 Ed. III. Edward de Stoner, ſon of the laſt John, died ſeiſed of Salt-Marſh 5 Ric. II. John de Stoner, ſon and heir of Edward, died ſeiſed of Salt-Marſh 13 Ric. II. Sir Ralph Stoner held the ſame lands 18 Ric. II. and Gilbert de Stoner, ſon of Robert de Stoner, died ſeiſed of the ſame 3 Hen. V. Sir Edward Seimour, ſon of Edward duke of Somerſet, and lady Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Salt-Marſh 1 Ed. VI.

There are two hundred and eighteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eight hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof one hundred and fifty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 27
Burials - - 26

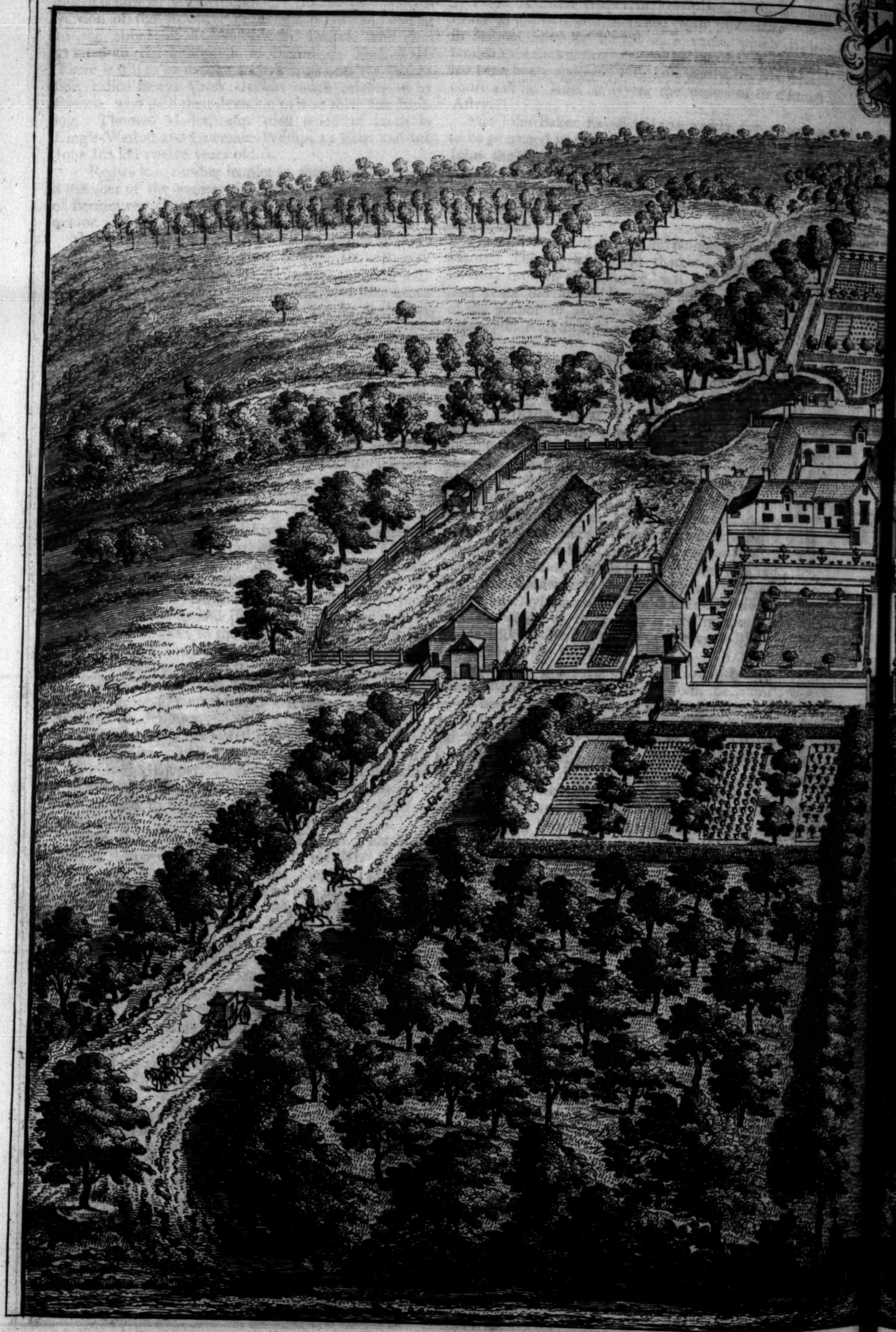
		Lawrence Weston.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	135	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	150	05	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	013	06	00

		Redwick and Northwick.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	169	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	165	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	016	11	00

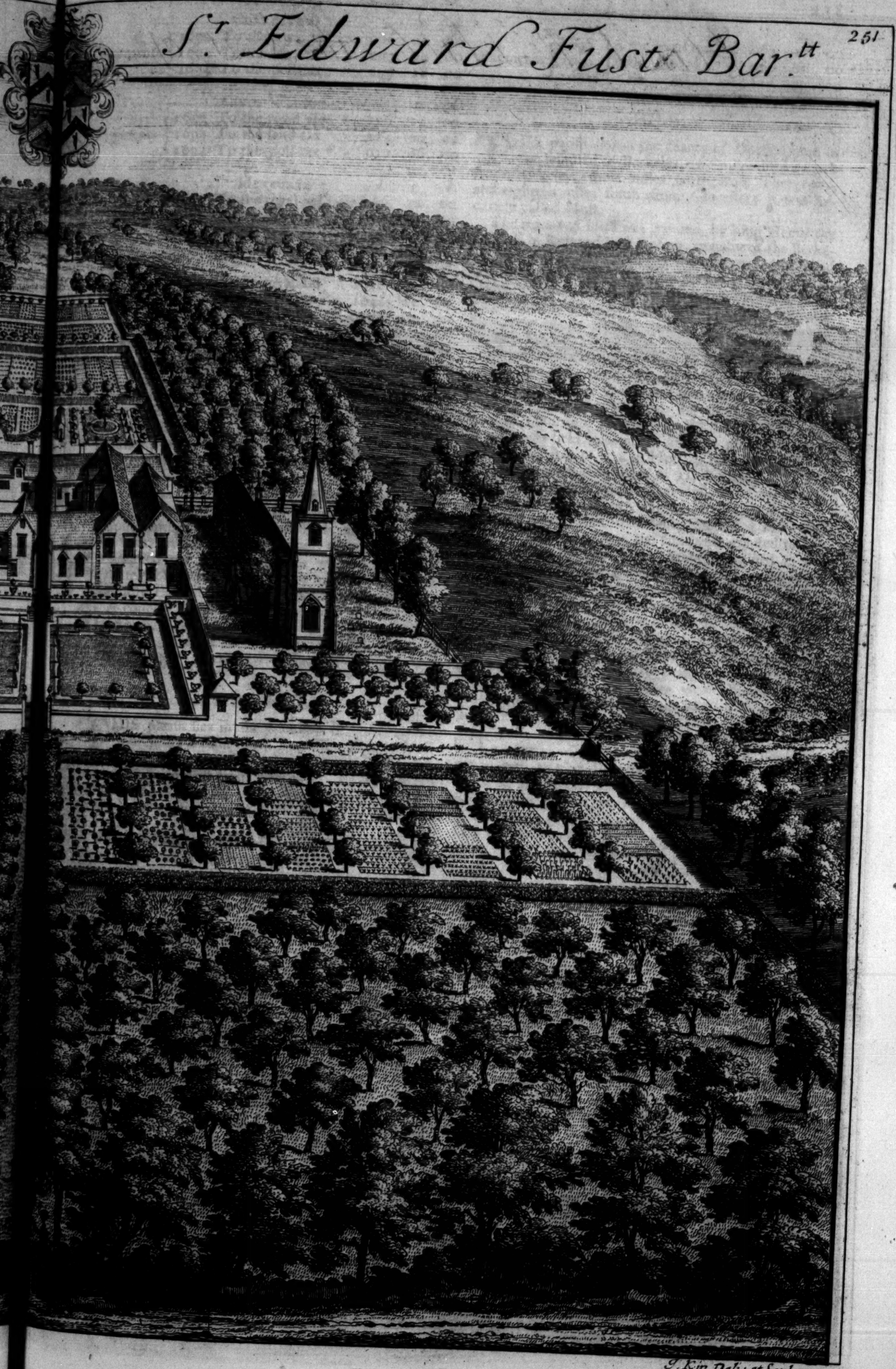
		Aust.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	125	03	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	077	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	016	10	00

		Stowick.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	339	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	313	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	029	02	00

Hull Alt.s Hill the Seat of



Sr Edward Fust. Bart



J. Kip Deli: et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Charleton.		l.	s.	d.
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	096	04	00
1694	To the land-tax -	095	04	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	049	18	00

Kings-Weston.		l.	s.	d.
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	106	12	00
1694	To the land-tax -	124	00	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	017	06	00

Henbury.		l.	s.	d.
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	066	10	00
1694	To the land-tax -	120	02	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	034	10	00

		l.	s.	d.
In all, 1692	To the royal aid -	1040	09	00
1694	To the land-tax -	1044	11	04
1694	To the poll-tax -	0177	03	00

" Now we ferry over at the village Auſt. This was " formerly called Auſt Cleve, for it is ſituate upon a " very high craggy clift. What the aforementioned " Mapes has told us was done in this place, is worth " your knowlege. Edward the elder, ſaith he, lying " at Auſt Clive, and Leolin prince of Wales at Be- " therſley; when the latter would neither come down " to a conference, nor croſs the Severn, Edward paſſed " over to Leolin; who ſeeing the king, and knowing " who he was, threw his royal robes upon the ground, " which he had prepared to ſit in judgment with, and " leaping into the water breaſt high, and embracing " the boat, ſaid, " Moſt wiſe king, your humility has " conquered my pride, and your wiſdom triumphed " over my folly: mount upon that neck which I have " fooliſhly exalted againſt you; ſo ſhall you enter into " that country which your goodneſs has this day made " your own." And ſo taking him upon his ſhoulders, he " made him ſit upon his robes, and joining hands, did " him homage." Cambden's Britannia.

HEWELSFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, four miles diſtant north from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, four miles ſouth from Colford, and ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. Pariſhes which terminate in *Field* do moſt commonly derive their names from a general who had obtained a victory in that place.

Walter Wither was ſeiſed of Hawaldsfield 54 Hen. III. This manor was in the crown in the year 1608. The duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of the manor.

Robert Simmons, eſq. has an handſome ſeat in this pariſh, and a good eſtate in this place, and in Herefordſhire. This ſeat did formerly belong to the Throckmortons.

John Calner and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Hueldfield, to John Maddox ſenior, and to John Maddox junior, 21 Hen. VII.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a vicaridge worth 20l. yearly, and is annexed to Lydney.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat. - - - - - -	00	01	06
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is ſmall, with a little ſlated tower in the middle; there is a ſmall aile on the north ſide, oppoſite to the tower. There are ſeveral ſmall parcels of land worth 6l. 16s. 6d. yearly, which are given to charitable uſes.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable and paſture.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	7
	Burials -	6

		l.	s.	d.
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	067	12	00
1694	To the land-tax -	069	00	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	017	03	00

HILL.

THIS pariſh lies in the deanry of Durſley, and in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant ſouth from Berkeley, three miles north from Thornbury, and eighteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter: it was anciently called Hull.

The manor of Hull was granted, by king Henry the Second, to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family. William Berkeley, ſon of Roger, died ſeiſed of Hull 46 Hen. III. Nicholas Berkeley, ſon of Ralph, held this manor in the reign of Edward the Firſt, when a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him, to ſet forth his claim of privileges; which claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

John Fitz-Nichols died ſeiſed of the manor of Hull 15 Ed. II. His name was Berkeley, but being the ſon of Nicholas, he took upon him the name of Fitz-Nichols. John Fitz-Nichols, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed of the manor of Hull 29 Ed. III. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols held this manor and two plough-tillages, and a yearly rent of 20s. in Hull, 7 Ric. II. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols died ſeiſed of Hull 6 Hen. IV. He left Catherine his only daughter and heireſs, who was married to Robert Pointz, eſq.

Sir Nicholas Pointz died ſeiſed thereof 4 Mar. and livery of the manor was the ſame year granted to Nicholas Pointz his ſon. The manor continued in the Pointz's until ſir John Pointz ſold it away in the reign of queen Elizabeth; ſo the manor of Hull had continued four hundred years in the ſame family.

Henry Fleetwood, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was ſoon after purchaſed by Richard Fuſt of London, eſq. Sir Edward Fuſt was ſon and heir of Richard: he married Bridget daughter of ſir Thomas Denton, of Hillerſden in Buckinghamſhire. He was created baronet 21 Aug. 14 Car. II. and died ſeiſed of this manor. He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir John Fuſt, who married Elizabeth, daughter of ſir Richard Cocks of Dumbleton, and was high-ſheriff of this county 27 Car. II. 1675. Sir Edward Fuſt was ſon of ſir John: he married Anne daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Lypiat, eſq. his ſecond wife was Elizabeth daughter of Mohun of Portiſhead in Somerſetſhire: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 2 Ann. 1702. He is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet: he has an ancient ſeat near the church, and a large eſtate.

Adam le Waleys held one meſſuage and one yard-land 15 Ed. I. and died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. Robert Wither grants one yard-land, and twenty-nine acres of arable, and a yearly rent of 13s. 6d. in Hull, Berkeley and Benington, to the abbey of Kingſwood, 2 Ed. II. The abbey of Kingſwood was ſeiſed of thoſe lands 12 Hen. IV. and after the diſſolution of that abbey, thoſe lands were granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 31 Hen. VIII.

William Martell held three yard-lands, and 20s. rent iſſuing out of Hull, 14 Ed. II. John de Hull, ſon of John de Hull, held lands in this pariſh 16 Ed. III. Gilbert Tynden was ſeiſed of lands in Hull 24 Ed. III. Thomas Kennet and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Hull and Treſham, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 21 Ed. III. John Sergeant was ſeiſed of lands in Hull 30 and 36 Ed. III. Richard Forſter levied a fine of lands in Hull and Goſlin, to John Walſh and others, 12 Hen. VII. Richard Tyladam died ſeiſed of lands in Hill 34 Eliz. and left two daughters coheireſſes; Elianor, eighteen years old, was married to Edward Garland; and Joan unmarried.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley: it is a donative worth 30l. yearly, in the gift of ſir Edward Furſt. Mr. Pritchard is the preſent incumbent.

The

The impropriation belongs to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, and is worth about 40l. yearly.

The tithes of hay in Hill and Ham did belong to the abbey of St. Auguſtin's, in Briſtol, and were granted to the chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

	l.	s.	d.
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	10½

The church is ſmall, and hath a low ſpire at the weſt end. Sir Edward Furſt hath lately built a ſmall chancel on the ſouth ſide of the other, which is the burying-place of that family. There is a ſmall monument in the chancel for Mr. Lancelot Lawd, who died 1650.

This pariſh pays 1s. yearly towards the great bell-rope at Berkeley, and 1s. yearly towards the repairing the church-yard wall there. There is an eſtate in this pariſh, of about 60l. a year, given by Mr. Dawes, a Turkey merchant, to the poor of Wotton-Underedge.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of meadow and rich paſture, and is bounded by the Severn on the north-weſt ſide.

Nupdown is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing three houſes. Woodend is another hamlet, containing two houſes.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	6
	Burials -	5

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	114	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	185	09	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	025	12	00

HINTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Tibleſtone, two miles diſtant ſouth from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, five miles weſt from Campden, and fifteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is generally called Hinton on the Green.

In the year 981, Elfrede, ſiſter of king Ethelred, gave Hinetune to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, and king Ethelred granted it to be free from all charges, at his ſiſter's requeſt.

"The church of St. Peter in Gloweceſtre held "Hinetune, in the hundred of Tetboldeſtanes, in the "reign of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed "at fifteen hides, but exempted from payment: there "were eighteen plow-tillages, whereof two were in "demean. It paid a yearly rent of 3l. in the reign of "king Edward the Confeſſor; it paid only a rent of "10s. in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

In the year 1156, it was adjudged in the county-court of Gloceſterſhire, that the manor of Hinetune being, time out of mind, free from all charges, therefore it ought to be free from fines for murther.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Hinton, with markets, fairs, court-leet and free-warren, and their right was allowed in a *Quo Warranto*, 15 Ed. I. The abbey of Gloceſter held this manor 17 Ed. III.

After the diſſolution of the abbey of Gloceſter, the manor and advowſon of Hinton were granted to ſir Edward Worth 36 Hen. VIII. Thomas Barners was afterwards ſeiſed thereof, who left an only daughter and heireſs married to Thomas Baker, who in her right became ſeiſed of this manor, and had livery granted to them. Sir Thomas Baker was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It afterwards belonged to ſir John Hanmer, who ſold it to ſir Robert Jaſon. The widow of ſir Robert holds it in jointure: ſhe has been ſince married to ſir Chriſtopher Aires, and, ſurviving him, is now married to David Warren, eſq. who in her right is the preſent lord of the manor of Hinton. He has a large houſe near the church, and a good eſtate in this place, and is deſcended of an ancient family of this county.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Johnſon is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and now to the biſhop. It is in leaſe to David Warren, eſq. and is valued worth 40l. yearly.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	William Lyaſcomb,	- - - - - - -
1571	William Williams,	Anthony Daſton, eſq.
1575	William Williams,	Anthony Savage,
1667	Timothy Wharton,	Sir John Hanmer,
1671	Jonathan Clerke,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1700	Anthony Johnſon,	David Warren, eſq.

An incloſed meadow of four acres, a paſture-ground of eight acres, and a third part of the corn-tithes, belong to the vicar.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	13	11
Tenths - - - - - - - -	00	17	04½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	11½

The church is ſmall, with battlements all round it, and hath a very handſome tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles and battlements.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture. A river runs by this place into the Avon at Eveſham.

There are twenty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	3
	Burials -	3

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	090	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	077	16	08
	1694 To the poll-tax -	013	11	00

HORFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant north from Briſtol, eight miles ſouth from Thornbury, and twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

This manor, and the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, did formerly belong to the abbey of St. Auguſtin's in Briſtol, and were given to them, at their firſt foundation, by Robert Fitz-Harding, of the Berkeley family.

The abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol was ſeiſed of the manor of Horsfield, with court-leet, and their claim was allowed in a *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I.

Roger, the ſon of Roger, was ſeiſed of eight acres of arable in Horfield 3 Ed. II.

At the diſſolution of religious houſes, the manor and rectory were granted by king Henry the Eighth to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. The biſhop of Briſtol and Mr. Michel, by leaſe from the biſhop, are the preſent lords of the manor.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol: it is an impropriation worth 6l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Drew is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the biſhop of Briſtol, in leaſe to Mr. Michel: it is worth 20l. yearly.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of meadow, paſture and arable.

There are twenty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	3
	Burials -	2

Payments

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	084	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	074	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	010	04	00

HORSLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Long-Tree, two miles diſtant ſouth from Hampton, three miles ſouth from Stroud, and ten miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Goda, ſiſter to king Edward the Confeſſor, held "Horſeleie, in Longetrew hundred; the church of St. "Martin, of Troarz, held it of the gift of king William. "It was taxed at ten hides; there were ten plow-tillages, "whereof four were in demean; there was a water-mill "belonging to it. It paid 41l. yearly in king Wil-"liam's reign.

"Roger de Berchelai held one hide in Hirſleye, as "dependant on the mannor of Berchelai, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor, at the Norman conqueſt, did belong to the abbey of St. Martin in Troarz, in Normandy, and was exchanged with the prior of Bruton for lands in Normandy, which did belong to that priory 45 Ed. III. as appears by an inquiſition returned by William Aunſell, eſchaetor for the county of Gloceſter, 1 Ric. II.

The priory of Bruton lies in Somerſetſhire, and was founded in the year 1005, by Algar earl of Cornwall, for Benedictine monks; but William Mohun earl of Somerſet, in the reign of king Stephen, changed them into Black Canons. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 480l. 17s. 2d. It is the preſent ſeat of the lord Fitz-Harding. Sir William Dugdale, by miſtake, makes this Horſly to be in Eſſex, Tom. i. p. 604. and Tom. ii. p. 1002.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor of Horſley, with lands called Crainmere, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 33 Hen. VIII. who being attainted, the manor was granted to ſir Walter Dennis 7 Ed. VI.

It afterwards came to the Stephens's. Nathaniel Stephens, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and Nathaniel Stephens of Eaſington, grandſon of the former Nathaniel, is the preſent lord of the manor, and has a pleaſant ſeat, with delightful proſpects on Wiltſhire, at Chevenage in this pariſh.

Mr. Charles Smith, of the family of Nibly, has alſo a good houſe and good eſtate in this place.

Robert de Skipton ſold lands in Horſly 14 Ed. III. Sir Walter Dennys was ſeiſed of lands in Horſly and Thevenage 28 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a vicaridge worth 8l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Collins is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory of Horſly did anciently belong to the priory of Bruton; it is worth 50l. yearly. There was a compoſition for tithes, made between the prior of Bruton and the vicar of Horſly, 45 Ed. III. The rectory was granted to ſir Walter Hungerford 6 Eliz. It does at preſent belong to Mr. Willet, rector of Straton.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1608 Samuel Cradock,	King James,
- - - - - - Collins,	- - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	11	09
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	15	01½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church is large, with an aile on the ſouth ſide with battlements, and an handſome tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements. There is alſo a ſmall aile on the north ſide, called St. George's chapel. There is alſo another old building near the church, called the Chapel, now made uſe of as a ſtable. Formerly near the ſame place was a large building, which was the ſeat of the prior: the gate is yet remaining.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable and woods; it is hilly, and has a brook which runs down into Stroud river: it is very populous, and depends much upon the clothing-trade.

Nailſworth is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing forty houſes, and lies a mile from the church.

There are three hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about twelve hundred inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	22
	Burials -	20

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	125	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	160	17	06
	1694	To the poll-tax -	037	00	00

HORTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grombald's Aſh, two miles diſtant north from Sodbury, three miles ſouth-weſt from Wickwar, and twenty miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Ulf, third ſon of earl Harold (afterwards king "Harold) was ſeiſed of Horton, then called Hore-"done, in Grimboldeſton hundred, now called Grom-"balds Aſh, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor. He was afterwards taken, and confined pri-"ſoner in Normandy, during the reign of king Wil-"liam; and the mannor was thereupon given to Ro-"bert de Todeni. It was taxed at twelve hides; there "were eleven plow-tillages, whereof three were in de-"mean; there was a water-mill, and twenty acres of "meadow; there was a wood two miles long and one "mile broad. It paid a yearly rent of 12l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 7l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor, not long after the Norman conqueſt, was given and annexed to a prebend in the church of Saliſbury. Ralph de York, a prebendary of that church, was ſeiſed of Horton in right of his prebend; and a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him, to ſet forth by what right he claimed free-warren and court-leet within that manor, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. This manor continued in that prebend until it was granted by king Edward the Sixth unto Edward duke of Somerſet, who being attainted, the manor was granted to Clement Paſton, eſq. The manor and prebend of Horton, and the advowſon of the rectory, were again granted and confirmed in like manner 1 Mar.

The manor which belonged to the prebend conſiſted of tithes and glebe-lands.

There was another manor which was always in lay-hands, and had been long in the family of the Bradeſtons.

William Kayleway, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Horton to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to the heirs of Alice in ſpecial tail, the remainder to the right heirs of Thomas de Bradeſtone, 19 Ed. III. Thomas de Bradeſton died ſeiſed of Horton 34 Ed. III. and Agnes the widow of Thomas de Bradeſton died ſeiſed of it 43 Ed. III. Thomas Bradeſton, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed of Horton 48 Ed. III.

Ela the widow of Thomas de Bradeſton died ſeiſed of the manor of Horton 11 Hen. IV.

Thomas Burton, and William his ſon, levied a fine of Horton, to the uſe of Thomas Burton, ſon of William, in ſpecial tail. William Knight, eſq. prothonotary of the Common Pleas, was ſome time lord of this manor, and built the large manor-houſe. Edward Paſton, eſq. was lord of it in the year 1608; and John Paſton, eſq. is the preſent lord of Horton, and keeps a court-leet.

Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeiſed of Draycots Place in Horton 12 Hen. VI. William earl Marſhal, and of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Horton 3 Hen. VII. Certain lands in Horton did belong to the preceptory of the Knights Templers at Quenington, and were granted to John Belowe 38 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. John Paſton, eſq. is patron; Mr. Harris is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
- - -	Guido Gatton,	- - - - - - -
1577	Roger Cowper,	Clement Paſton,
1618	Roger Fielding,	Edward Paſton, eſq.
- - -	Thomas Gutin,	- - - - - - -
1703	James Harris,	Richard Whitehall.

Thirty acres are belonging to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	16	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	12	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -			

The church hath an aile on the north ſide, the eaſt end of which belongs to the lord of the manor, where ſeveral of the family lie buried. It hath a ſtrong tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles, and is dedicated to St. James.

The advowſon of this church did formerly belong to a prebendary in the church of Saliſbury. John Cooper, clerk, was preſented to this church 1401, by a prebend of Sarum.

An acre in Caſtle-Field, an acre and an half in Inn-Field, and 6d. a piece from two houſes, are given for repairing the church.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable above the hill, and of rich paſture below; large commons, and ſome wood. A ſmall brook runs from hence into Berkeley river.

There are eighty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	8
	Burials - -	7

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	152	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax	222	15	02
	1694 To the poll-tax	020	17	00

Here is a ſmall ſquare camp, with a ſingle ditch and rampire, about a mile diſtant from the great camp at Little Sodbury.

HUNTLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the Duchy hundred, three miles diſtant north-eaſt from Dean, five miles eaſt from Roſs in Herefordſhire, and five miles weſt from Gloceſter.

"Alwin held Huntly in Botelau hundred of Eldred "archbiſhop of York, in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor; William the ſon of Baderon held it "in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It was "taxed at two hides; there were four plow-tillages, "whereof one was in demean; there was a wood two "miles long and one mile broad. It paid a yearly "rent of 40s. in king Edward's reign; it paid 30s. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Reginald de Gray purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Huntly, and in all his lands in Gloceſterſhire, 53 Hen. III. Robert de Sapy was ſeiſed of Huntly, with free-warren therein, 11 Ed. II. He died ſeiſed thereof 20 Ed. II.

Richard lord Talbot, of Goderick caſtle in Herefordſhire, whoſe anceſtor Richard Talbot came into England with king William the Conqueror, and from whom the preſent duke of Shrewſbury is deſcended, married Elizabeth one of the ſiſters and coheirs of John Comyn of Badenagh, of the royal blood in Scotland, and with her had the manor of Huntly, of which manor, in right of his wife, he died ſeiſed 30 Ed. III. Elizabeth his wife ſurvived him; but ſhe dying not long after, the manor deſcended to Gilbert lord Talbot, ſon of Richard, who died ſeiſed of the manors of Huntly and Longhope 10 Ric. II. leaving Richard lord Talbot his ſon and heir, who died ſeiſed of Huntly, Longhope, Leigh and Lydney, 20 Ric. II. Gilbert lord Talbot, ſon of Richard, ſucceeded his father: he died ſeiſed of the manors of Huntly, Longhope, Lydney and Leigh, a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, and of a third part of the manors of Painſwick, Moreton-Valence and Whaddon, 7 Hen. V. He left Anchoret his only daughter and heir; but ſhe dying at the age of four years, 9 Hen. V. John lord Talbot, uncle to Anchoret, ſo famous for his victories in France, was her next heir: he was created earl of Shrewſbury 20 Hen. VI. He was ſlain by a canon bullet 31 Hen. VI. and died ſeiſed of Huntly, and of all thoſe former manors mentioned to have been his brother Gilbert's. He was ſucceeded in eſtate and honour by John lord Talbot, his ſon and heir. He took part with the houſe of Lancaſter, and was ſlain 38 Hen. VI. in the battle at Northampton.

John, ſon of the laſt, was the third earl of Shrewſbury, and died ſeiſed of Huntly and the reſt of the manors 13 Ed. IV. The manor of Huntly was aſſigned to Catherine his widow, in part of her dower, 15 Ed. IV.

George earl of Shrewſbury was ſon to the laſt John: he died 30 Hen. VIII. Francis earl of Shrewſbury, ſon of John, had livery of the manor of Huntly granted to him 30 Hen. VIII. which was the ſame year in which his father died. Earl Francis died 32 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by Gilbert his ſon, who left three daughters his coheireſſes, and died ſeiſed of Huntly and other manors in Gloceſterſhire 14 Jac. Elizabeth his ſecond daughter was married to Henry earl of Kent, who for her ſhare of her father's inheritance had the manor of Huntly, and other eſtates in Gloceſterſhire, aſſigned to him. This earl Henry died without iſſue 1630; and therefore the manor of Huntly, and the reſt of the manors in Gloceſterſhire, muſt have been ſettled on him and his heirs by the marriage-ſettlement with Elizabeth Talbot, for otherwiſe this manor would have deſcended to the iſſue of the earl of Shrewſbury; whereas Anthony Grey, the next heir male to Henry earl of Kent, ſucceeded in the manor of Huntly, and died ſeiſed thereof.

Henry earl of Kent, ſon and heir of Anthony, died ſeiſed of Huntly 1644, and was ſucceeded in honour and eſtate by Anthony his ſon. Henry the preſent duke of Kent was ſon of Anthony, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Huntly.

Thomas Rawlings and his wife levied a fine of lands in Huntly, to William Baynham, 8 Hen. VII.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. The duke of Kent is patron; Mr. Morſe is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
1584	William Fowler,	Thomas Hooper, John Fowle,
1613	Thomas - - -	Earl of Shrewſbury,
- - -	Iſaac Heague,	- - - - - - - - -
1688	Abraham Morſe,	Earl of Kent.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	07	05	10
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	14	10
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	06
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church hath a tower at the weſt end, and a ſmall chancel. The church-houſe is let at 40s. yearly, for

for the benefit of the poor. Henry Woodard gave 20l. which with other pariſh-money has bought lands worth 40s. yearly, for the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. Huntly hill, otherwiſe called Yartleton hill, part whereof is within this pariſh, is the higheſt hill in the Foreſt diviſion.

There are fifty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof nine are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 7
Burials - - 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	048	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	059	18	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	013	05	00

ICCOMBE.

THIS place lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles ſouth-eaſt from Stow, ſix miles north-eaſt from Norleach, and eighteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is an hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Dulesford in Worceſterſhire.

" Haldene held Iccambe, in Salemaneſberie hundred, " in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Roger " de Laci held it in the reign of king William the " Conqueror, and Radulph held it under him: it was " taxed at two hides; there were three plow-tillages, " whereof two were in demean: it paid a yearly rent " of 40s. in both reigns.

" Radulph de Todeni held Iccambe in Salemaneſ- " berie hundred in the reign of king William, and " Roger held it under him: it was taxed at ten hides; " there were ten plow-tillages, whereof three were in " demean: it formerly paid a yearly rent of 7l. it paid " the ſame in king William's reign.

" Turſtan held Iccambe, in Salemaneſberie hundred, " in the reign of king Edward; Durand de Glowe- " ceſtre held it in the reign of king William, and " Walter held it under him: it was taxed at two hides; " there were nine plow-tillages, whereof two were in " demean: it paid a yearly rent of 30s. in king Ed- " ward's reign; it paid 40s. yearly in king William's " reign." Domeſday Book.

A family of the ſame name with this place, was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Edward the Third. Elias de Iccomb died ſeiſed of it 5 Ed. III. John earl of Kent was ſeiſed of the manor of Iccomb 26 Ed. III. Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick held Combe, near Stow, 2 Hen. IV.

Elizabeth, widow of John earl of Kent, held this manor in part of her dower, and died ſeiſed thereof 12 Hen. IV.

This manor afterwards came to the Whitneys. Robert Whitney died ſeiſed of Iccomb 33 Hen. VIII. Robert Whitney, ſon of Robert, had livery of the manor granted to him 37 Hen. VIII. James Whitney, ſon of the laſt Robert, had livery of Iccomb granted to him 9 Eliz.

Colonel William Cope was long ſeiſed of this manor, and left it to colonel Henry Cope his ſon and heir, who is the preſent lord of the manor: he hath an handſome houſe and park, and a good eſtate in this place: he is of the ſame family with the Copes of Oxfordſhire and Berkſhire.

The hamlet of Iccomb has a ſmall chapel in the deanry of Stow, to which colonel William Cope has given 20l. yearly towards the maintenance of a reſident miniſter. He has likewiſe given a conſiderable yearly ſum to bind out apprentices, and other charitable uſes.

The following records may be ſuppoſed to relate to this Iccomb. Certain lands therein, with the advowſon of the rectories of Iccomb and Sodbury, were reputed a manor, and did belong to the monaſtery of Worceſter, and, after its diſſolution, were granted to the dean and chapter of Worceſter 33 Hen. VIII.

The manor of Iccomb, and a yearly rent of 8l. formerly belonging to the biſhoprick of Worceſter, were granted to the chapter of Windſor 1 Ed. VI. Another record mentions the manor of Iccomb, lately belonging to the priory of Worceſter, to have been granted to the chapter of Worceſter 6 Jac.

This hamlet is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture: the river Evenlode parts it from Worceſterſhire.

There are ſix houſes in this place, and about thirty inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 1
Burials - - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	050	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	050	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	000	10	00

KEMERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Tewkſbury hundred, three miles diſtant north from Tewkſbury, ſix miles north-weſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and ten miles north from Gloceſter.

" Let held the mannor of Chenemarton in the reign " of king Edward the Confeſſor: it was a dependant " on the mannor of Tewkſbury, which belonged to " Brictric ſon of Algar: Girard held it in the reign of " king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at eight " hides; there were ſeven plow-tillages, whereof four " were in demean; there were three water-mills in " this mannor. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king " Edward's reign; it paid a rent of 6l. in the reign of " king William.

" Leuvin held half an hide in Chenemerton in king " Edward's reign: Girard the chamberlain held it in " the reign of king William; Girard held alſo eight " other hides in Chenemerton, all depending on the " mannor of Theodeceheſberie.

" Elwin held half an hide in Chenemerton in the " reign of king Edward; Baldwin the abbot of Weſt- " monaſtre held it in the reign of king William.

" Half an hide in Chenemerton did belong to the " mannor of Derhirſt, in Derhirſt hundred, in the reign " of king William the Conqueror, and was held of the " church of St. Dennys near Paris." Domeſday Book.

This manor of Kemerton was held of the Clares earls of Gloceſter, and afterwards of the earls of Stafford; which family was deſcended from Margaret ſole daughter and heireſs of Hugh lord Audeley, and of Margaret ſecond ſiſter and coheireſs of Gilbert de Clare, the laſt earl of Gloceſter.

William ſon of Gerald was ſeiſed of Kenemerton, with markets, 2 Hen. III. The manor afterwards came to the Muſgroſes. Robert Muſgroſe died ſeiſed thereof 38 Hen. III. John Muſgroſe died ſeiſed of the manor of Kemerton 3 Ed. I. Robert Muſgroſe died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. I. and left Hawiſe his only daughter and heir, who was then married to ſir William Mortimer a younger ſon of Roger earl of Marſh, who, in her right, had livery of the manor granted to him 10 Ed. I.

The manor of Kemerton did afterwards belong to the earls of Arundel. Joan, ſiſter and coheireſs to Thomas earl of Arundel, was married to William de Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, who in her right died ſeiſed of the manor 12 Hen. IV. Joan his widow continued ſeiſed thereof, and died 14 Hen. VI.

Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, ſon of William and of Joan, was, in right of his mother, heir of the manor of Kemerton. He left Henry, afterwards duke of Warwick, his ſon and heir, who dying at twenty-two years of age, left an infant daughter, who ſoon after dying, Anne his ſiſter became his heir. The manor of Kemerton was granted to Cicely, widow of Henry duke of Warwick, for life, in part of her dower, 25 Hen. VI. and this great heireſs was married to Richard Nevil earl of Saliſbury and of Warwick, by whom

whom ſhe had two daughters. Iſabel the eldeſt was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth, who, in her right, died ſeiſed of the manor of Kemerton 18 Ed. IV.

That manor, and the reſt of the great eſtate of her mother, being taken away by act of parliament from her mother, was ſettled on the two daughters whilſt ſhe was yet living; but in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, that ſubtle king procured another act of parliament to reinſtate the mother, with deſign to prevail with her to ſettle her great eſtate upon himſelf, which ſhe did by fine levied 3 Hen. VII. whereby the manor of Kemerton was veſted in the crown after her death, which happened ſoon after.

Sir Robert Willoughby lord Brook married Elizabeth one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir Richard Beauchamp, by Elizabeth the daughter of ſir Humphry Stafford. He dying was ſurvived by Elizabeth, who alſo died ſeiſed of Kemerton 6 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted to Edward Willoughby, their ſon and heir, the ſame year. This Edward left three daughters; Elizabeth, married to Fulk Grevil; Anne, who died unmarried; and Blanch, married to ſir Francis Dautry. Anne the ſecond ſiſter ſoon after died, whereupon livery of a moiety of a third part of the manor of Kemerton was granted to Francis Dautry, and Blanch his wife, 25 Hen. VIII.

The manor of Kemerton was afterwards granted to Thomas Huys, and to Margaret his wife, and to their heirs in tail ſpecial, 4 Mar.

Livery of the manor of Kemerton was granted to Richard Ligon 9 Eliz. Sir Arnold Ligon and Thomas Huys, eſq. were lords of this manor in the year 1608. John Parſons, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 130l. yearly. The city of Gloceſter are patrons; Dr. Lyes is the preſent incumbent. Alicia de Beauchamp did preſent to this rectory in the reign of Edward the Third.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	George Swelt,	- - - - - - -
1582	Ralph Eaton,	Chriſtopher Moody,
1587	William Stephens,	- - - - - -
1596	John Fowns,	Thomas Hughs,
1631	Biſhop of Gloceſter,	King Charles,
- - -	John Hinman,	- - - - - - -
1675	Nat. Lyes, D. D.	William Scudemore and others.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	17	13	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	15	03½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00½

The church is large, with an aile on each ſide, and a low tower at the weſt end with pinnacles. Several of the family of the Parſons's lie buried at the upper end of the north aile.

Archbiſhop Juxon gave 200l. to the poor of this place, whereof one hundred has purchaſed land in Moreton Henmarſh.

The pariſh is about ſix miles in compaſs, and lies betwixt the pariſhes of Breedon and Overbury in Worceſterſhire. It conſiſts of paſture, and ſome arable and meadow. The brook Carran runs by this pariſh into the Avon above Tewkſbury.

Aſton upon Carran is a tithing in the pariſh of Aſhchurch, but is within the conſtablewick of Kemerton.

There are thirty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4 / Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	186	18	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	066	10	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	028	13	00

KEMPLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, four miles diſtant ſouth from Ledbury in Herefordſhire, four miles north from Newent, and eleven miles north-weſt from Gloceſter.

"Edric and Leuric held Chenepelie, in Botelau hun-"dred, as two mannors, in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor; Roger de Laci held it in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "three hides; there were fifteen plow-tillages, whereof "three were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 100s. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor was for ſeveral generations in the family of the Greys. Henry de Grey held it in the reign of Richard the Firſt. John de Grey, ſecond ſon of Henry, died ſeiſed of it, and left it to his ſon Reginald de Grey, who died 1 Ed. II. Reginald de Grey of Wilton, ſon of Henry, died ſeiſed thereof 17 Ed. II. Henry de Grey, ſon of Reginald, died ſeiſed of Kemply 34 Ed. III. Richard Grey held the manor of Kemply, of Roger de Mortimer earl of March, 22 Ric. II. by half a knight's fee.

John Abrahall, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Kemply 3 Ed. IV. The manor afterwards came to the Pigots. William Pigot died ſeiſed thereof 7 Ed. VI. and left Edward his ſon forty years old, who had livery of it granted to him the ſame year. Henry Pigot was ſon and heir of Edward: he left Anne, his only daughter and coheireſs, married to Henry Finch, who in her right was ſeiſed of Kemply in the year 1608. Francis Finch was ſon and heir of Henry: he married Jane daughter of Dr. Thornborough, biſhop of Worceſter, and left John Finch his ſon and heir, who died 1631.

It was afterwards purchaſed by ſir Thomas How of the family of Compton. Reginald Pindar, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor. He hath a large houſe in this place, and a great eſtate.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Hereford are patrons; Mr. Senhouſe is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575	Humphry Taylor, alias Cradat,	- - - - - - - -
1606	Thomas Nicholas,	Margery Pigot,
- - -	Richard Atkyns,	- - - - - - -
1607	John Cradock,	Chapter of Hereford,
1666	John Lewis,	Chapter of Hereford,
1694	Peter Senhouſe,	Chapter of Hereford.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - -	05	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - -	00	10	07½
Procurations - - - - }	00	06	06
Synodals - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - -	00	01	06

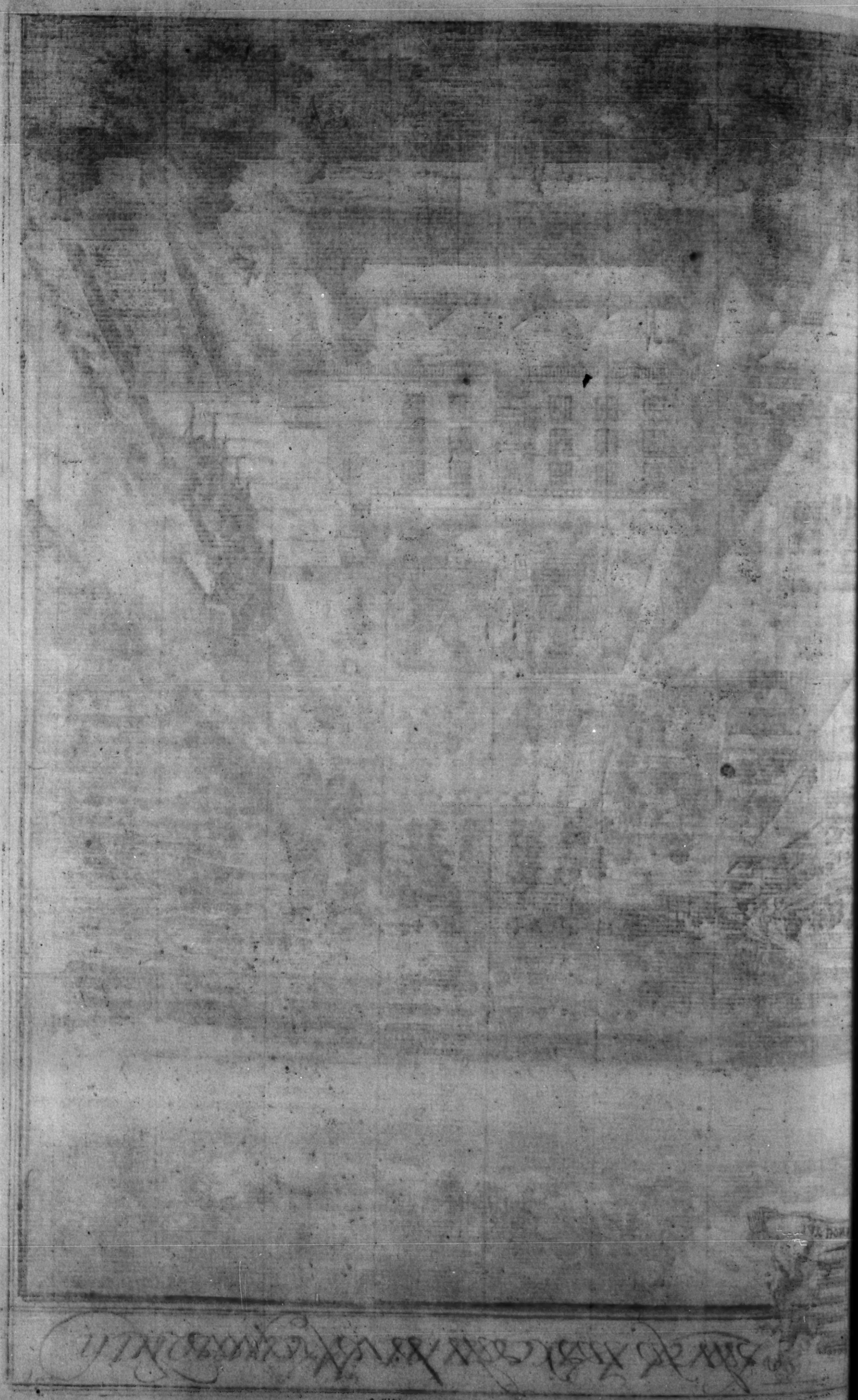
The church is ſmall, and hath a wooden ſpire at the weſt end. There is an handſome monument in the chancel, with a long Latin inſcription, in memory of Henry Finch, eſq. who died 1631.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and is well planted with cyder-fruit. The brook of this place runs into the Leden.

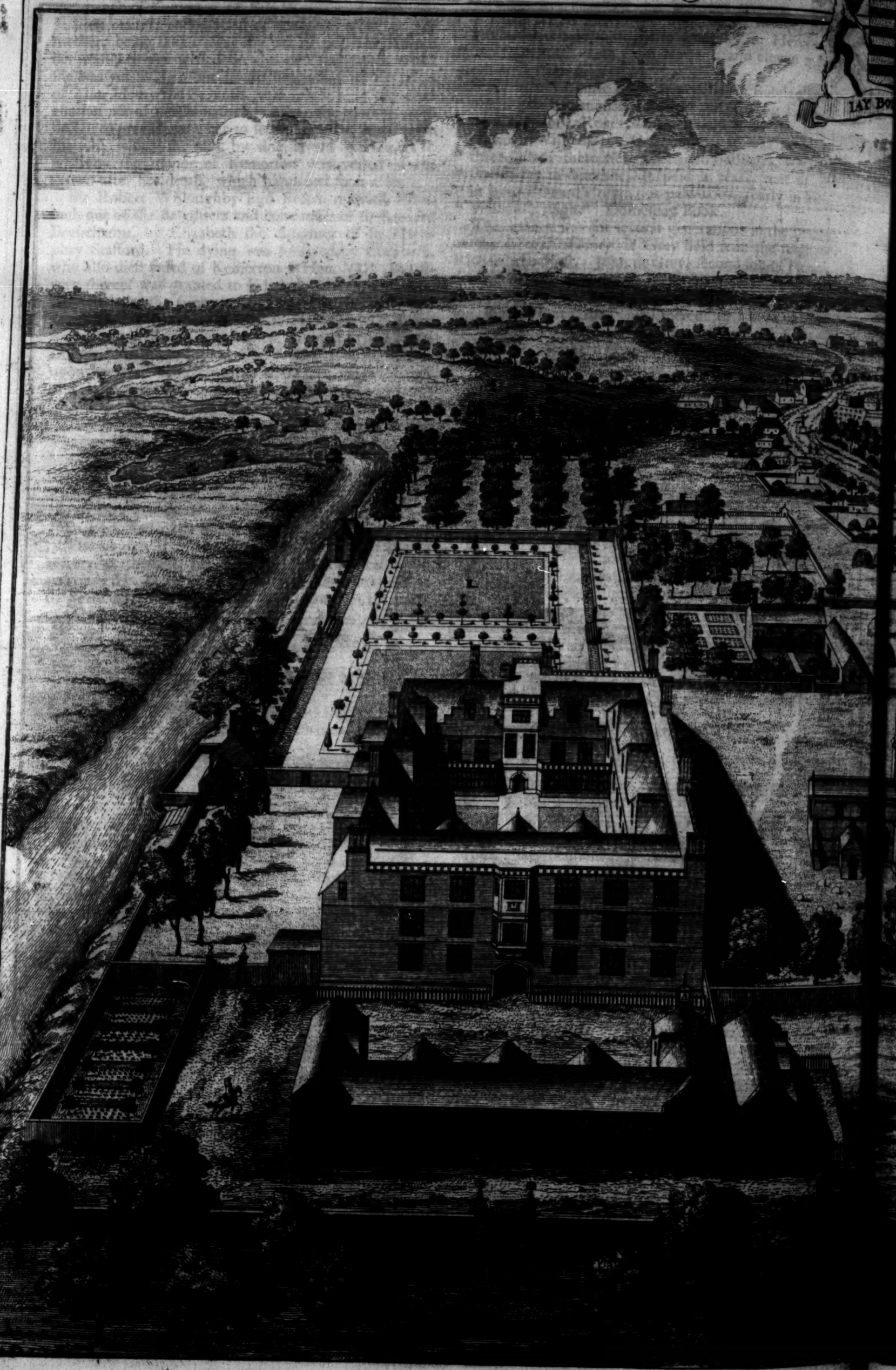
There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5 / Burials - - 5

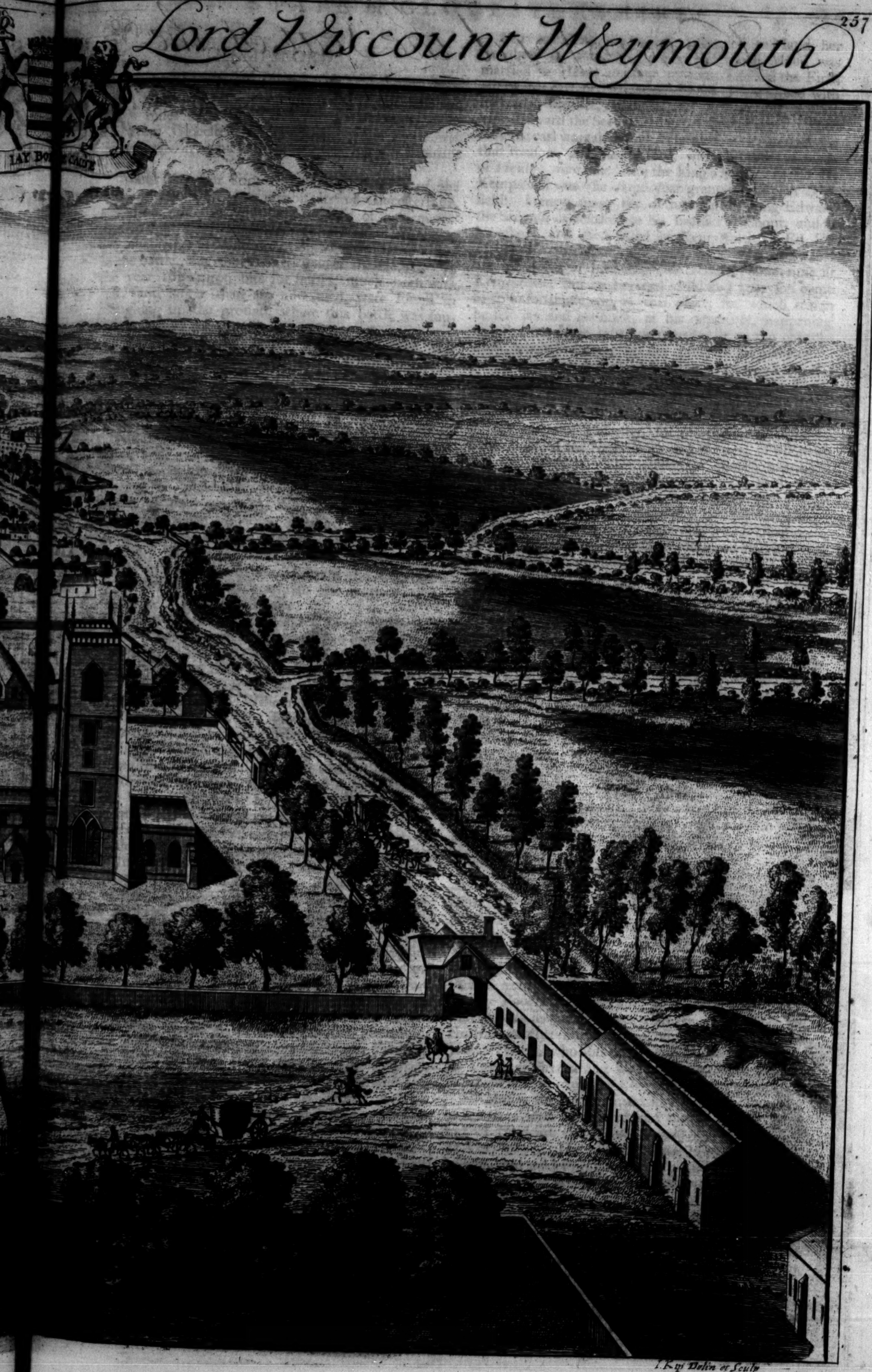
			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	078	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	074	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	028	01	00



Kempsford the Seat of the



Lord Viscount Weymouth



I. Kip del. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

KEMPSFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Letchlade, ſeven miles eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The ancient Saxon name was *Kynemeresford*, which ſignifies the King's Eminent Ford.

About the year 800, Æthelmund, general of the Wiccii, who were the inhabitants of Gloceſterſhire, paſſed on horſeback through the ford of Kynemeresford to fight Wearitan general of the Walſati, who were the inhabitants of Wiltſhire. Both generals were killed in the battle, but the Walſati gained the victory. In the year 1670, iron bits for horſes, much eaten with ruſt, and larger than are now uſed, were found in ploughing up the ground, where this battle was ſuppoſed to have been fought.

"Earl Harold, afterwards king of England, was "ſeiſed of Kempsford, then called Chenemeresford, "lying in the hundred of Brictwoldesberg, now Brit-"well's Barrow, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor; and Oſgod a Saxon held it under the earl. "King William the Conqueror granted it to Ernulf de "Heſding, who was a conſiderable perſon in the inva-"ſion, and was ſeiſed thereof at the general ſurvey. "The mannor was taxed at twenty-one hides; there were "twenty-four plow-tillages, and four water-mills: the "meadows paid yearly 9l. beſides finding hay for the "oxen and ſheep; they alſo yielded 120 weight of "cheeſe. Seven burgeſſes in Gloceſter held of this "mannor, and paid 2s. yearly. The mannor yielded 30l. "yearly in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "it yielded 66l. 6s. 8d. yearly in the reign of king "William." Domeſday Book.

Patrick de Chaworth (*de Cadurcis*), born in Bretagne in France, had this manor conveyed to him by Ernulf de Heſding, at the latter end of the ſame reign; for this Patrick gave three water-mills, lying in Kynemeresford, 20 Will. I. to the abbey of Gloceſter; which grant was confirmed by William Rufus. Patrick, the ſon of Patrick de Chaworth, gave to the ſaid monaſtery a water-mill called Horcote, when William was abbot, with the lands adjoining and belonging to the ſaid mill, and the tithes of the meadows of the ſaid village; which was confirmed by king Henry the Firſt. This Patrick, 6 Ric. I. paid 6l. upon levying of ſcutage for the redemption of the king out of captivity.

Pain de Chaworth, ſon and heir of this laſt Patrick, ſucceeded him: he married Gundred danghter and heir of William de la Fert, and was buried in the chapter-houſe of the abbey of Gloceſter. Patrick the third, ſon of Pain, was under age at his father's death, and paid 500l. 23 Hen. III. for his own wardſhip and marriage. He had a grant of markets and fairs in Kempsford 28 Hen. III. He married Hawiſe daughter and heir of Thomas de London, lord of Ogmore and Kidwelly in Wales, and died ſeiſed of Kynemeresford and Radene 42 Hen. III.

Pain de Chaworth, ſon of Patrick the third, was but thirteen years of age at his father's death: Hawiſe his mother purchaſed his wardſhip, and paid one thouſand marks: this Pain died 7 Ed. I. without iſſue. Patrick the fourth, brother to the laſt Pain, being of full age, ſucceeded him: he married Iſabel daughter of William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and died 11 Ed. I. leaving Maud his only daughter and heir. This family were barons, Kempsford being the head of the barony; and Hanindon, now called Hanington, and one half of Ingleſham, both lying in Wiltſhire, were members of this barony. Iſabel the widow of Patrick ſurvived him, and had the manor of Kempsford aſſigned to her for dower; and ſoon after ſhe was married to Hugh le Deſpencer, without the king's licence; whereupon the manor of Kempsford was ſeiſed into the king's hands, and was granted to Ela counteſs of Warwick 15 Ed. I. but Iſabel was reſtored upon payment of two thouſand marks.

After her death the manor deſcended to Maud, her daughter by Patrick the fourth; which Maud was married to Henry nephew to king Edward the Firſt, afterwards earl of Lancaſter. This Henry joined with his elder brother, Thomas earl of Lancaſter, againſt king Edward the Second, to expel the Spencers. Thomas the earl was taken and beheaded at Pontefract for that treaſon; and Kempsford, with all other the lands of Henry, were ſeiſed into the king's hands, 15 Ed. II. Kempsford was the ſame year granted to Roger Boyfield. Henry, upon the dethroning of king Edward the Second, is reſtored to his brother's honour, and to his eſtate, and died ſeiſed of Kempsford 19 Ed. III. Henry his ſon ſucceeded him, and was afterwards created duke of Lancaſter: he reſided ſome time at Kempsford; but his beloved child and only ſon came to an unfortunate end in this place, for which reaſon he left it; and his horſe, at his departure, happening to caſt a ſhoe, the inhabitants nailed it to the church-door, where it doth at this day preſerve his memory.

Upon this accident the duke granted away, 28 Ed. III. the manor of Kynemeresford, and his eſtate in Chedworth, Hanendon and half Ingleſham, and other lands, to the dean and collegiate church of St. Mary the Leſs, in the caſtle of Leiceſter, for the maintenance of an hoſpital called the New-Work in Leiceſter, of which he was the founder. This collegiate church had been founded, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, for a dean and twelve prebendaries, by Robert earl of Leiceſter. The dean and college of Leiceſter purchaſed a grant of free-warren in Kynemeresford and Chedworth 30 Ed. III. in which church it continued two hundred years, until the hoſpital was diſſolved 1 Ed. VI.

King Edward the Sixth, in the third year of his reign, granted the manor of Kempsford to ſir John Thynn, who for his great parts, and education abroad, was much favoured by the duke of Somerſet in the reign of king Edward the Sixth. The name of this family was formerly Botevill, and is deſcended from Geoffry Botevill, who brought an army of Poictivins, the king's ſubjects in France, to aſſiſt king John; and the name of Botevill continued until this latter age. This is a branch of the family of the duke of Montmorancy in France. Sir John was knighted in the battle againſt the Scots at Muſcleborough field, and the Scotch lion added to his arms. He afterwards grew into greater intimacy with the Protector, and was rewarded with great eſtates. He married one of the four daughters and heirs of ſir Richard Greſham, with whom he had an eſtate of inheritance of 2000l. a year. He died 1580.

Sir John Thynn, ſon of ſir John, ſucceeded him, and had livery of the manor granted to him the ſame year. He married Joan, daughter of ſir Rowland Heyward; by which match he added a farther inheritance of 1000l. a year to the family: he died 1606. Sir Thomas Thynn, ſon of the laſt ſir John, ſucceeded him in the manor of Kempsford, and was lord thereof in the year 1608. He married Mary daughter to George Touchet lord Audley, afterwards earl of Caſtle-Haven: his ſecond wife was Catherine Howard of the Norfolk family: he died 1639, and left three ſons; ſir James Thynn, who ſucceeded him in the main eſtate; ſir Thomas Thynn, and ſir Henry Frederick Thynn, to which laſt the manor of Kempsford was given.

Sir Henry Frederick Thynn married Mary daughter of Thomas lord Coventry, lord keeper of the great ſeal of England. He was created baronet 15 Jul. 17 Car. 1641. He was ſequeſtred in the Great Rebellion, and paid for compoſition 3554l. beſides being obliged to ſettle lands of 200l. a year in compliance to the ſequeſtrators. He died 1680. Sir Thomas Thynn was eldeſt ſon and heir of ſir Henry: he is the preſent lord viſcount Weymouth, and is ſeiſed of the manor of Kempsford, with court-leet, and has a large ſeat near the church; and by the death of his uncle ſir James Thynn, without iſſue, and of Thomas Thynn, eſq. villainouſly murdered, ſon of his uncle ſir Thomas Thynn, without iſſue male, he likewiſe ſucceeded to their great

eſtates. He was created viſcount Weymouth and baron Thynn of Warmiſter 34 Car. II. He is a perſon truly honoured for his virtue, loyalty, and generous charity. He married the lady Frances Finch, eldeſt daughter to Heneage earl of Winchelſey, by the lady Mary daughter to the duke of Somerſet.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford; it is a vicaridge worth 100l. yearly. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Huntington is the preſent incumbent.

Ernulf de Heſding gave the advowſon of this church to the abbey of Gloceſter, which grant was confirmed by king Henry the Firſt. The ſaid abbey had alſo the impropriation of Whelford. They both now belong to the biſhoprick by grant to the biſhoprick 33 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 6 Ed. VI. The impropriation is in leaſe to the lord Weymouth, and is worth 100l. a year.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Humphry Halimote,	- - - - - -
1576	Anthony Higgins,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1578	John Brook,	George Lloyd,
- - -	Edward Hithman,	- - - - - -
- - -	John Scot,	- - - - - -
1686	Dennis Huntington,	Biſhop of Gloceſter.

The tithes of the corn belong to the parſonage, but the meadows pay a compoſition to the vicar.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	19	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	18	00
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is large and handſome, with a tower in the middle. There are four coats of arms in the four corners of the inſide of the tower; 1. The earl of Gloceſter; 2. King Alfred; 3. The duke of Lancaſter; 4. A plantlet in a border.

In the chancel is an effigies of a monk, without any inſcription. There is an inſcription in memory of Walter Hithman, and his wife and four children: he died 1521. Another inſcription for Edward Hithman, who had been twenty-nine years vicar of this church: he died 1672. Another for John Scot, vicar, who died 1680.

There is an inſcription within the rails of the altar, in memory of ſir Henry Frederick Thynn, baronet, ſon of ſir Thomas Thynn: he died March 6, 1680.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadows, paſtures and arable. The river Coln runs through it, and falls into the Iſis near Ingleſham. The river Iſis divides it from Wiltſhire.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Dunvill, conſiſting of eight houſes.

2. Horcote, conſiſting of ſeven houſes. Richard Forſter levied a fine of the moiety of lands in Horcote 12 Hen. VII.

3. Welford, which conſiſts of twenty houſes. This manor did belong to the priory of Deerhurſt, and was granted to the abbey of Tewkſbury 7 Ed. IV. After the diſſolution of abbeys it was granted to John Grevill, who died 1 Ed. VI. Edward Grevill, ſon of John, had livery of it 2 Ed. VI.

There are ſixty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof nine are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 9
Burials - - 6

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	364	09	00
	1694 To the land-tax	263	13	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	052	02	00

KINGSCOT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles diſtant weſt from Tetbury, three miles north from Wooton, and ten miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Four hides and an half in Chingeſcot did be-
"long to the mannor of Berchelai in the reign of
"king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

Anſelm de Gourney was ſeiſed of Kingſcot 14 Ed. I. Nigell de Kingſcot held one meſſuage and one yardland in Kingſcot 19 Ed. II. Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury was ſeiſed of the manor of Kingſcot 7 Ed. IV. William earl marſhal and Nottingham levied a fine of lands in Kingſcot 3 Hen. VII. Anthony Kingſcot, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. William Kingſcot, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof. He has an ancient ſeat near the church, and a large eſtate in this pariſh, and other places of this county. This eſtate has continued in the name and family of the Kingſcots above five hundred years. They had it by the marriage of Aidena, daughter of the lord Berkeley of Berkeley caſtle.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is annexed to Beverſton. The manor-lands pay a yearly ſum in money for all tithe-hay.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d. ½.

The church is ſmall, and hath a low ſtrong tower, with an high pinnacle at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt.

An old raiſed tomb in the church-yard for Troylus Kingſcot, eſq. who was a commander forty years under the prince of Orange, and died 1656, being eighty years old. Another raiſed tomb, on which is a long inſcription on braſs, for Anthony Kingſcot, eſq. who died 1654. Another for Abraham Kingſcot, eſq. who died 1670. Several other inſcriptions, near the ſame place, for that family.

The widow of Mr. Troylus Kingſcot gave 30l. to remain as a ſtock for ever for the uſe of the poor. William Wellſteed, 1699, gave 20l. for the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable and woods.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Buily, conſiſting of three houſes. William Mauduit forfeited his lands in Beley for felony 1 Ed. I. 2. Hailecut, conſiſting of ſeven houſes. 3. Smithſhop, conſiſting of three houſes.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 4
Burials - 3

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	065	02	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	078	13	04
	1694 To the poll-tax -	013	04	00

KINGSWOOD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Chippenham, in the county of Wilts, but in the dioceſe of Gloceſter, three miles diſtant north from Wickwar, one mile ſouth from Wooton, and ſixteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

William de Berkeley founded an abbey of the Ciſtertian order in this place, 1139, in the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Reginald de Walery, lord of Haſelden, took part with Maud the empreſs; for which he was diſſeiſed of Haſelden, 1141, 6 Steph. and it was given to the monaſtery of Kingſwood. He afterwards recovers that eſtate, and builds a monaſtery at Haſelden, to which place, by agreement, the monks of Kingſwood did remove; but for want of water they removed from thence to Tetbury. Bernard de St. Walery, ſon of Reginald, purchaſed lands in Kingſwood of Robert lord Berkeley, and in the year 1169, returned the monks from Tetbury to Kingſwood, where they were at firſt founded. The value of this abbey, at the Diſſolution, was 254l. 5s. 10d.

The ſituation of the abbey was near to Wickwar, now the poſſeſſion of Mr. Mitchel: the gate-houſe is

ſtill

ſtill to be ſeen; and a conſiderable part of the abbey is yet ſtanding, but divided into ſeveral tenements. There is carved, and ſtill remaining over the kitchen chimney of the abbey, a Tyger, an Hart, an Oſtrich, a Mermaid, an Aſs, and a Swan; the firſt letters of which creatures ſpell Thomas, the name of the lord Berkeley, who was a conſiderable benefactor and patron to that foundation.

This manor, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, was granted to ſir John Thynn. John Thynn, ſon of ſir John, had livery of it granted to him 23 Eliz. It afterwards belonged to the Smiths of Nibley. Mr. Thomas Witchel is the preſent lord of the manor of Kingſwood, and keeps a court-leet. A wood and land called Highwood and Copſwood, within the pariſh of Kingſwood, formerly belonging to that abbey, were granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 31 Hen. VIII.

This place gave name to a foreſt of great extent in former times. The conſtablewick of which foreſt, and of the caſtle of Briſtol, was granted to Humphry Stafford of Hooke, a branch of the family of the earls of Stafford, 1 Ed. IV. The office of keeper of Kingſwood foreſt, and of the foreſt of Filwood, was granted to colonel Humphry Cook, by king Charles the Second, 1660.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; the curate is choſen by the pariſhioners; Mr. Bromfield is the preſent incumbent. By decree of the Exchequer the inhabitants are to pay 26l. 16s. to the curate yearly, out of their lands.

The chapel is ſmall, with a ſmall ſpire at the weſt end; it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The whole pariſh is tithe-free; the tithes may be worth 200l. yearly.

There is an inſcription for Elizabeth counteſs of Bellamont, heireſs of the Berkeley family: ſhe died 1422. Another inſcription for Thomas Webb, ſon of Mr. Richard Webb of Wooton: he died 1674. Thirteen pounds yearly are paid out of the Grange eſtate to the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture and meadow. A ſmall brook runs down from hence into the Severn by Berkeley.

Winde is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing ten houſes, half a mile from the church, where Mr. Blagden has a good houſe and eſtate.

The houſes are very compact, like a market-town, and is a very conſiderable place for clothing, containing about three hundred houſes, and twelve hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-four are freeholders. Mr. Perry has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh. Mr. Webb has a good houſe and eſtate at the Grange.

This pariſh is encompaſſed round by Gloceſterſhire: the neareſt pariſh in Wiltſhire is Sapworth, ſeven miles diſtant.

Nathaniel Holmes, ſon of George Holmes, miniſter of this place, was D. D. and publiſhed divers books of enthuſiaſtical divinity: he died 1678.

"The Berkeleys of Durſley were founders of this "abbey of Kingſwood, which was of the Ciſtercian "order." Camden's Britannia.

"The foreſt of Kingſwood was formerly of much "larger extent, but now drawn within the bounds of "five thouſand acres. The whole pariſh is in the county "of Wilts, under the power of their ſheriffs and juſ-"tices, but in the dioceſe of Gloceſter." Additions to Camden.

The ABBEY of KINGSWOOD in the County of GLOCESTER, founded in the Year 1139.

The HISTORY of the FOUNDATION.

THIS is the account of the abbat and convent of Tinterne of Kingſwood. William de Berkeley gave lands to the abbey of Tinterne at Kingſwood, to found an abbey in that place, of the order of the Ciſtercians. Maud the empreſs, daughter of Henry the Firſt, king of England, did confirm this gift by her charter; but afterwards, in the time of the civil wars, in the reign of king Stephen, after the death of king Henry, they of Kingſwood bought an eſtate at Haſleden of one John de St. John, to whom king Stephen had given thoſe lands in the war time, which did of right belong to Reginald of St. Waleric. When peace enſued, and juſtice prevailed, then every one was to be reſtored to his right; and Reginald de St. Waleric took again to his lands, and drove out the monks; but at laſt, after long vexatious ſuits, with which he had much perplexed the monks, he promiſed them to return Haſleden and many other lands, on condition that they would remove from Kingſwood, and ſettle their abbey in that place; for he had been enjoined, as penance, by the pope, to found an abbey for Ciſtercian monks. This the monks agreed to, and therefore they divided the convent of Kingſwood, and leave a few there; but the abbat and the greater part of the monks remove to Haſleden, and ſo they poſſeſſed both places: but becauſe there was great ſcarcity of water at Haſleden, therefore Reginald de St. Waleric did remove them, a ſecond time, to a place called Tetbury.

Roger de Berkeley, ſon and heir of William de Berkeley, complained that Kingſwood, which was the abbey, and given by his predeceſſors to that end, ſhould now be only a grange belonging to Tetbury, and inſiſted that either he might have his land again, or elſe that the convent be removed back thither. The king thought it reaſonable; but at the requeſt of the general chapter of the Ciſtercians, it was complied, that Kingſwood ſhould remain a grange to Tetbury, on condition that one of the monks, who was a prieſt, ſhould continually celebrate a private maſs. The monks gave twenty-ſeven marks and an half in ſilver to Roger de Berkeley for this agreement, as the charter of Roger does expreſs; and they gave one chacor, or one mark of ſilver, to the ſon of Roger who is now living, which is likewiſe expreſſed in the charter, wherein the ſon does confirm to the monks the grant of his predeceſſors, and this agreement made by his father; all which was confirmed by the king's charter.

Some time after, Roger, at the requeſt of the general chapter, conſents that the private maſs, which was to be ſaid at an altar appointed by him, ſhould thenceforward be celebrated in the abbey, as the letters of the ſaid chapter do teſtifie.

All things being thus ſettled, there is a general chapter of the Ciſtercians held in England at Kirthkelſted, where, amongſt many other abbats, there were preſent Philip abbat of Eleemoſyne, Henry abbat of Waverley, and Pagan abbat of Tetbury; and for an expedient to appeaſe a controverſy which had been between the abbat of Eleemoſyne, and the abbat of Waverley (but upon what account is beſt known to themſelves) it was agreed that the abbat of Waverley might erect an abbey at Kingſwood, which was then but a grange to Tetbury; which was done by conſent of the founder, and by the confirmation of the king, as their ſeveral charters do expreſs.

The abbat of Eleemoſyne had prevailed with Pagan the abbat of Tetbury, who was a plain-meaning man, and void of all cunning, to conſent to this; and he divided, according to his own will, the poſſeſſions of the church of Tetbury, which were but ſmall, and when all together, they could ſcarce ſubſiſt the convent; but he reſerved ſuch of his own lands undivided, as he thought fit. All this was done without the privity or approbation of the convent of Tetbury, and without the knowledge and conſent of the father abbat of Tinterne. Theſe therefore did afterwards exclaim and oppoſe the unequal compoſition: the caſe was called in queſtion, and

and much contention aroſe even in the ſame chapter. At laſt, many abbats aſſembled at Kingſwood, and by a judicial determination, the abbat of Waverley recalled the four monks which he had ſent to Tetbury, and remits the lands as they were before; and Kingſwood is again a grange to Tetbury. There are now living many monks, probationers, clerks and laity, who underſtood theſe things.

But becauſe the ſcite of Tetbury was confined, and not large enough for the conveniences of an abbey, and particularly becauſe there was no wood for firing, but what they fetcht from Kingſwood, which was at a great diſtance; therefore Bernard de St. Waleric, founder of the church of Tetbury, accepted of forty acres of land at Mireford, adjoining to Kingſwood, and ſet out by the homage from Roger de Berkeley founder of Kingſwood, and removes his abbey of Tetbury thither, where it now ſtands, as their charters on both ſides do witneſs. And ſo Tinterne, after twenty-eight years or more, held this abbey in peace and quiet from all claims, which ſhe had built, and was truly her daughter, and had been at great charges and trouble about it, until the abbat of Waverly, in a general chapter, did ſet up a claim, at which the abbat of Tinterne was not preſent; and no body opened their mouth, on my behalf, againſt that abbot, upon a thing ſo long ſettled, and that by a judiciary deciſion: he ſhewed ſome writings made without the conſent or knowledge of the convent of Tetbury, to which place Kingſwood was at that time a grange, and by the abbat and canons of Tinterne, who claimed, in right of being its mother by foundation: and the chapter had commanded that the abbat of Eleemoſyne ſhould not execute the agreement made between the abbat of Eleemoſyne and him of Waverly; but perhaps this preſent chapter did not remember what was farther done in the caſe, after ſo many years paſt. The abbat of Eleemoſyne delivered up our abbey, which was tranſlated from Tetbury to Mireford, unto the abbot of Waverly, more for the ſake of his will, than out of good reaſon, and in contradiction to our abbot and convent, under colour that it was the abbey of Kingſwood; whereas Mireford is diſtinct from Kingſwood: but it obtained the name of Kingſwood becauſe it was adjoining to it, and Kingſwood was a name more known; whereas the writings mentioned nothing of Kingſwood, but that formerly there was an abbey in that place, and that afterwards it was a grange to Tetbury, and now is a grange to the abbey of Tetbury, which abbey is tranſlated to Mireford. Whether theſe things were alledged before the judges, deputed in this caſe by the general chapter, I know not; but upon the whole matter our own eyes may plainly diſcern where is the right.

The PREFACE to the CHARTERS of TINTERNE.

TO the reverend fathers and maſters William abbat of Citeaux, and the reſt of the abbats aſſembled there, under the holy ſpirit, William abbat of Quareria, and abbat of Woburn, ſend greeting and obedience in all humility. To prevent the many dangers to which travellers are ſubject, eſpecially thoſe who ſail on the ſeas, the abbat of Tinterne conceives it more adviſable to procure our certificate of the truth of their writings concerning the abbey of Kingſwood, which was removed, than to ſend the writings themſelves: we therefore, out of brotherly affection endeavouring to give all poſſible ſatisfaction, have diligently inſpected the aforementioned writings, and have ſent a true copy of them to you, and ſubmit them to your judgment. Farewell.

The CHARTER of MAUD the Empreſs.

MAUD empreſs and daughter of king Henry, to all the ſons of holy mother church, as well clergy as laity, who are ſubject to us, greeting. I give you to know, that I have granted, and by my charter have confirmed that charitable gift which William de Berkeley gave to the abbey of Tinterne, for the redemption of the ſoul of my father king Henry, and for the good of his predeceſſors, to wit, all Kingſwood, and whatever elſe any good Chriſtians have ſince added to the ſaid abbey; commanding, and alſo adding, that no wrong or diſturbance be henceforth offered concerning this affair to that abbey, or to any one related to it.

The witneſſes who were preſent, were, &c.

The CHARTER of BERNARD of St. WALERIC.

BERNARD of St. Waleric, to all men, and to his friends in France and in England, greeting. Know all preſent and to come, that I Bernard have granted to Roger de Berkeley and his heirs my council and aſſiſtance in the court of my lord the king of England, excepting my allegiance to the king; and that he and his heirs, and all his men who provide for his houſe, ſhall be exempted from toll in the port of St. Waleric; and he the ſaid Roger, with the conſent of his ſon Roger, has given and granted to me forty acres at Mireford, to enable me to remove the abbey of Tetbury to that place.

Witneſs, &c.

The CHARTER of ROGER of BERKELEY.

BE it known to all faithful people, that I Roger of Berkeley, with the king's leave and grant, and at the requeſt of the chapter at Citeaux, and with the conſent of my wife and my heir, have granted to the monks of Kingſwood, out of compaſſion to their poverty, to remove their abbey, which is of my fee, and which my anceſtors founded, upon this condition, that the mannor of Kingſwood ſhall remain free and quit from all ſecular ſervices and dues, as it was before whilſt the abbey was ſtanding there, and on condition that a private maſs ſhall always be ſaid by a prieſt, who ſhall be a monk; and that I be partaker of all the benefits of the abbey ſo removed, as fully as the founder thereof; and likewiſe of the benefits of all abbeys of the Ciſtercian order; and ſo for my wife, my heir, and all my anceſtors and ſucceſſors. And the monks, that they might the more oblige me, did preſent me with twenty-ſeven marks and an half, and gave one cachor or one mark to my ſon; and I will protect them to the beſt of my power, as if I were their founder: and if it ſhall happen by any ways that they return again, I will give them back again what they freely gave me; and I faithfully bind myſelf to the obſervance of this agreement.

Witneſs, &c.

The CHARTER of GEORGE Abbat of CISTEAUX.

GEORGE a brother, and ſtiled Abbat of Ciſteaux, and all the convent of that abbey aſſembled in chapter, to the lord Roger de Berkeley ſendeth health in our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, with their devout prayers. We give great thanks to the merciful God, who has inclined your heart to take care of the poor, and to have a particular regard, as we have heard, of our order; and that you have with a pious concern favoured and protected the abbey of Kingſwood, lately removed, and, as far as in you lyes, have promoted the welfare thereof; for which reaſon you have the prayers of our whole order for your ſoul's health, and our devotions to the throne of grace are always accompanyed with a recommendation of you. And that your ſaid charity may appear altogether ſincere in the eyes of God, without any allay, we intreat and deſire you to hearken to our advice, and permit that the private maſs which you required to be continually ſaid at Kingſwood, at an altar appointed by yourſelf, may henceforward be

be celebrated in the abbey: for we do not think it advantageous to your ſoul's health, that our brothers of the order ſhould perform what is contrary to the conſtitution of the order: but if it ſhall not ſeem reaſonable to you to comply with this our requeſt, we do conſent that the former agreement ſhall be obſerved; for we would not in the leaſt give any offence to you, who were ſo charitably inclined; for we truly love you as our own brother, and we are ready, to the utmoſt of our power, to promote your honour and happineſs, not only as in duty bound, but as being inclined thereto by a true and hearty affection. Farewell.

The CHARTER of ROGER de BERKELEY.

ROGER de Berkeley, to all good people who ſhall ſee this charter, greeting. Be it known to you, that William de Berkeley, for the good of the ſoul of Henry king of England, and of his own ſoul, did grant to the abbey of Tinterne all Kingſwood, with all its appurtenances, to found an abbey there of the Ciſtercian order; which grant was approved and confirmed by my father: afterwards the abbey of Kingſwood was removed to Tetbury, with the conſent of my father Roger de Berkeley; and my father, with my conſent and good will, gave and granted to Bernard de St. Waleric forty acres at Mireford, to remove the abbey thither which before was at Tetbury.

Witneſſes, &c.

The CHARTER of HENRY King of ENGLAND.

HENRY king of England, to Simon biſhop of Worſter, and N. of Gloſter, and to his barons and good people, and to all French men and Engliſh men within the county of Gloſter, greeting. Know ye, that I have given licence to Roger de Berkeley to grant Acholte in perpetual alms to canons or monks, for the good of our ſoul, and the ſouls of our anceſtors; wherefore I will and command that the aforeſaid land be free and quit from all ſervices, pretences and cuſtoms, as I at any time held the ſame when it was in my own demean.

Witneſſes William Chamberlain of Tancervill, and M. of Gloſter, and Pagan ſon of John, at Elings.

The LETTER of WILLIAM de BERKELEY to Pope INNOCENT.

TO the moſt reverend, by divine grace, the lord pope Innocent, William de Berkeley founder of Kingſwood ſendeth all reverence and obedience, with all cheerfulneſs due to God's high prieſt. The pious favour of a paſtor, and his affection and good will towards all under his care, have imboldned me to apply my ſelf to the ſucceſſor of St. Peter, the prince of the apoſtles. Your readineſs to redreſs all complaints, and munificence in good works, aſſures me that I ſhall meet with no repulſe when my requeſts are juſt; therefore, that the preſent buſineſs may not be rendred obſcure, I will upon my oath acquaint your majeſty of all the particulars. Henry, king of the Engliſhmen, did, for a certain price, grant abſolutely to my uncle Roger de Berkeley certain lands, without any other reſervation, only that my uncle ſhould be obliged to ſettle the ſame on ſome religious perſons, either monks or canons. My uncle was prevented by death, and left the eſtate to me, on condition to fulfil the former intentions: but, leſt there ſhould be any unjuſt demand made on thoſe lands, he procured it to be confirmed by the charter of the ſaid king, which is now laid before you. We therefore, deſirous to perform his will, have ſettled thoſe lands deſcended to us from our uncle, to found an abbey for monks of the Ciſtercian order, which order ſeems to us to exceed all others in ſanctity. Therefore, that your authority may oblige the order to ratify and confirm the ſame, and that there may never be any diſſolution or infringement hereof, we do humbly implore the favour of your good will, that this foundation may be eſtabliſhed and corroborated by your apoſtolical authority, that whoever ſhall hereafter make any unjuſt exaction, or injurious claim on theſe lands, or againſt this foundation, he muſt at the ſame time violate the Roman privilege, and ſo may deſiſt, being frightened by the ſword of excommunication. Farewell.

The CHARTER of ROGER de BERKELEY, concerning KINGSWOOD and its Appurtenances.

TO Simon biſhop of Worſter, and all good people, greeting. Be it known to you, that I Roger of Berkeley, for the welfare of me, my wife and children, and for the good of the ſoul of my father and my anceſtors, do grant and confirm to the abbat and monks of Kingſwood, all my lands in Kingſwood, all woods, arable lands and meadows, and whatever belongs to the ſame, free and quit from all claims, and particularly from the ſervice of the knight's fee, which William de Berkeley owed to me for the fee due from the abbat. The monks in their chapter have again acknowledged and received me as their founder.

Dated at Chiveley the tenth of March, 1148.

Witneſſes Simon biſhop of Worſter, William abbat of Margan, Gervace archdeacon, Hugh monk of Truare, Hugh the dean, John Papa, William of Wincheſter, and others.

The CHARTER of ROGER of BERKELEY the Elder, concerning ACHOLT.

KNOW all men, preſent and future, that I Roger of Berkeley, for the ſake of God, and the good of the ſoul of my lord king Henry, and of my own ſoul, and the ſouls of my heirs, and of all my anceſtors and ſucceſſors, have granted, and by theſe preſent writings confirmed to God, and to the church of the Bleſſed Mary of Kingſwood, and to the monks ſerving God in that place, all my mannor of Acholte, with all its appurtenances, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, to have and to hold all the ſaid premiſſes to the ſaid church, and to the monks ſerving God there, and to their ſucceſſors, free and quit from all ſecular demands, and in as free and pure alms for ever as any lands given in alms can be had, held, or ſuppoſed to be held. And I the aforeſaid Roger, and my heirs, will warrant the aforeſaid mannor of Acholte, with all its appurtenances whatſoever, unto the ſaid church of Kingſwood, and to the monks ſerving God in that place, and to their ſucceſſors, as free, pure, and perpetual alms, and will for ever acquit and ſave them harmleſs, againſt all men, in all things which can any way happen unto them. And that this my gift, grant, and confirmation herein made, may remain ratified and eſtabliſhed for ever, I have therefore corroborated it by ſetting my ſeal hereunto.

Witneſſes Simon biſhop of Worſter, the abbot of St. Auſtin in Briſtol, the abbot of Tinterne, Robert the ſon of Harding, Henry Lovell, and others.

The CONFIRMATION of ROBERT de BERKELEY the Younger, of the Mannor of KINGSWOOD.

TO all the faithful in Chriſt, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, Roger de Berkeley ſendeth eternal health in the Lord. Know ye, that I being moved with charity to the ſouls of my father and mother, and my wife's, with the advice and conſent of my heirs, have granted and confirmed to God, and to the church of the Bleſſed Mary of Kingſwood, and to the monks ſerving God in that place, in pure and perpetual alms, all the mannor of Kingſwood, which the ſaid monks held of Roger my father, and of me, to have and to hold of me and my heirs, in woods and in plains, plowed grounds and paſtures, waters and meadows, ways and paths, free and quit from all claims and demands, and particularly from one knight's fee which William de Berkeley did owe to my father for the fee

of the abbey. The ſaid monks, in their chapter, did receive the aforeſaid Roger my father and his heirs for their founder, by the conſent and agreement of the aforeſaid William de Berkeley.

Witneſſes Robert de Berkeley my nephew, Philip and Oliver my brethren, and William my ſon, maſter Richard de Roreſtan, and Benedict the chaplain, and the brother Richard of Bradley, and others.

The CHARTER of King HENRY for Twenty-ſeven Acres of new-plowed Lands in KINGSWOOD.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy and Acquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to our juſtices, ſheriffs, foreſters, and all our officers throughout England, greeting. Know ye, that I have granted and given, in perpetual alms, to the church of the Bleſſed Mary of Kingſwood, and to the monks ſerving God there, and by this my charter have confirmed unto them, one hundred and forty acres of new-plowed grounds in Kingſwood, to have and to hold for ever, quit and diſcharged from any regard, and from all other exactions; and therefore I will, and ſtraightly command, that you do not diſturb the ſaid monks, nor ſuffer them to be moleſted by any other perſon.

Witneſſes William ſon of Audelin, Richard of Anſei, William de Stut, and others.

The CHARTER of HENRY Duke of NORMANDY and Earl of ANJOU, concerning Ten Acres of Land near the Abbey.

HENRY, ſon of the duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou, to Simon biſhop of Worſter, and to all our barons, ſheriffs, juſtices, and all our officers and faithful people, as well French as Engliſh, throughout the county of Gloſter, greeting. Know ye, that I, for the good of the ſoul of king Henry my grandfather, and Maud his queen, have given and granted to the monks of Kingſwood ten acres of land, which lie in the wood called Hay, and the water which divides the lands belonging to the monks, and the lands of Wotton; and therefore I charge and command that they hold the ſame quietly, and freely from any cuſtom or ſecular ſervice.

Witneſſes William earl of Gloſter, Reginald earl of Cornwall, Roger earl of Hereford.

The RELEASE of the Lord NICHOLAS de KINGSTONE upon the Grant of HAWISE le VEEL.

TO all the faithful in Chriſt, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, Nicholas de Kingſton, knight, lord of Tortworth, health eternal in the Lord. Know ye, that I have releaſed, &c. to the religious men, the abbot and convent of Kingſwood, all my right and claim which I had, or any way might have, in a ſmall parcel of meadow called Joneſham, within the mannor of Cherfeld, lying at Horsfordbridge, which parcel of meadow the ſaid religious had of the gift and grant of Hawiſe le Veel, wife formerly of Robert le Veel, in pure and perpetual alms, as in the deed of feoffment, which they have, is more fully contained.

In witneſs whereof my ſeal is fixed to theſe preſents. Witneſſes John de Chanſey, Lawrence de Treſham, Roger Joye, William Colewich, William de Coumb, and others. Given at Tortworth, in the feſtival of St. Bernard the abbat, in the ninth year of the reign of king Edward the Second.

LANTHONY.

THIS place is extra-parochial: it joins to the city of Gloceſter, and is accounted one of the ſouth hamlets. It is famous for the monaſtery of Lanthony, whereof very great ruins are yet to be ſeen.

St. David, ſon of Xanthus a prince of Wales, was biſhop of Caer-Leon in Monmouthſhire, and reſided for ſome time in that place. He afterwards removed his ſee to Menevia in Pembrokeſhire, which from him obtained the preſent name of St. David's. He was born in the ſixth century, and was much addicted to a ſtrict retired life, and had a ſmall chapel at Ewias, in a ſolitary valley incloſed with ſteep hills, on the banks of the river Hodeni, in the north part of Monmouthſhire, from him called Lhandhewin, that is, the Church of David; and ſince, by corruption of ſound, it has been changed into the name of Lanthony.

In the year 1103, William, a certain knight of the family of Hugh de Lacie, who came in with king William the Conqueror, renounced the world, and lived a retired hermit in this place. The reputation of his holy life induceth Ernicius, chaplain to queen Maud wife of king Henry the Firſt, to join with him in his auſtere profeſſion. In the year 1108, theſe two erect a mean church in the place of their hermitage, which was conſecrated by the biſhops of Landaff and Hereford, and was dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. Theſe two hermits, ſome time after, by the favour of Hugh de Lacie, and with the approbation of Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, founded a monaſtery for Black Canons of the order of St. Auſtin, and filled it with forty canons, gathered from other monaſteries, and chiefly from the Holy Trinity in London. Ernicius was made the firſt prior of this new monaſtery.

In the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Firſt, this monaſtery was ſore afflicted by inteſtine ravages, which harraſſed all that country, wherefore they thought it neceſſary to remove; and by the aſſiſtance of Milo earl of Hereford, high conſtable of the realm, who gave them thoſe lands lying near Gloceſter, they came to this place, which was then called Hide, and from that time changed into the name of Lanthony, which was the name of their former monaſtery.

In the year 1136, they build a new church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This new monaſtery was at firſt only a cell to their former monaſtery in Wales, and was ſo confirmed by king John, who was a great benefactor to this monaſtery, and made a large grant to them of lands in the firſt year of his reign: their charter was again confirmed 18 Ed. II. King Edward the Fourth, in the twenty-firſt year of his reign, unites theſe two monaſteries of Lanthony; and in that charter this monaſtery at Gloceſter was made the principal, and was obliged to maintain only a reſidentiary prior and four canons in Wales, to ſay maſſes; which prior was alſo removeable at will. This monaſtery was ſurrendered the tenth of May, 29 Hen. VIII. by the prior thereof and twenty-one monks. This was the firſt monaſtery which was ſurrendered in Gloceſterſhire. It muſt not be charged on the forwardneſs of the prior and monks, becauſe all ſurrenders were made at times, according as the commiſſioners made their viſitation. It was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 748l. 11d. ½.

Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and Joan his wife, were ſeiſed of the advowſon of the priory of Lanthony 46 Ed. III.

The abbey of Hide near Wincheſter did receive a rent from the priory of Lanthony 11 Ric. II. That abbey was founded by king Henry the Firſt, and William Giffard biſhop of Wincheſter, for Canons Secular. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. Peter and St. Grimbald, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 865l. 18s. od. ¼. a year.

Anne, widow of Thomas earl of Stafford, and daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock duke of Gloceſter, by will dated the ſixteenth of October, 17 Hen. VI. bequeathed one hundred marks, and 20l. yearly for twenty years, to the church of Lanthony near Gloceſter, in which church ſhe lies buried.

The ſcite of this monaſtery, and the adjoining lands, were

were granted by king Henry the Eighth to ſir Arthur Porter, 32 Hen. VIII. Thomas Porter had livery of this eſtate granted to him 1 Eliz. who left an only daughter married to ſir John Scudemore, anceſtor to the preſent James lord viſcount Scudemore, of Ham-Lacy in Herefordſhire, who is the proprietor of this eſtate, and has an handſome beautiful houſe at Newark, within this hamlet, which has a large proſpect over the city of Gloceſter, the river Severn, and the neighbouring vale: it was formerly the houſe belonging to the prior of Lanthony.

This hamlet, at the diſſolution of monaſteries, was exempted from the payment of tithes, as having belonged to the priory of Lanthony: but John lord Scudemore, in the year 1662, generouſly annexed all the tithes of Lanthony to the rectory of Hempſteed; which was confirmed by act of parliament, and has improved that rectory above 50l. yearly.

A ground called Long Madeley, and other lands belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to the city of Gloceſter 34 Hen. VIII. Other lands called Madely, belonging to the ſaid priory, were the ſame year granted to Thomas Bell.

Many deſcendants of the great family of Bohun, earls of Hereford and lords of Brecknock, lie buried in the ruins of Lanthony, whoſe noble tombs are utterly deſtroyed, and are now heaps of rubbiſh in the open air. Margery de Bohun eldeſt daughter of Milo earl of Hereford, and patroneſs of this monaſtery, was married to the lord Humphry de Bohun, ſteward to king Henry the Firſt: ſhe died 1187, and lies buried in this place. Humphry de Bohun, the fourth of that name, ſon of Margery, earl of Hereford, and chief conſtable of England, was likewiſe buried here; as alſo Elianor his wife; as alſo Henry de Bohun the Good, earl of Hereford, ſon of earl Humphry; and alſo Maud daughter of the earl of Ewe, and wife of Henry the Good; and alſo Alice her daughter. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, the fifth of that name, and alſo Maud de Avenbury his wife, lie buried in this monaſtery: he died 1275.

This hamlet is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of rich meadow, and very rich paſture. It is rated jointly with the other ſouth hamlets in publick payments.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
They paid	1692	To the royal aid -	063	09	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	121	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	004	16	00

Henry Dean, born near Gloceſter, was made prior of Lanthony 11 Hen. VII. and chancellor of Ireland. He was ſucceſſively biſhop of Bangor, Saliſbury, and archbiſhop of Canterbury. He died 1502.

Of the MONASTERY of LANTHONY, whoſe firſt Original was in WALES, and was afterwards removed to LANTHONY near GLOCESTER.

The HISTORY of the Foundation and Tranſlation of the Monaſtery of LANTHONY.

OUR Bleſſed God, who would that all men ſhould be ſaved and worſhip his holy name; who brings all things to paſs, where and in what manner he pleaſes; who governs all things wiſely, and diſpoſes all things graciouſly; who ſuccours the tender lambs in the fields, as well as the vaſt whales in the ſea; (for who can number the riches of his goodneſs, and who can penetrate into the depth of his councils?) who has planted to himſelf a vineyard on the ſteep rocks of Lanthony, and has wonderfully bleſſed it with his benefits, and by his good grace accompanying of it, has raiſed it to a happy and conſiderable ſtation.

There ſtands in a deep valley a conventual church, ſituated to promote true religion, beyond almoſt all the churches in England, quiet for contemplation, and retired for converſation with the Almighty, unacceſſible from the noiſe of the world, and all tumultuous clamours: here the ſorrowful complaints of the oppreſſed do not diſquiet, or the mad contentions of the froward do not diſturb; but a calm peace and ſecure quiet, and perfect charity, invite to holy religion, and baniſh all manner of diſcord. But why do I deſcribe the ſituation of the place, when all things are ſo much changed from what they were when it was firſt inhabited? for the broken rocks made it ſcarce paſſable for the ſwift light-footed beaſts, of which there was a great number. In former times theſe rocks ſurrounded and darkened the valley; for they were crowned with tall towering trees, which yielded a wonderful and delightful proſpect, at a great diſtance, to all beholders, both by ſea and land. The middle of the valley, although clothed with many tall trees, and ſunk as it were into a narrow deep abyſs, yet was it expoſed to all inclemency of the air, and was ſure to ſuffer, though the ground ſhould be unthawed by day, or the bright ſtars ſhine by night. It was ſometimes diſturbed by a ſtrong blighting wind, other times with dark clouds and violent rains; or elſe incommoded with hard froſts and cold hail, or heaped up with ſnow, whilſt in other places there was a mild and gentle air.

The large and plentiful ſprings which flowed from the neighbouring mountains, falling in with a pleaſant murmur, united into a river in the valley, and divided it in the middle, wherein were great plenty of variety of fiſhes amongſt the cryſtal ſtreams. Sometimes, when great rains fell, which was frequent in that place, the floods, impatient of a conſtraint, would break out and drown the neighbouring places, overturning rocks, and tearing up trees by the roots. There were however very fruitful paſtures amongſt theſe ſpacious mountains, and rich meadows for feeding of cattle, which did compenſate for the barrenneſs of other parts, and made amends for the want of corn. The air was healthful, though thick, and preſerved the inhabitants to an extreme old age; but the people were ſavage, without any religion, vagabonds, and delighted in ſtealth: they had no ſettled abode, but removed as wind and weather inclined them.

The French, according to their pleaſant conceits, fancy that the place was called Lanthony from being compoſed of two words, *Land* and *Hodeney*: the laſt is the name of a river; the former word, *Lan*, ſignifies in Welch a Church-place: but the Welch name is *Nanthotheni*; and therefore it is more probably derived from *Nant*, ſignifying a River, becauſe the Welch call the place *Landevvi Nanthotheni*; that is, The church of David upon the river Hotheni; for St. David had a chapel in the moſt retired part of this valley. It was a poor building ſurrounded with moſs and ivy, and covered with ſhrubs: it would ſcarce receive a man or beaſt; but it is celebrated in fame, and we have ſure tradition of old, that St. David did here retire from the converſation of men, and lived here a ſolitary life for many years. Who dares doubt but that a place, honoured with ſo great a gueſt, was deſigned for conſecration by divine appointment? Who can, after the ſight of ſo great and pious example, ever be affrighted at diſmal rocks, uninhabited wilderneſſes, or the inſult of wild beaſts? Who would not expect a mighty increaſe from this divine huſbandman? The time did come, when a ſmall ſeed planted by this holy father did ripen into a plentiful harveſt, and did diſtribute in a plentiful manner bread which ſtrengthens the heart of man, to all who hungered after righteouſneſs; that he who ſowed in tears, and in labour and ſorrow, did at the laſt reap his reward in joy and glory in the heavenly kingdom, where like a wiſe and faithful ſervant he had laid up much corn purged from all tares, and tried and purified through many tribulations.

When

When therefore it ſeemed good to Almighty Providence, in his mercy, that a bright light ſhould ſhine forth out of a neglected ſpark, one who was an attendant of the family, and a-kin to an Engliſh prince, who afterwards was a companion and conſiderable perſon himſelf, went a hunting, and earneſtly purſued the chaſe of the beaſts over rocks into their moſt obſcure dens and hiding-places. This was not brought to paſs by chance, but Divine Providence directed him hither: after much toil and ſweat, and creeping through the hollows of the rocks, he and his comrades came into this valley. The name of the prince was Hugh de Laci; the name of his attendant, who was a choſen veſſel predeſtinated by divine mercy, was William, who being fatigued with heat and the roughneſs of the way, laid himſelf down on the graſs in the ſhade to refreſh himſelf: but, behold! another heat inflames him, and whilſt he quenches his natural thirſt a nobler thirſt ariſes; for whilſt he conſiders the loftineſs of the mountains, the vaſt broken rocks, the windings of the valley, the noiſy ſtream, and pondering thoſe objects in his mind, he entertained this thought: "Theſe ſolitary "retirements muſt be pleaſant and agreeable to one who "truſts in his bleſſed Saviour, and muſt preſerve him "ſafe in the ſharpeſt perſecutions. O happy they! en"tirely happy! who in ſheep-ſkins or goat-ſkins, fol"lowing Chriſt through the rougheſt rocks and darkeſt "caves, can yet prefer them before the glittering palaces "of princes, being enlightened by a ſteady faith. How "much better is it to dwell humbly in the houſe of God, "than to be haughty with pride in the habitations of "ſinners! Is not the kingdom of heaven to be taken "by force? And thoſe who intend to gain it muſt "paſs through the tribulations of this world."

Whilſt theſe and the like he revolved ſilently in his mind, being ſuggeſted to him by the Holy Ghoſt, he lifted up his eyes and eſpied the chapel aforementioned not far off; and being highly tranſported, he cries out, "Behold how a bleſſed opportunity offers itſelf! I ſee "an houſe of prayer; and why ſhould I regard any "other thing? for God will not ſuffer the righteous "ſoul to periſh with hunger: now have I eſcaped out "of the ſnare of the hunters; God forbid that I ſhould "any more through folly intangle myſelf in earthly "affairs." He ſaid, and turned off his comrades and dogs, and, accompanied with few, reſolves to ſerve his God: he breaks forth in theſe words, "Behold, they "who are clothed in ſoft raiments are in kings palaces: "it ſhall no more be ſo with me; but I will hence"forward caſt off the old man with all its deeds and "appetites, with all its delights and pleaſures." He lays aſide his belt, and girds himſelf with a rope; inſtead of fine linen he covers himſelf with hair-cloth, and inſtead of his ſoldier's robe he loads himſelf with weighty irons; and the ſuit of armour which did before defend him from the darts of his enemies, he ſtill continues for a garment, to harden him againſt the ſoft temptations of his old enemy the devil; that, by how much the more the outward man was afflicted with auſterity, the inner man might be the more ſecured for the ſervice of God; and, that his zeal might not grow cold, and continue but for a time, he therefore crucified himſelf in this manner, and continued his hard armour on his body until it was worn out with ruſt and age. And this is affirmed for a certain truth.

Thus the beloved of God continued many years in hunger and thirſt, in cold and nakedneſs, and with hard labour fought the good fight of God, fixing all his thoughts on him, who he knew would never forſake them who put their truſt in him. All who have heard of the manner of his converſion, fall into admiration of this wonderful working of the Moſt High, and praiſed the mercy of our Saviour towards him. How proper it was that a ſoldier ſhould be the firſt inhabiter! for no body could have dared to live there who had not firſt laid aſide all cowardlineſs, and had put on the courage of a valiant ſoldier. If a Chriſtian man's life is every where a warfare, how much more in this frightful place! In the firſt beginning of his converſion this beloved of God had ſmall knowledge in letters; but he who makes the mouths of babes and ſucklings to praiſe his holy name, he who upon occaſion can teach the wild beaſts to utter a human voice in ſoft ſounds, did amongſt other his benefits inſtruct him in the knowledge of letters, and in writing, that the word of God might be perfect in his heart, though not in learned volumes; inſomuch that in few years he was honoured with prieſt's orders, of which he was worthy. O how diligent was the old enemy, the devil, to aſſault this pillar of godlineſs! ſometimes flattering him by large promiſes, at other times terribly threatening with adverſity; ſometimes deluding him that he ſhould be the chief man at court, and have the ſupreme command in the army: but our invincible champion guarded himſelf with the greater precaution, knowing by experience the craft and malice of his enemy. It was known to ſeveral, who had it from his own mouth, that when he was old and full of years, and loaded with great age, and was to ſay maſs on ſome ſolemn feſtival, (for he never failed on any day to ſay maſs) the devil, the common enemy of purity and chaſtity, would often on ſuch occaſions diſturb him in the night with laſcivious apparitions.

The fame of this eminent champion in Chriſt was ſpread far and near; many were aſtoniſhed at his pious zeal, and highly commended all ſuch who ſhould imitate his holy devotion. There was a venerable perſon, Erneſi by name, who himſelf had lived an hermit's life, who could not be deaf to the high praiſes which he had heard of our great ſaint, and muſt be the more diſpoſed to applaud him, becauſe he himſelf had the experience of the ſeverity of that courſe of life, and had learnt what hardſhips muſt be ſuffered in that religious conflict. This Erneſi lived in the court of king Henry the Firſt, and was one of the chiefeſt account in the palace, for he was chaplain of queen Maud, of famous memory, the wife of king Henry. He after long converſation in court-intrigues, and experienced in their manifold falſe ſubtleties, at laſt by the mercy of God retired to a happy ſabbath of an hermit's life, where zealouſly and happily he exerciſed himſelf to the glory of God alone: and how perfect he was in all things belonging to the ſervice of God, it is not in my weak capacity to recount; but having religiouſly fought the good fight, he at laſt did triumph in glory. This man of God did at that time dwell at Edegareſley, near the foreſt of Canothus, a great encourager of all virtue, extremely beloved by all the neighbours, a great comfort to the ſorrowful and afflicted; for he was eloquent in ſpeech, and a very learned man, great in ſelf-denial, eminent for charity, and remarkable for many graces, and a daily oppoſer to the mad vicious enemy. He had heard of the fame of the aforeſaid William; and becauſe what we ſee with our eyes will more affect us than what we hear with our ears, it did not content him only to hear of this man's praiſes, but he is reſolved to enjoy his converſation: therefore after many conflicts to his thoughts he begins his journey, and with many weariſome ſteps ſeeks out the man for whom he would be contented to die to gain his laſting love; and having paſſed through many intricate paths, he at laſt arrives at Lanthony. When the good man William, who now had long lived in the place, found that he was come, overjoyed he runs to meet him, and receiving him with a religious cheerfulneſs, he conducts him to his poor cottage, to his lonely den. After having with reſpect ſhewed him all the civilities which that place could poſſibly afford, his ſpiritual meditations began to break forth, and with delight he ſpends the night in holy converſation. Thus was it decreed by divine wiſdom, that the weak ſhould confound the wiſe, the illiterate the learned, the ſimple ſhould inſtruct the knowing and the experienced. What evidence is this of the great mercy of God!

In

In the year therefore of our lord 1103, thirty-eight years after the coming-in of the Normans, in the firſt year of the reign of the pious king Henry, who was the third king of the Norman race, William and Erneſi began to dwell together at Lanthony, in one mind and one heart; for after Erneſi, that man of God, beheld the rocks diſtilling down pleaſant ſprings of water, and that the hills did flow with milk and honey, they could no ways be induced to leave the place; but above all being ſtrengthened in Chriſt, and animated by the pious life of his collegue, and that no ſpark of charity ſhould be excluded by thoſe rocks, theſe men therefore, in the moſt ſolitary place of the valley, mutually aſſiſting one another, and encouraging one another in this race of trial by each other's example, and relieving one another with comfortable advice againſt all temptations, did build a church after an homely manner, which by the bleſſing of heaven was conſecrated by Urban biſhop of the dioceſe, and by Rameline biſhop of Hereford, in the year 1108, and was ſolemnly dedicated to the honour of St. John Baptiſt, whoſe patronage was thought moſt proper for that wilderneſs, where his due fame will be celebrated to all ages. How fit was it, that retired hermits ſhould have their firſt and great exemplar for their patron! and their firſt author will be the more propitious, by how much with the greater zeal they exerciſe their joint ſtudies in religious worſhip: he certainly will receive them into his protection, who in his younger days, to avoid the contagion of wickedneſs, did without fear retreat from the world into an unacceſſible deſert. Who can make interceſſion with more efficacy, for his juſt and pious followers, than he who was ſanctified from his mother's womb, and, being filled with the Holy Ghoſt, merited the high encomium pronounced by our Saviour, that a greater prophet had not ariſen in thoſe days? Whoſe prayers can be more prevalent with God, (whoſe grace is open unto all men) than his who was ſo remarkably elected, and ſanctified in ſo ſingular a manner; who lived ſo holy a life, who baptiſed Chriſt, who was the forerunner of our Saviour, who was the firſt preacher of the goſpel, who was the crier to the Judge of all men, who was the bridegroom to the Spouſe, an enemy to all luxury, purely chaſte, the great aſſerter of truth, the moſt courageous martyr, preferred to the apoſtles, the head of all patriarchs, equalled to angels? All this was John, the friend of Chriſt.

Hugh de Lacy, out of an innate love to religion, undertook the patronage and inſpection of the temporal affairs of this place; a man of noble birth, but more honourable for his virtues, one of the moſt accompliſhed noblemen at court, a merciful reliever of the poor and oppreſſed; and, that he might not degenerate and come behind his father in works of liberality and devotion, he improved the ſeeds of virtue derived to him from his father into full-blown flowers, and ripe wholeſome fruit. His father had built a monaſtery from the ground for religious men, and out of his own revenues he endowed it plentifully for the ſubſiſtence of the brethren there ſerving God. His brother was a profeſſed monk in the famous monaſtery of St. Peter at Gloceſter: at the inſtigation of his father, he was afterwards made abbot; and religion, which did always flouriſh with ſingular ſanctity and zeal in that monaſtery, did much edify by his induſtry in admonitions and example. His nephew, who was a ſoldier, and had gained great reputation in the wars, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in many battles, did afterwards take upon him the habit of a Knight Templar, and refuſed not to engage for Chriſt, the king of kings.

This Hugh de Lacy, leſt he ſhould fall ſhort of the glories of his anceſtors, who for divers generations (as if religion did deſcend in a right line) had been eminent in all virtues, did in a peculiar manner take care of theſe devout brethren: he was generous in endowing them; he was obliging to them in converſation, and ſollicitous to provide well for them; for he gave them many gifts; he granted to them large farms: but they, on the other ſide, preferring to have little rather than too much, when they thought they had what ſufficed neceſſaries, did peremptorily refuſe to accept any more.

Afterwards it ſeemed good to Divine Providence to extend the branches of this vineyard, and to propagate its ſtems, leſt a candle ſhould be hid under a buſhel, which might give light to many. It therefore came into the mind of theſe two brethren, with the advice and approbation of Anſelm archbiſhop of Canterbury, of bleſſed memory, that they, having gathered the good fruit, for ſome time, of an hermit's life, ſhould from two companions multiply into a convent of many. William at the firſt propoſal did not ſo readily agree to it; but afterwards, by the prayers and intreaties, and good counſel of Erneſi, who was the earneſt promoter of it, and being influenced by the concurrence of other prudent perſons in the ſame judgment, he willingly complied. And now, conſulting what order or inſtitution they ſhould profeſs, they choſe not the Black Monks, leſt they ſhould be cenſured to affect ſuperfluities, which was intirely againſt their inclinations; nor the Ciſtercians, becauſe they lived ſingly, and held no converſation with other religious men, and notwithſtanding were ſollicitous to increaſe riches. At laſt they pitched upon the Canons Regular, who were content with a moderate ſubſiſtence, and who were much eſteemed for their charity, and, being ſatisfied with ſmall expence, had no occaſion to covet more: beſides, their habit was decent, and neither fine from whence might ariſe pride, nor ſordid from whence might proceed a vain affectation of ſanctity.

They invite religious men, fearing God, out of the eminent convents of Merton and St. Trinity, in and near London, and out of Colcheſter, who ſhould be brethren at Lanthony, inſtructing them to live after the rules of St. Auguſtin; who coming thither, and having the fear of God before their eyes, did ſet about their duty with diligence, by teaching, commanding, correcting, admoniſhing and intreating others: for whatever they had diſcerned moſt profitable in other monaſteries, they imparted to this, as ſo many choice gathered flowers; and the cup of ſalvation was received with more delight, being thus ſweetened with fragrant ſpices. They unite in a conventual government, where one is ſupreme and the reſt obey; and whatever their ſuperior enjoined, conſonant to the word of God, the reſt did readily and willingly obſerve.

When the brethren at Lanthony had been ſufficiently inſtructed in monaſtick duties, they apply to the biſhop to confirm the election which they had made of Erneſi to be the head; who committed to him the cure of ſouls, with the rules of the order, according to the tradition of the fathers. Erneſi was advanced to be prior: the ſame gravity, the ſame humility do ſtill attend him; frequent in prayer and preaching, conſtant in faſting, courteous in entertaining ſtrangers, and every way qualified for the government of the flock; and what he taught in words he confirmed in good works. The number of the brethren did daily and deſervedly increaſe, inſomuch that it is ſaid there were forty or more brethren in the college at that time: their reputation, like a ſweet odour, did ſpread far and near; for an unſhaken concord did appear in all their undertakings, in their opinions and points of religion, in their ſtrict obſervance of their order, in their conſtant divine worſhip, in their frugality, in their grave behaviour, and in holy communion,

By this time not only Hugh de Laci, but Henry the Firſt, king of England, Maud his queen of bleſſed memory, and other great barons, took upon themſelves the care of the temporal concerns of this monaſtery, accounting themſelves very happy who could any ways

recommend themſelves to the prayers of this holy congregation. Hence they ſoon obtained large poſſeſſions, fruitful farms; and people contended to bring in their offerings; but the greateſt part of them were refuſed, becauſe they chuſed rather to dwell poor in the houſe of God, which thing they humbly intreated of the Lord with great importunity, leſt they ſhould be engaged in litigious ſuits, and be perplexed with tedious ſollicitings; and when the whole country of Bergeley was freely offered to them by the king and queen, they with much caution and intreaty, and with great difficulty, refuſed the gift without giving offence.

Queen Maud was not ſufficiently acquainted with the ſanctity of the aforeſaid William, and with what conſtancy of mind he always rejected affluence of riches: ſhe once deſired he would give her leave to put her hand into his boſom; he with great modeſty ſubmitted to her importunity; ſhe by that means conveyed a large purſe of gold between his coarſe ſhirt and iron bodice, and thus by a pleaſant innocent ſubtlety ſhe thought to adminiſter ſome comfortable relief to him. But oh! the wonderful contempt of the world! What rare example did he ſhew how the beſt ſatisfaction did conſiſt in little or nothing! He did comply, but unwillingly, that the queen might extend her devout liberality in adorning the church. Shew me one of a thouſand like to this man; for who could have refuſed the gifts offered by ſuch an excellent giver, before he had never any the leaſt covetous deſire? for thoſe gifts are moſt acceptable where we moſt love the giver. But thoſe religious men, eminent for their holineſs, always took ſpecial care, leſt, as riches increaſed, they ſhould ſet their hearts upon them, and ſo they ſhould ſtumble in a difficult way, or through luxury ſhould grow lazy in their duty; for luxury is an enemy to all virtue, and blinds the eyes of men: and becauſe they walked before the Lord in uprightneſs of heart, therefore God gave them favour in the ſight of princes; and the little they had they enjoyed peaceably, and it ſeemed greater abundance than the great plenty and large riches of others.

Walter the conſtable, and chief captain of the king's guards, a great and eminent man, and in the firſt rank of nobility, having heard the fame of their great ſanctity and religious converſation, forſaking all the pomp of the world, and a hopeful numerous iſſue, and many great relations, prefers Lanthony before all other the goodly monaſteries of England, and reſolves to ſpend the reſt of his life under a canonical habit amongſt the poor of Chriſt in this place, and there to end his days in a conſtant ſteady mind, and delays not to put his commendable intentions into practice. They who reſolve to leave the world with a perfect heart and ſincere conſtancy, and to worſhip God in the religious habit, without loſs of time, will chuſe to join themſelves to this college: but the reſolute and double heart, divided between this world and heaven, will never preſume to enter amongſt them; for the hardſhips which muſt be here undergone will ſoon diſcover their diſſimulation, and render them ridiculous, and their laſt days will be worſe than their firſt; for here is nothing light, nothing vain, nothing to entertain an idle ſoul: if any folly ſurpriſes them, it is ſoon repreſſed by often watchings, daily faſtings, and frequent ſcourgings.

Some time after, father Erneſi, the firſt prior of Lanthony, pays his laſt debt to nature, and without doubt was crowned in heaven by Him for whom he fought the good fight on earth.

The convent thereupon aſſembled to elect a new paſtor, and choſe Robert de Retun much againſt his will; for Robert was a downright honeſt man, noble by birth, but more noble in virtue; who followed the Lord from his early youth: he was maſter of arts, and a frequent preacher of the word of God, and learned in the points of religion: he was a divine man, fearing God, and eminent in all virtues. My inclination leads me to write his hiſtory, though I am ſenſible that my ſtyle would be too barren and defective to deſcribe his worth: I know it would be very neceſſary for the publick, becauſe he was a man of profound ſanctity, admirable charity, modeſty, piety, and perfect humility; but his venerable life and laudable actions are already digeſted in a clear learned treatiſe.

Who would not read with great delight the virtues of one ſo beloved of God; what care he took for the neceſſary ſupport of his houſe; what tender compaſſion he ſhewed towards his flock; how obliging he was to his equals, how reſpectful to his ſuperiors; how liberal he was to others, how ſparing to himſelf; how he was filled with the ſpirit of prophecy and miracles? Who would not make good uſe, and profit himſelf by reading thoſe things? And who, thus profiting, would not glorify God in his beloved and choſen ſervant? And becauſe few paſtors could imitate his virtues whilſt he was living, I wiſh to God that more may emulate him now he is dead.

But Lanthony muſt not long enjoy ſo great a treaſure; it cannot expect always to ſhine under ſo bright a light; the admirable inſtructions of this inimitable father muſt not always be confined to one certain place: fortune envies great ſucceſſes; and now, in obedience to the commands of apoſtolical conſtitutions, the royal will of the king, the importunity of the nobles, the holy intentions of Erneſi are diſappointed; he is drawn forth of his ſweet retirement, unwillingly he leaves his beloved place; the holy father is forced from his religious brethren, and is conſecrated biſhop of Hereford, to the great joy of the whole church, to the great ſatisfaction of all the clergy, and with the general applauſe of the whole kingdom.

At laſt, after great lamentation, our holy father reſumes the ſpirit of conſolation; and the devout brethren, recovering themſelves from their extreme ſurpriſe, take into their conſideration who was the worthieſt to ſucceed; and at laſt they pitch on Robert de Braci, a perſon eminent for many ſignal endearments; venerable in his deportment, ingenious in converſation, fervent in religion, and zealous for the rules of his order: they prefer this man to be their paſtor in the ways of God, putting confidence in his experience and judgment. His name was the ſame with his predeceſſor's, which might perhaps have ſome influence on their election; for being neceſſary to be often uſed, it would remind them of the virtues of his holy predeceſſor; and they took the name for a good omen. Furthermore, what follows cannot be expreſſed in few words, our ſubject being changed: we will uſe the more diligence; a tired horſe will want breath when he aſcends an hill.

In the mean time king Henry the Firſt, a peaceful and glorious prince, is taken away by death; and one misfortune generally attending another, the archbiſhop of Canterbury dies not many days after. The kingdom and clergy having loſt their protector, the people break forth into violent ſeditions and furious enmities, who before were curbed by the king's authority, not by their regard of juſtice: the ſons of wickedneſs do rage every where, and there were none to reſtrain them; they rob, murder, burn, and there were none to deliver the innocent out of their hands: and becauſe there was no one who could ſtand as a wall to guard the houſe of Iſrael, therefore the ſpreading miſchief invades the ſanctuary; for all conſpire in the ſubverſion of churches and religion; like people, like prieſt. The church of Lanthony ſuffers in the midſt of a wicked and perverſe generation, which from their innate barbarity did delight in pride and rapine. Add to theſe the extreme poverty of the nation, the natural rage, and their inſolent and bold invading others rights, together with their utter ignorance in the Chriſtian faith; theſe muſt adminiſter fuel to the fire.

The brethren of Lanthony were encompaſſed with ſuch neighbours, and were in the midſt of wrong and robbery: theſe cruel oppreſſors take away their neceſ-

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ſary victuals, and will not let them in ſecurity provide others to ſatisfy their hunger: they are afflicted for what they themſelves ſuffer, but not leſs for the miſery of other people; for their charity did always account the ſufferings of others to be their own: no peace in any place, no juſtice, no reverence to God's holy name.

There was yet another thing which moſt vexed the ſouls of the innocent. A Welſhman, a neighbour of theirs, when he and his family were terrified on all hands by the enemy's threats and weapons, and had no way to eſcape or hide himſelf, he fled with his whole houſhold to Lanthony to ſeek refuge in that conſecrated place; but his enemies proſecuted him with inexorable malice, and having way-laid him in the outward court, they vent their poiſonous fury on him: he flies with the women of his family into the innermoſt offices; and the women ſeiſe the room where the brethren were accuſtomed to eat, and were not aſhamed to ſing, and prophane that place with their light and effeminate behaviour. What ſhould the ſoldiers of Chriſt do? They are ſurrounded without by the weapons of their enemies; there are arms without doors, and frights within: they cannot procure ſuſtenance from abroad to ſatisfy their hunger, nor can they attend divine ſervices with accuſtomed reverence, by reaſon of the vain inſolence of thoſe ungrateful gueſts. Martha bewails becauſe ſhe is not permitted to provide convenient entertainment; Mary laments becauſe ſhe is deprived of more holy repaſts; and a great confuſion appears in the monaſtery, leſt ſome of the weaker brethren ſhould be deluded to commit ſin.

In the multitude of evils which ſurround them, they know not what to do; they ſend to the biſhop of Hereford to aſk advice in thoſe difficult circumſtances, and reſolve to obſerve whatſoever he ſhall direct. When that good man underſtood their condition, he being of a merciful and compaſſionate nature, and having bowels towards the afflicted, was much troubled and grieved, and afflicted with incredible ſorrow; for the wounds of brethren, the afflictions of near relations, muſt needs torment his holy breaſt. The good counſellor adviſes and requires them to come to him, that under the ſhadow of his wings they might be protected from the face of their enemies, who really in this had wounded him. Without farther delay they haſten to him: the good biſhop ſurrenders his whole houſe to them, his chapel, his barns, cellars, and all other uſeful offices, that they might again perform their divine ſervices in the biſhop's houſe; and that nothing neceſſary might be wanting to them, he ſets apart ſufficient revenues to be at their own diſpoſal.

Some of them, who were of a more undaunted courage, and had rather die by ſword or famine, than turn their backs to ſo baſe an enemy, did ſtay behind, and would never agree to depart from the place of their converſion and profeſſion: ſo it came to paſs by divine mercy, that at no time the church of Lanthony was wholly deprived of the reſidence of ſome of the religious. The great magnanimity of thoſe is highly to be commended and extolled; the prudent caution of the others ought however to be approved. Both ſides have good authority for their actions: it is ſaid of them in holy ſcriptures, "Poſſeſs your ſouls in peace:" it is ſaid for the others, "When you are perſecuted in "one city, fly to another."

After the convent of Lanthony had made their abode at Hereford for the ſpace of two years, at the charges of the biſhop, and no hopes of redreſs of their evils did appear, and that the ſtorm might blow over, and that they might again return in peace to their own home; but rather on the contrary new broils did every day ariſe in the nation, and the enemies of peace raged with fury; (for cruel wars were carried on between king Stephen and his couſin Maud the empreſs, and her ſon Henry, about the title of the crown, which cauſed bloodſhed and deſtruction in all parts, and no expectation of better days) the often-mentioned biſhop lamented theſe calamities; his tears were his bread day and night; and he was ſore afflicted for the continual deſolation which attended the brethren, and was always revolving in his thoughts, and like the buſy bee ſearching all means how he might fix them in a ſafe and quiet place.

Upon this occaſion he goes to Milo the conſtable, earl of Hereford, and acquaints him with the ſtraights the brethren were in, and puts him in mind of the great devotion of his father Walter, who lay buried in their monaſtery: upon this Milo gives them a certain place near Gloceſter, called Hyde, where they with the money which they had ſaved from Lanthony, and with farther ſupplies from the biſhop, do with wonderful celerity erect a church, which was ſolemnly conſecrated, in the year 1136, by Simon biſhop of Worceſter and Robert biſhop of Hereford, to the honour of the bleſſed Mary, mother of God. The biſhop removes the convent to this place, but without doubt with an intention that when times ſhould be more quiet, and God ſhould reſtore peace and proſperity to the church and nation, that then the convent, without any ſcruple, ſhould return to their former mother church; leaving only thirteen of their number, who ſhould perform divine ſervice in this new place, according to the rules of the order. Milo inſiſted that the thirteen monks to be left ſhould be the choiceſt of the whole fraternity: it was however yielded to him, that the thirteen ſhould be very diſcreet and reputable, of which he ſhould have no cauſe to complain.

This church which they had newly built was called Lanthony, by the name of the former church, leſt poſterity ſhould call it in queſtion, whether this new church was a branch of the other, and a tree out of the old root; or whether a church which had its original in this manner ought not to be eſteemed the daughter or cell of the other. It is true the patron did not give the ſcite to the church of St. John in Wales; but he gave it to the monks belonging to that church. And what does a church conſiſt of? Not of the ſtones, but rather of the faithful profeſſors in Chriſt: but I will give offence to no man; I ſtop my mouth, and will not ſay a word more. Behold, I beſeech you, the vineyard of the Lord of Sabaoth ſpreading its branches, extending its roots, yielding juice no way degenerating from its primitive flavour, but rather refreſhing and delighting many lands with the pleaſant ſweetneſs of an overflowing cup; for theſe religious men, though tranſplanted into another ſoil, yet not forgetting their former courſe of an holy and religious life, did far and near ſend forth a fragrant odour of a good name.

This illuſtrious earl Milo the king's conſtable, founder and patron of the church, well ſatisfied in the religious converſation of thoſe monks, and how they merited of God, and how prevalent their prayers muſt needs be, he and all his family, his martial ſons and beautiful daughters, endowed this church with various gifts and large poſſeſſions: and I wiſh to God that they had made good uſe of theſe donations which were ſo piouſly and ſo plentifully beſtowed on them; that their abundance might not have puffed them up with pride, and made them forget their duty and their reverence to their vows: for after they were thus enriched and advanced with honours, and courted with frequent viſits of the great, and fed and drank more delicately, they forgot the original wilderneſs, and did not regard the primitive profeſſion of their mother church; but, to ſpeak plain, they diſparaged it, and refuſed to viſit or reſide any more in it; which has much contributed to the ſubverſion of their mother church, as will be made appear in the following relation.

Robert de Braci, the third prior of the church of Lanthony, died, and was honourably buried in his monaſtery by Gloceſter. William of Wycombe, by a canonical election of the brethren, attained the place and office of prior. If I were ſo ungrateful as not to mention his profound learning, yet his own works, publiſhed in an admirable ſtyle, will ſufficiently declare the ſkill and fame of the author. This William was chaplain to Robert the biſhop of Hereford, and had

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long been dear to him in a familiar converſation: he was a man adorned with many virtues, but a little too auſtere. Robert the biſhop diſcerning and foreſeeing how matters would go, what vaſt debts the church of St. John had incurred, he obtained of the apoſtolical ſee, by much ſollicitation, that the church of St. Mary without Gloceſter was confirmed to be a cell of the church of St. John Baptiſt at Lanthony, by two popes, Eugene and Lucy; that in caſe the truth ſhould at any time hereafter be ſuppreſſed by fear or hatred, yet at ſome time or other the teſtimony of the authority might be uſed as an argument to evince the truth, and ſet forth the right ſtate of the church.

Moreover, twenty of the brethren, juſt and prudent men, who, through poverty and barrenneſs of the place, were forced to leave their ſhady abode, were again returned in one and the ſame day, by the induſtry and procurement of the prelate; and, leſt their return ſhould be a burthen to the lands and churches which he had already given them, he therefore confers more lands on them. When I conſider the great things which this excellent perſon did for theſe brethren, I can never enough admire his love towards them, who ſo chearfully received them in their extreme neceſſity, who ſuſtained them at ſuch large expences, and who with ſuch indefatigable induſtry did at laſt fix them in a place flowing with milk and honey; who enriched them with great gifts, aſſiſted them with the beſt counſel, and guarded them with the beſt favour of many wiſe and great men. O good Jeſus, the merciful rewarder of good men! remember him and the much good he hath done, and forget not his charitable actions to thy houſe, and to thy ſervants; but glorify thy ſaint amongſt the elect, and eſtabliſh him in everlaſting peace. Amen.

It will be convenient in this place to ſet down more particularly the deſolation and deſtruction of the mother church, which was barely mentioned before. Whoever could relate all the occurrences without ſighs and grieving, or hear them without a compaſſionate ſorrow, muſt have a heart of ſtone. The church cannot ſay that "the ſons of my mo-"ther have fought againſt me;" (that were ſomewhat leſs deplorable, becauſe brothers may and do fall out:) but it can ſay, what is more lamentable and unnatural, "The ſons of my own womb have "fought againſt me; and their wounds were not "ſlight, but pierced to the bone."

When the ſtorms were blown over, and peace was reſtored to church and ſtate, and every one might go ſafe about their own buſineſs, then did the ſons of the church of Lanthony tear up the bounds of their mother church, and refuſed to ſerve God there as they ought to have done in duty; for they uſed to ſay, there was a great deal of difference between the city of Gloceſter and the wild rocks of Hatyre, between the river Severne and the brook of Hodani, between the wealthy Engliſh and the beggarly Welch; there were fertile meadows, here barren heaths: wherefore being elated with their luxurious plenty in their new place, and weary of the works of this, they would ſay of it, That it was not a place fit for a reaſonable creature to live in, much leſs for the religious. I have heard it affirmed, and I partly believe it, that ſome of them ſhould ſay in their light diſcourſe, (I wiſh it did not proceed from the rancours of their hearts) That they wiſhed every ſtone of this ancient foundation were a ſtout hare. Others have ſacrilegiouſly ſaid, (and by their leave I will out with it) That they wiſhed the church, and all its offices, were ſwallowed in the bottom of the ſea. They have uſurped all the revenues of this church, and have laviſhed them at their will: there they have built lofty and ſtately offices; here they have permitted our plain ancient buildings to go to ruin. And becauſe it would be a moſt ſhameful thing that ſo ancient a monaſtery, where religious worſhip has been ſo long celebrated, and which has been endowed with great poſſeſſions, ſhould have no religious perſons reſiding amongſt them; therefore they ſend hither their old, their weak and uſeleſs members, who could be neither profitable to themſelves or others; who might ſay with the apoſtle, "We are made the ſcum and outcaſt of the brethren." They permitted the monaſtery to be reduced to that poverty that they had no ſurplices, and were compelled to perform divine offices againſt the cuſtom and rules of the order: ſometimes they had no breeches, and could not with decency come to church: ſometimes one day's bread muſt ſerve for two, whilſt they at Gloceſter enjoyed ſuperfluities, wherefore they were often called Prebendaries, and not Brethren, or Canons. Divine ſervice was not regularly obſerved with us either in church or refectory, as it ought to have been; and if any took the liberty to reprehend them, becauſe they allowed us no better maintenance to keep up divine ſervice, they would but excite their anger, and be ridiculed; but no amendment could follow. When they have made their complaints to them more than once, they have anſwered, "Who would go ſing to the wolfs? Do the "whelps of wolfs delight in loud muſick?" They would make ſport, and ſpeak it proverbially of any perſon who was to be ſent hither, "What fault has "he committed? What is he ſent to priſon for?" Thus was the miſtreſs and mother-houſe, for the reaſons aboveſaid, called a dungeon, and a baniſhment for criminals.

After the church was ſhamefully and cruelly oppreſſed in this manner, many however did reſpect her with the affection of a ſon; yet none could be found who durſt ſtand up on her behalf, ſo that her enemies might boaſt with Aſſur, "With the "ſtrength of my hands have I brought this to paſs." None dared to open their mouths or complain: if any did preſume to mutter, he was ſure to be puniſhed as an heinous delinquent: therefore all did tamely acquieſce, whilſt God by his juſt will, though unaccountable unto us, did permit the library to be deſpoiled of its books, the ſtore-houſe of its ſilk veſtments and relicks embroidered with gold and ſilver, and of their deeds and charters of their privileges, and the treaſury of all the valuable goods. Whatever was ornamental, or of any worth in the church of St. John, was carried away to Gloceſter, no body gainſaying; even the bells, which by reaſon of their great weight were not eaſily removed, yet they muſt be tranſported to the ſame place.

There are many other things which might be added, concerning the miſeries which attended the mother church, which though they be not particularly ſet down, yet for their barbarous ingratitude I ſuppoſe they will never be forgotten; for ſons yet unborn ſhall tell it to their ſons. Let any one judge, whether amongſt ſo many calamities there ought not to have been a breathing time. But leſt this church ſhould not be ſufficiently tried and purified by affliction, theſe perſecutions, like thoſe of the captivity of Babylon, laſted ſeventy years, and vexed their innocent ſouls with all manner of ſorrow.

When the above-mentioned William had preſided ſeveral years in the church of Lanthony, with a virtuous and religious reputation, it fell out that he incurred the great diſpleaſure of earl Roger, then patron of the monaſtery: perhaps this might ſeem good to Divine Providence, becauſe he had an hand in taking away the goods from the church of St. John to the prejudice of many, and therefore to humble him in this wiſe. The beginning of this enmity was, that Milo earl of Hereford, father of this Roger, for ſome time did violently perſecute the church and churchmen; for which he was puniſhed with church-cenſures in the ſevereſt manner. This William was always intimate with Robert the biſhop, and publiſhed in writing, (for he was a man of eloquence) "The whole Tyranny and malicious Proceedings of

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"the Earl, and his Excommunication from the Flock "of Chriſt;" the memory of which, by this means, was likely to remain for ever. The brethren likewiſe of the monaſtery had conceived much ill-will againſt him for his rigid auſterity, and would be glad to be rid of him; for, whom we hate we wiſh dead. They therefore ſuggeſt his cruel nature, and whatſoever their malice could invent, to earl Roger, telling him that they were not able any longer to endure ſuch an implacable perſon to rule over them. He, being too credulous, hearkens to their accuſations, and being haughty through his great power, flies out into paſſion, and ſwears that he would never any more enter into the monaſtery whilſt that man was prior; and with furious, and almoſt blaſphemous expreſſions, as ſuch men often have, he threatened to deſtroy all they had. Now, I pray, what could the prior do, when ſuch a ſtorm had circumvented him unawares? On one hand he is threatened by a powerful patron; on the other hand he is daily tired with the importunate brothers. He did what there was a neceſſity to do; he quitted his place and office, and all the benefits thereto belonging, and ſpent the remainder of his days in a retired commendable life at Fience, having only one of the monks for his companion.

Upon his departure, the brothers with an unanimous conſent elect Clement, the ſub-prior, a perſon of a good family and underſtanding, and conſtitute him their prior. And what am I, that I ſhould preſume to deſcribe the ſingular merit of this eminent man? Though I am unable to perform that taſk, yet I ſhall endeavour to ſet down ſome of his virtues; for it would ill become me, who am his ſon, and his moſt devout admirer, to paſs over in ſilence the immortal praiſes of ſo great a father. He was extreme learned in the ſtudy of divinity: his great proficiency therein, his piercing wit, his ſolid judgment and ſound faith, do ſufficiently appear in the great volumes which he has writ on that ſubject, in a plain yet eloquent ſtyle. Beſides, he was prevalent in admoniſhing, powerful in preaching, diligent and devout in all the duties of a ſpiritual life. Theſe and many more excellent things might be ſaid of him, which would be too long for this place; the truth of which, many good devout elderly men, who are now living, can teſtify.

When he ſaw any thing amiſs, or leſs decent, in the order and performance of divine ſervice, he would take the advice of the ſobereſt and diſcreeteſt men, and would be ſure to reform it; ſo that none of the greateſt monaſteries whatſoever did exceed the church of Lanthony in an exact performance of the ſervice of God. He took away ſome ceremonies leſs needful, that others might be obſerved with greater chearfulneſs and reverence; ſome few upon good conſideration he added, and ſome of the ancient ceremonies he altered, but without any affectation of novelty; and, in fine, he paid more reſpect to the mother church than many who preceded him, or than many other of his ſucceſſors; for he required the whole convent willingly or unwillingly to attend him, and reſide ſome part of the year in the ancient monaſtery, leaving thirteen monks with a ſuperior at Gloceſter; but he was not able to continue long this laudable cuſtom, through the importunity of divers, and was therefore much troubled in his mind, and uſed to ſay, "We ſhall all go to "hell for the ſake of St. John." But our good father might have done more than he did, if he had as much of the ſerpent's cunning as he had of the innocence of the dove. When he came to elder years, he had ſo many kindred, and ſuch a multitude of relations depending upon him, that the brothers did repine at it; and it did much abate the reverence which they uſed to pay him. This fondneſs has ſullied the fame of many: for it is remarkable that many at the firſt entrance into a monaſtery, and for many years afterwards, have with a clean and perfect heart renounced all the things of this world, and yet in the latter age have taken a liking to ſome nephew, or other kinſman, and have ſet their whole affections on them, and employed all their thoughts to promote them; ſo that they have become a burthen to all the brethren, and a great diſturbance to them. I have only ſet down a ſhort account of this honeſt man's life, ſuch as I learned from his familiars. He lived chaſte to the laſt, and departing in a good old age was laid by the priors his predeceſſors, and was buried in his monaſtery at Gloceſter.

The GENEALOGY of the FOUNDERS.

IT is recorded, that in the reign of king Henry, the ſon of William the Conqueror of England, that there was a noble conſtable, by name Walter; which Walter had the government of the caſtles of Gloceſter and Hereford; and the ſaid Walter built the caſtle of Gloceſter upon his own ground, and afterwards died, and lies buried at Lanthony in Wales. This Walter the conſtable left an only ſon, named Milo, the conſtable, whom king Henry created earl of Hereford; and beſides this, king Henry gave to him and his heirs the foreſt of Dean in augmentation to his earldom. This Milo married Sybill the heireſs of Brecknock, the daughter of the lord Bernard, and Agnes, of Newmarket; of which two, Milo and Sybill, there were born five ſons and three daughters, Roger, Henry, Walter, Matthew and William, Margery, Berta and Lucy. The ſaid Milo founded the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter on the twenty-fifth day of May, in the year 1136, and in the firſt year of the reign of king Stephen; and afterwards the ſaid earl Milo died on Chriſtmas eve, in the year 1143, and lies buried in the chapter-houſe of the ſaid priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter; after whoſe death all his five ſons were ſucceſſively earls of Hereford; and all ſoon died, leaving no iſſue behind them; by which means the eſtate was divided amongſt the three daughters.

Lucy, the third daughter of the ſaid earl Milo, was married to the lord Herbert, ſon of the lord Herbert, who had with her the foreſt of Dean, and other lands in England; of which Herbert and Lucy, Peter was born; of Peter, Reginald; of Reginald, John; of John, Herbert; of Herbert, Matthew. The ſaid Lucy died, and was buried in the ſaid chapter-houſe.

The above-mentioned Berta, ſecond daughter of the ſaid earl Milo, was married to William Brewes, who had with her the lordſhip of Brecknock: theſe two had three ſons, William, Giles and Reginald. William the eldeſt ſon and heir, in the reign of king John, fought with his adverſary, Guenhunewyn by name, whom he overcame, and ſlew three thouſand Welſhmen in one day at Elvel, on the morrow after the feſtival of St. Lawrence the martyr, in the year 1198, for which reaſon king John turned him out of all his eſtate, and baniſhed him the kingdom, without any legal proceeding; and ſo he died in exile. Maud his wife, and William their ſon and heir, were impriſoned by command of the king; and they both died in priſon.

Giles de Brews, the ſaid ſecond ſon, was biſhop of Hereford; and Reginald de Brews, the ſaid third ſon, after the death of his two brothers William and Giles, entered upon the eſtate, which was his brother William's, as right heir, and continued in poſſeſſion thereof thirteen years. This Reginald married a daughter of the lord de la Bruere; of whom was born William de Brews the fourth, who married Eve the daughter of the often-mentioned lord William Marſhall, by whom he had four daughters, Iſabel, Maud, Eva and Elianore. Iſabel was married to David ſon of Lewelin prince of Wales; which Lewelin, in a

great feaſt which he had made a little after Eaſter, in the year 1229, conceiving a jealouſy between his wife and that ſaid William, treacherouſly cauſed the ſaid William to be hanged; which brought great troubles on the marches of Wales. King Henry the Third was then in France with a great army.

Maud, the ſaid ſecond daughter, was married to the lord Roger Mortimer, lord of Wiggemore, whoſe ſon was Edmund de Mortimer: Edmund's ſon was Roger the firſt earl of March; Roger had Edmond, and Edmond again had Roger; and of Roger another Edmond, who was earl of March and Ulſter. This Edmond had Roger earl of March and Ulſter; Roger had Edmond earl of March and Ulſter, and another ſon named Roger; and becauſe this laſt earl Edmond, and his brother Roger, died without iſſue, all his inheritance deſcended to his two ſiſters Anne and Elianor; and becauſe the ſaid Elianor died without iſſue, all the lands in thoſe counties deſcended to the aforeſaid Anne, as ſiſter and only heir of Edmond earl of March and Ulſter. This ſaid Anne was married to the lord Richard earl of Cambridge: Eva, the third daughter of the above-mentioned William de Brews, was married to William de Cauntello: Elianor, the fourth daughter, was married to Humphry de Bohun the fifth, who had with her the lordſhip of Brekenoke; and ſo by that marriage the lordſhip of Brekenoke did for ſome time deſcend to the earls of Hereford.

We have already given an account of the two younger daughters of the above-mentioned earl Milo, to wit, Berta and Lucy. It ought to be remembered, that Margery de Bohun, the eldeſt daughter of the ſaid earl Milo, was the noble patroneſs of Lanthony near Gloceſter; which patronage did belong to her and her heirs.

The lord Humphry de Bohun, with his long beard, came in at firſt with William the Conqueror, from Normandy into England: he was couſin to the ſaid conqueror; he was father of the lord Humphry de Bohun the ſecond, who was called Humphry the Great: he, at the deſire and command of king William Rufus, ſon of the ſaid conqueror, married Maud the daughter of Edward of Saliſbury. Her father gave with his daughter Maud to the ſaid Humphry, in free marriage, all his lands and tenements which he himſelf had purchaſed, to wit, Weſton near Saliſbury, Walton, Newenton, Pirton, Staunton, Trobridge, and a houſe in Saliſbury, near the eaſt gate, and the advowſon of the church of St. Croſs, which was built over the ſaid eaſt gate, together with a meadow without Saliſbury; and the aforementioned Weſton was exchanged for Wynnelesford and Manyngford; but all the reſt of his lands and tenements went to his ſon and heir, called Walter Saliſbury. Of theſe two were born Humphry de Bohun the third, and a daughter Maud.

This Humphry, afterwards, in the reign of king Henry, was ſteward of the ſaid king Henry, and married Margery de Bohun, the noble patroneſs of Lanthony, and had with her the earldom of Hereford, and divers other lands, and the conſtableſhip of England; of which Humphry and Margery, was born Humphry de Bohun, the firſt earl of Hereford, and conſtable of England. The ſaid Margery ſurvived her huſband Humphry the third, and afterwards died on the ſixth of April, 1187, and lies buried in the chapter-houſe of Lanthony near Gloceſter.

Humphry the fourth married Margaret counteſs of Britain; of which two was born Henry de Bohun earl of Hereford, and conſtable of England. Humphry the fourth afterwards died, and lies buried in the chapter-houſe at Lanthony near Gloceſter.

The aforeſaid Henry the fifth, who in his time was called the Good Earl of Hereford, firſt married Maud the daughter of the earl of Ewe in Normandy; of whom were born the lord Humphry de Bohun, the ſixth lord of Brekenok, and four daughters. The eldeſt daughter was called Maud, and was married to Anſelme ſon and heir of William the Mareſchall: another daughter, named Alice, was married to the lord of Thoney, and lies buried in the aforeſaid chapter-houſe: the third daughter was married to the lord of Quincy; but it is not known to whom the fourth daughter was married. The ſaid counteſs Maud, daughter of the earl of Ewe, died in the eve of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Mary, and lies buried in the chapter-houſe of Lanthony near Gloceſter.

Humphry the ſixth, after the death of his mother, whilſt his father was yet living, married Elianor de Brewes heireſs of Brekenok, of whom was born Humphry de Bohun the ſeventh earl of Hereford and Eſſex, conſtable of England, and lord of Brekenok.

This Humphry the ſixth was grandfather of the lord Oliver de Bohun, who was taken priſoner in the battle of Eveſham, on the fourth day of Auguſt, in the year 1265, and was ſent to the caſtle of Byſton near Cheſter; in which caſtle he died on the eve of St. Simon and Jude next following, in the cuſtody of the king, whilſt his father was yet living, and lies buried in the abbey of Cumbremere. His wife Elianor de Brewes died afterwards, and was buried in the ſaid chapter-houſe of Lanthony.

Humphry the fifth ſurvived his ſon Humphry ſixteen years, and married another wife, called Maud of Avenebury, by whom he had the lord John de Bohun, lord of Haresfield, father of the lord Edmond de Bohun. Afterwards Humphry the fifth died on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the year of our lord 1275; and his body was buried at Lanthony near Gloceſter, before the high altar, and his heart at Workeley.

Maud de Avenebury his wife, the counteſs aforeſaid, died on the eighth day of October, on the eve of St. John, at Sorgee in Gaſcoigne, in the year 1273, and was firſt buried in that town; but her ſon John de Bohun ſent to the town of Sorgee for the bones of his mother, and tranſported them into England ſixteen years after her death, and cauſed them to be buried with great ſolemnity in the choir of Lanthony aforeſaid, near Humphry his father, on the feſtival of St. Kyneburg the virgin, in the year 1290.

Humphry of Bohun the ſeventh married Maud de Fenes, of whom was born Humphry de Bohun the eighth, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, conſtable of England, and lord of Breknok. His mother the counteſs Maud, above mentioned, died on the feaſt of St. Leonard, and was buried at Waldene. Humphry the ſeventh did long ſurvive his wife: he was alſo buried at Waldene.

Humphry of Bohun the eighth married Elizabeth daughter of king Edward the Firſt, of whom were born ſix ſons and four daughters; to wit, Margaret, who died young; Humphry the ninth, who alſo died young on the tenth day of September, in the year 1304; John earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and conſtable of England, and lord of Breknok; Humphry the tenth, earl of Hereford and Eſſex; Edward and William, both born at the ſame time; Elianor; Margaret the ſecond; Æneas and Iſabelle, who died young. Elizabeth the counteſs aboveſaid, wife of the ſaid Humphry the eighth, was buried at Waldene.

Humphry the eighth died at Barrow-Bridge on the ſixteenth day of March in the year 1321, and was buried at York among the Preaching Friers.

John de Bohun, the above-mentioned earl, after the death of his father, firſt married Alice daughter of the lord Edmond earl of Arundel: ſhe died ſoon after, and was buried at Waldene. After the death of the ſaid Alice, the ſaid John married Margaret daughter of the lord Radulph Baſſet, by whom he had no iſſue.

Æneas above mentioned, ſon of the ſaid Humphry the eighth, after the death of his father, died without heirs of his body, and lies buried at Waldene: Edward above mentioned died in Scotland without heirs of his body, and was alſo buried at Waldene.

After the death of the ſaid Edward, earl John afore mentioned died at Kirkely-Thore, without heirs, on the feſtival of St. Fabian and St. Sebaſtian, in the year

year 1335, and lies buried at Stratford near London; after whoſe death all his inheritance deſcended to his brother Humphry the tenth, who never had any wife.

William de Bohun above mentioned, after the death of his brother John, was created earl of Northampton by king Edward the Third, and married Elizabeth daughter of the lord Bartholomew of Badleſmere: ſhe had been before the wife of the lord Edmund de Mortimer, of whoſe iſſue more ſhall be ſaid hereafter. Of this William and Elizabeth were born one ſon, named Humphry the eleventh, and one daughter named Elizabeth.

Elianor de Bohun above mentioned, eldeſt daughter of the ſaid Humphry the eighth, after the death of her father, was firſt married to the lord James Boteler of Ireland, whom king Edward the Third did afterwards create earl of Ormond; of whom were born James de Boteler, and other ſons and daughters, who died young.

Margaret de Bohun above mentioned, ſecond daughter of the ſaid Humphry the eighth, after the death of her father, was married to the lord Hugh de Courtney, whom the ſame king Edward the Third created earl of Devonſhire; of whom were born Hugh, Margaret, Elizabeth, Thomas, Edward, John, Elianor, Catherine, Guenever, William, Humphry, John and Iſabelle.

William de Bohun, the aboveſaid earl of Northampton, and conſtable of England, died the ſixteenth day of September, in the year 1350, and was buried at Waldene; after whoſe death the inheritance of the county of Northampton deſcended to his ſon Humphry de Bohun the eleventh.

Humphry de Bohun the tenth, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and lord of Brekenok, brother of the ſaid William, ſurvived his brother the earl of Northampton one year one month and five days, and died at Pleſſis, without heir of his body, in the year 1361, and was buried in the Friers Auſtins before the high altar; after whoſe death, the earldoms of Hereford and Eſſex, and the lordſhip of Brekenok, deſcended to Humphry the eleventh, ſon of the ſaid earl of Northampton, and conſtable of England; and thereby this Humphry the eleventh was earl of Hereford, Eſſex and Northampton, and conſtable of England, and lord of Breknok; which Humphry the eleventh married Joan the daughter of Richard earl of Arundel and Surry. Elizabeth, the daughter of William earl of Northampton, was married to Richard ſon and heir of the earl of Arundel.

In the year 1066, William called the Baſtard Duke of Normandy came into England with a great army of French and Normans, and conquered England, and was crowned king of England on Monday being Chriſtmas day; with whom came over Hugh de Laci, firſt founder of the priory of Lanthony in Wales, who died without heirs of his body; by which means his inheritance deſcended to two ſiſters, Ermaline who died without children, and to Emme who was married to ; of whom was born Gilbert de Laci, the father of Hugh, who died without heirs of his body; and of Walter his brother, who married Margery daughter of Maud of St. Waleric, formerly the wife of William de Brewes, of whom were born ſeveral ſons and daughters, who all died without heirs, except Gilbert de Laci, who was the huſband of Iſabel Mareſchal. This Gilbert died and left no iſſue male, but only two daughters, Margery the wife of John de Verdun, heireſs to her father, and Maud another daughter and coheireſs, the wife of Jeoffry of Genevill.

The whole inheritance of Walter de Laci did deſcend to Gilbert de Laci his ſon and heir; and from Gilbert it did deſcend to Margery and Maud the daughters and coheireſſes of the ſaid Gilbert, between which two the whole inheritance of the ſaid Gilbert the father was divided; and the ſaid Margery was married to John de Verdun, from whom one moiety of the inheritance did deſcend to Nicholas her ſon and heir; and from Nicholas, who died without heirs of her body, it deſcended to John her brother and heir; and from John, who likewiſe died without heirs of his body, it deſcended to Theobald his brother and heir; and from Theobald it deſcended to John her ſon and heir; and from John, who died without iſſue, it deſcended to William his brother and heir; and from William, who died without iſſue of his body, it deſcended to Joan, Elizabeth, Margery, Iſabel and Catherine, daughters and coheireſſes of Theobald de Verdun above mentioned. Catherine dying without iſſue, her ſhare deſcended to her ſiſters Joan, Elizabeth, Margery and Iſabel: the ſaid Joan was married to Thomas de Furnivall; Elizabeth was married to Bartholomew de Burgheſte; Margery was married to William Blount; and Iſabel was married to Henry de Ferrers.

Of the GENEVILLS, a Branch of the Family of LACY.

THE inheritance of Walter de Lacy deſcended from him to Gilbert de Lacy, who was his ſon and heir; and from Gilbert it deſcended to Margery and Maud, the daughters and coheireſſes of Gilbert, between which two the whole inheritance of Gilbert was parted. The ſaid Maud was married to Jeoffry de Genevill; and from Maud her inheritance deſcended to Jeoffry Genevill her ſon and heir; and from Jeoffry, becauſe he died without iſſue, it deſcended to Peter Genevill his brother and heir; and from Peter it deſcended to Joan, Maud and Beatrix, his daughters and coheireſſes: and whereas Maud profeſſed herſelf a nun at Acornbury, her ſhare did therefore deſcend to Joan and Beatrix her ſiſters and coheireſſes; and becauſe Beatrix did alſo enter into the ſame order of nuns, therefore her ſhare did deſcend to Joan her ſiſter and heireſs; which Joan was married to Roger de Mortimer earl of March, of whom Edmond de Mortimer and others were born.

Roger de Penwardyn had a wife named Royſe, of whom Robert was born: of Robert were born Radulph, Adam de Penwardyn, and Richard another brother: of Adam, and his wife Maud, was born Walter de Penwardyn; of Walter was born John, and of John was born Walter de Penwardyn, whoſe wife was Elizabeth. William de Hyntes gave Bertelyth to this Walter: of Walter and Elizabeth was born Roger de Penwardyn; and of Roger, William de Penwardyn; of whom was born Walter, who married Maud the daughter of the lord John Lyngayn; and ſhe dying, he married Thangarran the ſiſter of Leoline prince of Wales. Of Walter and his wife Roger de Penwardyn was born, who married Alice the daughter and heireſs of Henry de Longcamp and Petronille Croun his wife; which Petronille was daughter and heireſs of Guidon Croun and Clare his wife: Guidon was ſon and heir of Maurice Croun, who was ſon and heir of Alan Croun, baron, and lord of the barony of Croun and of Burton-Croun in Lincolnſhire, and of Southwarnben in the county of Southampton; which Southwarnben is a part and member of the manor of the barony of Berton-Croun, with many knights fees belonging to that barony in the county of Lincoln, and elſewhere; which Alan baron of Croun lived in the time of Maud the empreſs, who was right heir to the kingdom of England, and in the time of Stephen king of England, whom Maud had overcome in battle, and had taken him priſoner; and after the ſaid Stephen was relieved out of priſon, the aforeſaid Alan founded the priory of St. James at Freſton in Holland in Lincolnſhire, and made it a cell to the monaſtery of St. Guthlac of Crouland, in the preſence of Godfry abbat of Crouland, who was his couſin-german, and gave to it all his demean lands in Freſtone, and ſeven churches, and many other lordſhips.

No man knows how to derive Alan in a right line from Guido, who came in with William the Baſtard, the conqueror of England; but it plainly appears in the book made in the time of king William, called Domeſday Book, that the above-mentioned Guido was baron of the ſaid barony of Croun.

It

It ought to be remembered, that the above-mentioned Petronille, after the death of her firſt huſband William Longchampe, was married to John de Vaux, on whom this Petronille did ſettle the manor of Freſtone in fee tail, becauſe otherwiſe William, his firſt ſon afore mentioned, would be heir to her whole inheritance. It may alſo be remembered, that Henry Longchampe above mentioned married Sibille the daughter of the lord Thomas Haringaude, of whom was born Alice the wife of Roger Penwardyn above mentioned.

Of Roger, and Alice Longchampe his wife, was born Roger de Penwardyn, the huſband of Agnes the daughter of the lord Philip Darcy; and whereas Norman Darcy, brother of the ſaid Agnes, died without heir of his body, therefore the barony of Nocton was parted between the ſaid Agnes and Julian Lymberg, who were both ſiſters and coheireſſes of the ſaid Norman.

Of theſe Roger de Penwardyn, and Agnes his wife, was born Walter de Penwardyn, who married Iſabel the daughter of the lord Robert Hilton knight, and couſin and one of the heireſſes of Thomas de Twenge, and of Caſtle-Kilton in the county of York, and lord of part of the lordſhip and barony of Bruys, of Kyrheby in Kendale, in the county of Weſtmorland, York and Lancaſter. Of Walter de Penwardyn and Iſabel his wife was born Robert de Penwardyn, who married Elizabeth daughter of the lord Robert Purpoint; of whom Walter de Penwardyn was born, who married Catherine the daughter of
of whom was born Roger the huſband of Beatrix, the daughter of Matthew Leeke de Houland.

The CHARTER of MILO, Conſtable of GLOCESTER.

MILO, conſtable of Gloſter, to Simon, by the grace of God, biſhop of Worſter, and to Robert biſhop of Hereford, and to all the barons of Worſterſhire and Herefordſhire, and all the faithful of holy church, greeting. We will it to be known to all people preſent and to come, that I, for the good of my ſoul, and of the ſouls of my anceſtors, have, by the hand of Robert biſhop of Hereford, given to God and St. Mary, and to the canons of the church of Lanthony, in perpetual alms, the church of Burchelle with all benefits thereunto belonging, one hide in Gloſter free from all ſervices, a meadow called Caſtlemead, the tithes of hay of the meadow of Preſtenham, the tithes of all fiſh in the water and mill of Quedeſſe, and in the moat round the caſtle, the church of St. Owen with all its appurtenances. Theſe particulars following are appurtenant to the ſaid church, and were given by my anceſtors, Roger of Gloſter and Walter the conſtable; to wit, a chapel within the caſtle, a ſmall piece of land upon the bank of Severn to find a light to the ſaid chapel; all offerings which ſhall be made by the keepers of the tower, and of the caſtle, and of the barons reſiding there; a moiety of all offerings given by myſelf or my family if my chaplain ſhall be preſent, but the whole of my offerings if my chaplain ſhall be abſent; alſo the chapel of St. Kyneburg, and all the pariſh in the hand of the conſtable within the ſouth gate, and all the pariſh without the ſaid gate, and all the land which Roger de Tochelem and Richard the chaplain held within the ſaid gate or without; the tithes of all the fiſh taken in the fiſhery under the caſtle; the chapel of Heccamſtude, with the tithes of all the villains in all things; the chapel of Quedreſſe, with the tithes of the demeans and all things, and the tithes of all the villains in all things, and a ſmall piece of land to collect the tithes; two parts of the tithes of Caldecot in all things, all the tithes of Wadon, all the tithes of the manor of Brocrup in all the things, and of all the villains, with a ſmall parcel of land to collect the tithes; all the tithes of the manor of Longford, and the tithes of the orchard of Coveſl ; all the tithes in the manor of Suthan in all things, and a ſmall parcel of land to collect them; all the tithes of Hide in Gloſter in all things, two parts of the tithes of the manor of Berninton in all things, two parts of the tithes in Coleſburn Sampſon, two parts of the tithes of Elias Loholt of Coleſborn; the chapel of Elmor, with all the tithes of the demeans in all things, with all the tithes of the villains, with a ſmall parcel of land to collect the tithes; two parts of the tithes of Cerney, all the tithes of Cuckerton; the church of Tocheham, with its appurtenances; all the tithes of the manor of Tocheham, with its appurtenances; half the tithes of the manor of Lotheridge, and of the manor of Cireton; all the tithes of Sutgrove Reſtald. And I made the grant of all the ſaid tithes to the canons of Lanthony of the church of St. Mary at Gloſter, upon the ſame day and hour as the church was dedicated, in the year of our Lord 1137. Witneſſes Simon biſhop of Worſter, Robert biſhop of Hereford, Robert abbat of Tewkſbury, Serlo abbat of Cirenceſter, William de Mara, William de Bercale, Alan ſon of Main, Roger ſon of Richard, Richard Wicet, Roger Wicet, Roger de Tocheham.

Afterwards I gave unto them the church of Berton near Wincheſter, with half an hide of land belonging to it; both which were part of my fee, deſcended to me from my anceſtors, and now in my poſſeſſion. And in the year 1141, being at Briſtol, and being made conſul thereof, I gave them the manor of Hethamſtede, with the meadows and all its appurtenances by land or by water, free and diſcharged from all ſervice and cuſtom, in as full and free manner as my father or ſelf did at any time hold the ſame. This donation I and my wife Sybille, and my ſons Roger, Walter and Henry, did make in the church of the canons of Gloſter. Roger, who is now married, took an oath upon the altar of St. Mary, and upon the four evangeliſts, that he would never hereafter give them any diſturbance concerning that manor, and would never do them any damage or diminution in any thing, either by himſelf or any other; and my ſon Walter took the ſame oath. This was ſome days after my return from Briſtol, in the preſence and atteſted by my ſaid ſons, by Drogo the ſteward, Robert Corbet, William de Bercale, Alan ſon of Main, Hugh de Heſeley, Turſtin ſon of Simon, William Britton, Roger the Little, Radulph Avenel, Walter de Broſeley, Robert ſon of Hugh. The witneſſes to the firſt donation at Briſtol were the empreſs, Robert earl of Gloſter, Brien ſon of the earl, Robert ſon of Martin. I likewiſe gave them half the fiſhery at Haſpool which belongs to the ſaid manor, with the fiſhing-places on one ſide or the other belonging to it. And not long after, I gave unto them the other moiety of that fiſhery, by delivering a golden ring upon the altar, in the ſame church; which I did in gratitude for the recovery of my ſon Roger. Two years afterwards, when my ſon Walter lay ſick with them, I then gave them a meadow in Elmore, which Roger of Tocheham had granted out of a grove; and in this gift I particularly aſſigned a rent to find a light before the body of our Lord on the altar, as I had promiſed them before, and had made alſo a vow unto God.

The CHARTER of King JOHN, reciting the Grants of their Benefactors, and confirming the ſame.

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. Know all men, that we, out of love to God, &c. have confirmed in perpetual alms to God, and to the church of the Bleſſed Mary and St. John Baptiſt, and the Canons Regular of Lanthony, theſe under-written donations which have been juſtly given unto

unto them: the chapel within the caſtle of Gloſter, given by king Henry my father, and a ſchool-houſe in the ſame town, and half the fiſhery of Herſepool which is in our demean; and four libratas of land in the manor of Bernington, in perpetual alms, and four other libratas of land in the ſame manor, in fee-farm, for 4l. to be yearly paid; and alſo all the lands given by Hugh de Lacy, and Pagan ſon of John Ominour, in Bethreſhant in Redwerren, and in Oldville and Little Freme; and half an hide at Aclam, and certain lands in Herchenfield, and a fiſhery in the Ham, with four acres of land and a tenement which Ord and his anceſtors held, with the fiſhery of Tudenham, and the wears of Hodenai, and all the fiſhery belonging to it, as Pagan did ever hold the ſame in the moſt free and honourable tenure; and alſo all the lands given by Walter de Lacy, which lye between the mountains of Iriſebroke quite to Anſmere; and the land which Richard Poncy gave to them in Turchdene; and alſo two plow-lands in the vill of St. Michael, given to them by Brien the ſon of the earl; and whatſoever was given by Nigelle the ſon of Hordfaſt, and granted by Henry de Albeny, and by his ſon Robert; whatſoever the ſaid Nigelle held in ſocage at Hanelowe in Aylricheſey, with the church of Hannelanne; whatſoever was given by Roger de Chandos, and Robert his ſon, in Boneſhul in Cheneceſtre, and Felilie; whatſoever Aldred held with a yard-land in Hope; the church of Brokewordin, given by Robert de Chandos, with half an hide of land, and an houſe on the weſt ſide of the church-yard, and the land called Norbroc in Brockwordyn, unto the old way near the park of the earl; and two new-plowed grounds which Richard de Brockwordyn gave unto them; and half a yard-land which was Alred's, and the land which was folley, which was Hugh de Donnoc's, with his ſervices and common of paſture for cattle, with the cattle of the lord, and two mills in Mardeford, with thirty acres of land, and ſo much of a wood as will ſuffice to repair the mills; and twenty-four acres more of land which were added to the former, and another thirty acres and one acre of meadow; the church of Begerdone with its appurtenances, and whatſoever was given by Roger de Chandos the younger in Brockwordyn; one yard-land conſiſting of twenty-four acres, and all the new-plowed ground which was Goremond's; and ten acres adjoining to the new-plowed ground, and five acres which John the preſbiter held, and one yard-land which was Richard's, and all the Algarde on the eaſt ſide near the monaſtery; and the lands called Kitetoſhull, and Heglane, Frudung and Pilemode; and one yard-land which was Lonewic's, of the ſtreet and common of paſture for the cattle of the canons to go with the cattle of the lords; and the lands in Brockwordyn which the canons had in exchange for Kyneceſtre.

The donation of Radulph de Baſkervil of all the tithes of all lands belonging to his right of inheritance; and the church of Herdeſley, with twelve acres of land and an orchard, with part of the wall under the church-yard; the church of Janeſore, and the chapel of Streton; the church of Chiveſhope, the chapel of Pulule, the church of Herſope, the new-plowed ground of Herderſley, with part of the wood as it is bounded out; all Hardeſhope with Brechul and Foxley, with all their appurtenances, and the land called Canondinan.

Whatſoever was given by earl Milo; the church of Burchull with all its appurtenances, the church of Bertone with half an hide of land lying under the caſtle of Gloſter, and the meadow called Caſtle Mead, and the tithes of the hay of the meadow of Preſtenham, and the manor of Hechamſted with its appurtenances, with a moiety of the fiſhery of Hereſpole, and the meadow at Elmore which Roger de Cokehams grubbed up; the church of St. Owen with two prebends, and all things belonging to them; and four acres in Knights meadow, and two acres in the meadow of William de Mara, and two acres of meadow of Robert ſon of Jordan, with both their conſents; and the land which was Guncelin's, and the land which was Redmer Bracinton's, and the tithes of the cyder of Brocwerne.

Whatſoever was given by Walter the conſtable, and confirmed by earl Milo, the moiety of Bernington with the church and all its appurtenances; whatſoever was given by earl Roger, the other moiety of Bernington, for the proviſion of thirteen lepers; whatſoever was given by Hugh de Laci, and confirmed by earl Roger, the church of Wyhe with its appurtenances; whatſoever was given by Walter de Hereford, the village called Alvyntone with its appurtenances; whatſoever was given by Gerard de Limeſy, the land which was Roger de St. Juan's in Ramurthewyke; whatſoever was the gift of Robert biſhop of Exeter, the church of St. Mary in Gloſter, with the chapel of All Saints; whatſoever was given by Radland Malherle, four acres in Hanelane; whatſoever was given by Henry of Hereford, the church of Herſefield, the church of Caldicote and Gortune under the caſtle of Gloſter, and a moiety of the meadow called Preſter; and whatſoever was given by Mahel of Hereford, the other moiety of the meadow, and the orchard under the caſtle of Gloſter; and whatſoever was given by Margaret de Bohun, two parts of Quedgeley which remained to her after ſhe had made a partition with her ſiſter Lucy; and whatſoever was given by the ſaid Margaret de Bohun, and was confirmed by Humphry de Bohun her ſon, the church of Cheritone, with one hide of land; alſo ſome land in Cerney, in ſatisfaction of fifteen quarter-acres of land, which the brothers of the ſaid Margaret had given and confirmed to the ſaid canons; alſo the twenty quarter-acres in Cudeſley, given by the ſaid Margaret de Bohun, in perpetual alms; what was given by Walter of Hereford, ſome new-plowed grounds in Cheltenham; alſo what was given by Radulph Picard, all the land which he had in Gloſter; what was given by Richard Murdoc, one hide of land in Dunteſburn; alſo ſome land in Sutham which Margaret de Bohun gave to the canons in exchange of land in Blekemere, which Roger de Harsforth had given to them; alſo all the alms-lands which the freemen of the ſaid Margaret, with her conſent and confirmation had given to the ſaid canons; alſo what was given by Walter de Laci, the church of St. Mary de Droghda in Ireland: all theſe things aforeſaid, and whatever elſe has been legally given to the ſaid canons, or ſhall hereafter be given either in England or Ireland, we do grant unto them; wherefore we will, &c.

Given by the hand of Henry archbiſhop of Canterbury, our chancellor, at Rupem Aurivall, on the thirtieth day of July, in the firſt year of our reign.

The CHARTER of WALTER de LACY, reciting and confirming divers Charters and Lands in IRELAND, given by his Father HUGH.

TO all the faithful in Chriſt, to whom this preſent writing ſhall come, Walter de Lacy, ſon of Hugh de Lacy lord of Midia, ſendeth eternal health in the Lord. Know ye, that no holy intentions of doing good ought to be hindred or obſtructed by the unadviſed raſhneſs of men; but we are all obliged, with the beſt means which God has given us, to protect and uphold religious men, and all their goods which our anceſtors had given them, out of a pious mind, for the good of their own ſouls, and the good of our ſouls: I therefore, in imitation of the devout intention of my father the lord Hugh de Lacy, for the good of my own ſoul, and the ſouls of my mother and wife, and for the good of the ſouls of my anceſtors and ſucceſſors, have given, and by this preſent writing have confirmed, to God, and to the church of St. John Baptiſt at the firſt

Lanthony, and to the canons ſerving God in that place, all the tithes, and profits, and goods, which the ſaid Hugh de Laci my father, of bleſſed memory, had aſſigned to the ſaid canons for the good of his ſoul, with the aſſent of the archbiſhops and biſhops in Ireland, and with the conſent of their chapters, before he had infeoffed his freemen in Ireland; which lands he had obtained in Ireland: to wit, the church of Calp, with the tithes of Commgerie and Duvenelavy; the church of the town of Marmeri, with the tithes of the fiſhery; the church of Anye, the church of Valle Clonelewy, the church of the town of Oggary in Midia, the church of Stathmolin, and the advowſon of the vicaridge of Lillen; the church of Killmeſſan, the church of Kilculy, the church of Delvene, the church of Killimethe, the church of the town which did belong to Reginald de Turbervile, the church of Kilcarwarn, the church of Dunboin, the church of Rathbegan, the church of Kilbray, and the church of Dumrath, and the land of Balibin, and the land which Gilbert the Corniſhman held in the honour of Raſhouthe: all which I have confirmed to be enjoyed by them for ever, with all the chapels of all the ſeveral churches and their appurtenances, and with all the lands and eccleſiaſtical benefices belonging to me in my land of Midia, or which ſhall hereafter belong; and I and my heirs will warrant the rights of thoſe patronages, with their chapels and appurtenances, unto the ſaid prior and canons, againſt all men and women whatſoever, &c.

Witneſſes Robert de Turbervile, Walter ſon of Alured, Philip de Coleville, Simon de Tyleſhop, &c. and many others.

The CHARTER of King EDWARD the Second, reciting and confirming the Grants and Conceſſions of WALTER de LACI and others.

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Acquitain, to all archbiſhops, &c. We have inſpected a deed which Walter de Laci, late lord of Midia, made to the canons of the firſt Lanthony in theſe words. To all faithful people who ſhall ſee or hear this preſent writing, Walter de Laci, lord of Midia, ſendeth greeting in our Lord. Know ye, that I, by the influence of divine piety, have granted to the canons of the firſt Lanthony, that according to ancient cuſtom, without my leave or my heirs and ſucceſſors, it may be lawful to the ſaid canons, when their church ſhall happen to be void, to elect an orderly fit perſon out of their own body, or elſewhere, to prefer to be their paſtor, to be preſented to the biſhop of the dioceſe, to receive confirmation from him: and I, nor any of my ſucceſſors, will intermeddle or diſturb any of their goods, lands or poſſeſſions, during the vacation, until ſuch time as their paſtor ſhall be elected; and that this liberty of election may remain unto them inviolable for ever, I have therefore to this writing ſet my ſeal.

We have alſo inſpected a deed which Walter de Laci, ſon of Hugh Laci, made to the ſaid canons in theſe words. Know all men preſent and future, that I Walter de Laci, ſon of Hugh de Laci, have given, granted, and by this preſent charter have confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and the Bleſſed Mary, and to the church of St. John Baptiſt, of the firſt Lanthony, and to the canons ſerving God in that place, for the good of my own ſoul, and the ſoul of the lady Margery my wife, and the ſouls of my anceſtors and ſucceſſors, all the valley with all its appurtenances in which the ſaid church is ſituated; to wit, on one ſide, by Kenen Taſſet, and Aſhareſway, and by Ruggewey unto Anteſin; and on the ſide of Hateroll, from the land of Seiſel the ſon of Gilebert, by Ruggewey to the bounds of Talgargh, free and quit from all ſervices, cuſtoms and demands. And I grant that they may have all hunting and free-warren within the bounds of their lands: and I do prohibit all perſons to enter into the ſaid bounds, to hunt, feed, or cut wood, without the leave and conſent of the ſaid canons; and if they ſhall chance to apprehend any one hunting, feeding, or cutting of wood, it ſhall be lawful to the ſaid canons and their men to ſeize them, and bring them before their own court to be adjudged what ſatisfaction they ſhall make. And I will, that no ſteward, conſtable, bailiff, keeper or foreſter, ſervant, huntſman, or any other perſon's bailiff, paſſing through their lands, ſhall be entertained at the charge of the ſaid canons, or of their men, nor ſhall expect any proviſions of meat or drink from the ſaid canons or their men, but what ſhall be freely given unto them. I have granted to the ſaid canons and their men, that they ſhall have full common of paſture in Wrynen, and haybot and houſebot therein, and all other conveniencies which they or theirs can receive in the ſaid place, without the interruption, demand or diſturbance of any. And I will, that no bayly of mine, or of my heirs, under pretence of any forfeiture, ſhall make an entry into their lands: and I will, that the ſaid canons and their officers ſhall have common, in my wood of Maſcoit, for their ſwine, free and quiet from pannage and tole: and I will that the ſaid canons and their men ſhall be quit from all tole and demands throughout all my lands: and I will that the ſaid canons and their men be quit from plowing, mowing, reaping, and all other cuſtoms and exactions in all places, and in all things: and I grant to the ſaid canons, that they ſhall enjoy all privileges, power, immunities and liberties, in the land of Ewias, in as full manner as I do enjoy, or may enjoy, or any of my heirs may enjoy the ſame.

I will, and ſtraitly command, that the canons of the firſt Lanthony ſhall hold all their tenements in the land of Ewias, whether lay-lands or church-lands, whether in their preſent poſſeſſion, or they ſhall obtain them hereafter by purchaſe, gift, or by any other title, peaceably, free and quiet in all places and in all things, free from all pleas and plaints, from aids, horſe-carriages, carts and carriages, from repairs of bridges or caſtles, from guarding our treaſure, and from all work, from tunnage and ſtallage, and from all ſummons, aſſiſes and ſuper-aſſiſes, and from all fines and amerciaments, upon what occaſion ſoever, and from penalties for new plowing up wood-grounds: and no foreſter ſhall intermeddle in any of the woods of the prior and canons of the firſt Lanthony; but they ſhall have as full power in their own woods, as I or my heirs have or can have; and the ſaid prior and canons, and their men, and their goods, ſhall be free from all tole, exactions and demands, in all fairs, courts and markets, and in all places and things throughout the whole land of Ewias.

The ſaid prior and canons ſhall have juriſdiction of aſſaults, murthers and ſhedding of blood, and breach of peace, and treaſure found, and whatever belongs to our prerogative: no ſalaries or rewards upon any occaſion whatſoever ſhall be demanded of the ſaid canons, their lands or ſervants; and if demanded, they ſhall not be obliged to pay the ſame; but all things to them ſhall be free and quiet, and accountable only to the canons themſelves.

I grant that the ſaid prior and canons ſhall have all pleas of theft, man-ſlaughter, rapes and burnings, within their preſent poſſeſſions, or ſuch poſſeſſions they ſhall hereafter have within the land of Ewias, over all their own men, and over all ſtrangers which ſhall negotiate there, or ſhall be taken there, and the fact ſhall be found upon them, and all other pleas which can be tryed in the court of Ewias, with tryals of all thefts committed in their lands, or by perſons fled thither; and all amerciaments which ſhall ariſe on ſuch pleas, held before the ſaid canons or their bailiffs, ſhall be due to the ſaid canons: and I grant that they ſhall have a gallows to belong to their court of juſtice, and to do juſtice in what part of their lands as they ſhall think fit.

I grant that the ſaid prior and canons ſhall enjoy all

all the aforeſaid liberties and free cuſtoms, as freely, quietly, peaceably and fully, as ever I or my anceſtors did moſt fully and freely enjoy the ſame: and I grant that they ſhall have as great privileges in the land of Ewias, as ever I or my ſucceſſors have, or can have by grant of any king of England, or by any other: and I and my heirs will for ever warrant this grant and conceſſion to the ſaid canons, againſt all men and women whatſoever; and that this grant and conceſſion may for ever continue firm and inviolable, I have ſtrengthened and corroborated the ſame by ſetting my hand, and affixing my ſeal thereunto. Witneſſes the lord Simon de Clifford, the lord Walter de Baſkervyll, the lord Richard de Hampton, the lord Walter Walter Condecot.

We therefore, all the gifts, grants and confirmations aforeſaid, and alſo the grant, &c. which John the ſon of Reginald by his deed made to the ſaid canons, of their peaceable depaſturing the horſes of the ſaid canons through all the lands of the ſaid John in Wales, as well in foreſts and free-chaſes, as in all other places, except in his park already incloſed, without any lett or hinderance, with free egreſs and regreſs, to go and lead out their horſes, or to bring them back at their pleaſure; and alſo leave to go and take fiſhes in the meere, and to perform any other affairs as often, and when they ſhall think fit; and the releaſe and quit-claim which the ſaid John made by his deed to the ſaid canons, of the payment of certain money or poultry, or any other thing which the ſaid canons were accuſtomed to pay unto the ſaid John, or to any of his predeceſſors, we for us, and our heirs, as much as in us lyes, do ratify and ſtrengthen the ſame, and do grant and confirm every part thereof unto our beloved in Chriſt the prior and canons of the place aforeſaid, in as full manner as their writings do reaſonably teſtify.

And moreover, although it be found by inquiſition taken at our command, by our beloved and faithful John de Breek, and John de Botiller of Lanlutwyt, and returned into our court of Chancery, that the ſaid prior and canons, and their predeceſſors, have not made uſe of the ſaid liberties and quittances for ſome time paſt, we will however, in conſideration of a fine paid to us by the ſaid prior and canons, and out of our ſpecial favour to them, grant for us and our heirs, as much as in us lyes, unto the ſaid prior and canons, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhall, for the time to come, uſe and enjoy all thoſe ſeveral liberties and quittances in the ſaid deeds contained, when, and as often as it ſhall ſeem expedient to them, without any lett or hinderance from us or our ſucceſſors, &c.

Given under our hand at Langeley, on the twenty-ſixth day of January, in the eighteenth year of our reign.

A LICENCE from King EDWARD IV. to unite the Priory of LANTHONY the firſt in WALES, and the Priory of LANTHONY near GLOCESTER.

THE king, to all unto whom, &c. greeting. Know ye, that we having conſidered that many priories, houſes, and religious places, within our kingdom of England and Wales, have been laudably founded and built for the encouragement and ſupport of divine worſhip, hoſpitality and alms-giving, and other acts of piety and devotion, by our noble progenitors, and other noblemen of this kingdom, and by other good men, and particularly the priory of St. John Baptiſt of Lanthony the firſt in Wales, within the dioceſe of St. David's, the order of St. Auguſtin, and of our foundation and patronage, by reaſon of its being within the county of Marſh; which however has been waſted, deſtroyed, and ruined, in their houſes and poſſeſſions, to that degree, by often and ſudden aſſaults, and expulſions of the priors and religious men reſiding in that place, and by divers ſecular perſons who were farmers of their eſtates, inſomuch that divine worſhip and all regular obſervance of their order did ceaſe; and all hoſpitality and alms-giving, and other acts of piety and charity, which by their primitive conſtitutions were required, were now altogether neglected and omitted:

And whereas John Adams, prior of the ſaid Lanthony, as we are duly informed, has waſted and deſtroyed the profits, revenues and emoluments of the ſaid priory, and daily more and more does waſt and deſtroy the ſame, and does keep and ſuſtain in the ſaid priory not above four canons beſides himſelf, who lead no very good lives; and all divine worſhip, hoſpitality, and other works of piety and charity, which ought and were heretofore performed and obſerved, according to the intention of the firſt foundation, are now wholly neglected and omitted; by which means the pious vows of the firſt founders have been many ways deceived and diſappointed, and are at preſent diſappointed, to the great offence and diſpleaſure of Almighty God, and againſt the rules of their foundation aforeſaid: and becauſe we will that the pious intentions of the firſt founders ſhall not remain thus diſappointed, and we obſerving the prudent government of thoſe religious men the Regular Canons, the prior and convent of the priory and monaſtery of the Bleſſed Mary of Lanthony near Gloſter, within the dioceſe of Worſter, how divine worſhip and regular obſervances, &c. in that priory or monaſtery, is duly performed and conſerved with great honour and decency, as far as thoſe revenues can uphold the ſame: and we being willing for the honour of God and holy church, and for the increaſe of divine worſhip, &c. and to provide that the pious intentions of the ſaid founders in thoſe matters ſhould be duly obſerved in the ſaid priory;

We therefore, of our ſpecial grace, &c. have given and granted to our beloved in Chriſt, Henry Deen, prior of the priory or monaſtery of the Bleſſed Mary of Lanthony near Gloſter aforeſaid, and to the convent of the ſaid place, and to their ſucceſſors for ever, the right of patronage and advowſon of the priory, or conventual church or monaſtery, of St. John Baptiſt of Lanthony the firſt, in Wales aforeſaid, and alſo the ſaid priory, with all the members, cells, churches, chapels, lordſhips, manors, lands and tenements, whether in England, Wales or Ireland, being parcels of the ſaid priory, or any ways appertaining to the ſaid priory of Lanthony the firſt, or to any of their cells, churches, &c. to have and to hold the ſame to the ſaid prior and convent of the priory or monaſtery of the Bleſſed Mary of Lanthony near Gloſter, and to their ſucceſſors, in pure and perpetual alms for ever, in conſideration of three hundred marks into our hands already paid.

And we farther grant by theſe preſents, to the ſaid prior and convent, and their ſucceſſors of Lanthony near Gloſter, that the ſaid prior and convent, and their ſucceſſors, may procure the church conventual or monaſtery of St. John Baptiſt of Lanthony the firſt, in Wales aforeſaid, and the priory thereof, and all its rights and appurtenances, to be united, annexed, conſolidated, appropriated and transferred, to them the prior and convent of Lanthony near Gloſter, and to their ſucceſſors, and to the church conventual and monaſtery of Lanthony near Gloſter aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, to hold and poſſeſs the ſame to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, to their own proper uſe, with all its members, cells, churches, &c. And all and every of them ſo conſolidated as aforeſaid, &c. and transferred, to have and to hold to them and their ſucceſſors aforeſaid, to their own proper uſes, for ever, to celebrate, pray, and perform divine offices in eſpecial manner for the proſperity of us, and of Elizabeth our deareſt conſort, whilſt we live, and for the good of our ſouls when we ſhall depart this life, and for the good of the ſouls of our progenitors, and of our heirs, and for the good of the ſouls of all the faithful who are dead. And alſo that the ſaid prior of the ſaid priory or monaſtery of Lanthony near Gloſter, and the convent of that place, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever appoint and ſuſtain at their own coſts and charges, in the ſaid priory or monaſtery of Lanthony the firſt in Wales, one prior donative and removeable at the will and pleaſure of the prior of the priory or monaſtery of Lanthony near Gloſter for the time being, and four canons to perform maſſes and other divine offices for ever, in the ſaid priory of Lanthony

thony the firſt in Wales, to adminiſter the ſacraments and ſacramentals to the pariſhioners in that place, if they be not diſturbed or hindered from it by any rebellion or open diſturbance of the peace, and to pray for the ſouls of the founders of the ſaid priory of Lanthony the firſt in Wales, and for the ſouls of all above mentioned, removeable however at the pleaſure of the ſaid prior of Lanthony near Gloſter for the time being, &c.

Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, on the tenth day of May.

LASBOROUGH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Long-Tree, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Wooton, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Durſley, and ſixteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Leuvin held Leſſeberge, in Longetrew hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Hugh "Mamenot held it of Giſlebert biſhop of Liſiaux "in Normandy, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides: there was "a prieſt, and three plow-tillages, whereof one was "in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 10l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 50s. yearly in king Wil-"liam's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor in ancient times did belong to a family of the ſame name. William de Laſſeburge died ſeiſed of Laſſeburge 45 Hen. III.

The Baſſets ſucceeded this family. John Baſſet had a confirmation of a grant of free-warren in Laſſeburge 28 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed of the manor 36 Ed. III. John Baſſet, ſon of John, died ſeiſed of the manor of Laſſeburge, and of the advowſon of the church, 7 Ric. II. John Baſſet, ſon of the laſt John, ſucceeded his father, and died ſeiſed of the ſame 21 Ric. II. and left Margaret his daughter and heireſs married to Walter Brown, who in right of his wife became ſeiſed of Laſſebury.

The manor afterwards came to the Perrys. Thomas Perry levied a fine thereof 5 Mar. Thomas Perry, ſon of Thomas, was his heir: he had livery of the manor of Laſborough granted to him 7 Eliz.

It has ſince been in the family of the Eſtcourts. Walter Eſtcourt, eſq. of Shipton, is the preſent lord of the manor of Laſborough. He has a large old houſe, adjoining to a park of a large extent, and has a very great eſtate in this and other places.

Lands in this pariſh did belong to St. Catherine's chantry in Campden, and were granted to ſir William Ryder 7 Jac.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Walter Eſtcourt, eſq. is patron; Mr. Banning is the preſent rector.

The church and rector's houſe are incloſed in a park. It is a free chapel, but takes inſtitution from the biſhop of Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	08	00	00
Tenths	00	16	00
Procurat.	00	03	04
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	06½

The church is ſmall. There is a very handſome monument in the chancel for Thomas Eſtcourt, eſq. and others of his family.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

There is only one houſe at Laſborough, the ſeat of Mr. Eſtcourt; the reſt are at Weſton-Birt, an hamlet in this pariſh.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	064	11	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	063	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	002	15	00

LASSINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and and King's-Barton, five miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Newent, ſix miles eaſt from Dean, and two miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from the Britiſh word *Leſg*, which ſignifies Low.

"Ulchetel held Leſſedune, in Langebridge hun-"dred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "Roger held it of Thomas archbiſhop of York in "the reign of king William the Conqueror. It was "taxed at two hides; there were four plow-tillages, "whereof one was in demean; there were twenty "acres of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 30s. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The family of the Muſgroſe had many eſtates about Gloceſter in the reign of king Henry the Third. William de Muſgroſe died ſeiſed of Leſſendon 49 Hen. III. From that time the manor did frequently change owners. John Munemothe died ſeiſed of Laſſingdon 9 Ed. I. Walter Helvin died ſeiſed of the manor of Laſſingdon 16 Ed. III. John Cooffe held Laſſington 32 Ed. III. and was that year found to be an idiot: he died 36 Ed. III. John Pyrie and others, who probably had right to the manor in right of their wives, as heirs to John Cooffe, had livery of the manor of Laſſington 37 Ed. III.

The manor, not long after, fixed for ſome time in the family of the Raleighs. Thomas Raleigh died ſeiſed thereof 21 Ric. II. Thomas Raleigh, ſon of Thomas, was his next heir: he died 6 Hen. IV. and was ſucceeded by Walter Raleigh, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas: he died 8 Hen. V. A fine was levied of the manor of Laſſington by Edward Bromfleet and Joan his wife, who was a daughter of William Raleigh, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 5 Hen. VI. Another fine was levied of a moiety of the manor of Laſſingdon in the ſame reign, by William Raleigh, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife, and by John Oldney and Idonia his wife, to the uſe of the above-mentioned Edward Bromfleet for his life, the remainder to William Raleigh and his heirs, 28 Hen. VI.

Sir John Scudemore was ſoon after ſeiſed of this manor, and being attainted for treaſon, in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Fourth, the manor came to the crown, and was granted to ſir Richard Herbert and his heirs male 4 Ed. IV. It afterwards belonged to William Whorwood, who died 37 Hen. VIII. It deſcended to his daughters and heireſſes, whereof one was married to Ambroſe Dudley, the other was married to Thomas Throckmorton.

Thomas Throckmorton and Margaret his wife had livery of one moiety of the manor of Laſſington 3 Mar.

The manor of Laſſington did ſoon after come to the Cooks of Highnam, and now continues in that family. Edward Cook of Highnam, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

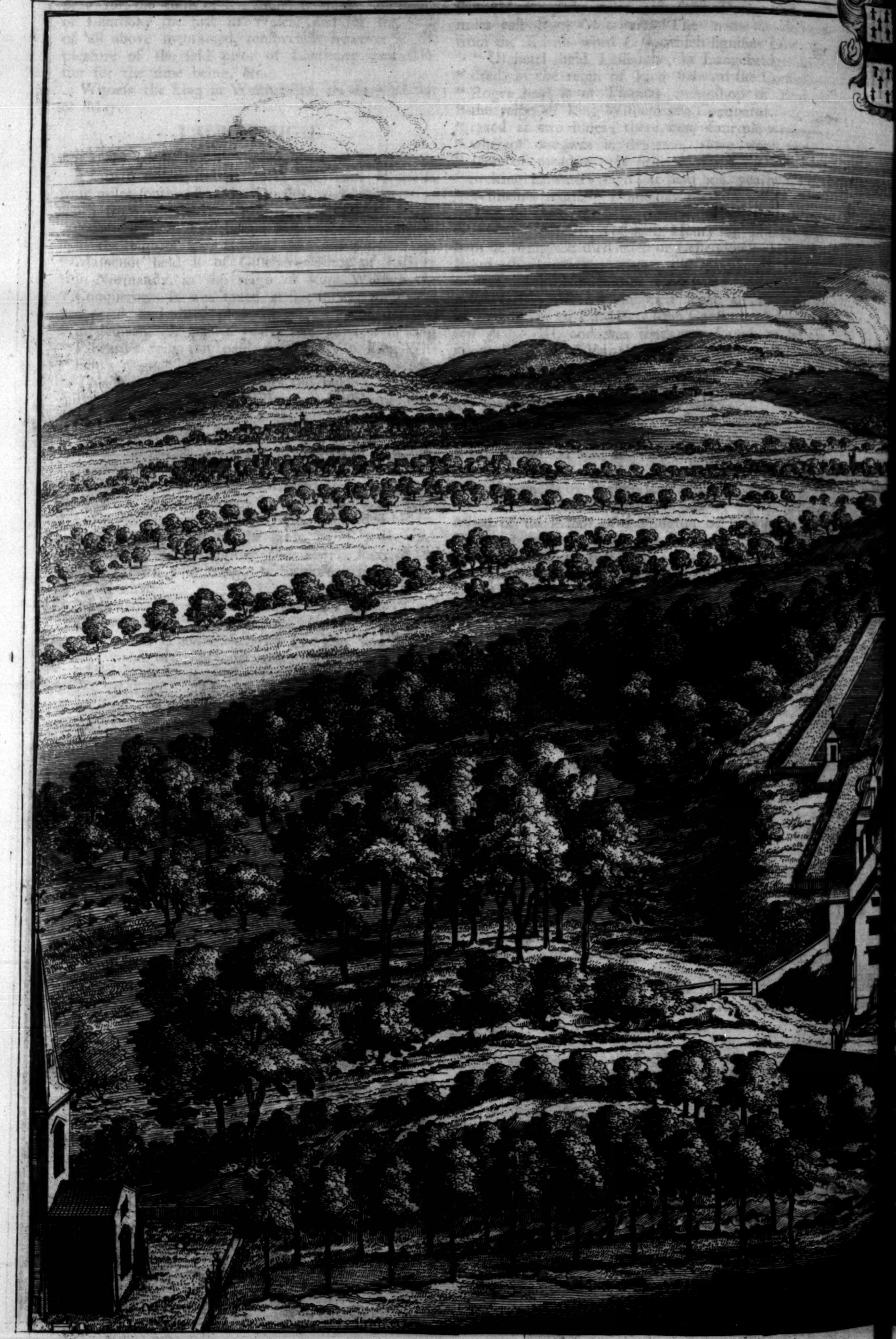
One part of Laſſington is in the pariſh of St. Mary de Load, within the city of Gloceſter. This belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter, and was granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and again confirmed to the biſhoprick 6 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is a rectory worth 30l. yearly. Edward Cook, eſq. has two turns in the preſentation, and the biſhop of Gloceſter has the third turn. Mr. Grayle is the preſent incumbent. The rectory formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and it now pays 8s. yearly to the dean and chapter of Briſtol. It appears by the viſitation of the archbiſhop of York, in the year 1618, that this church was a peculiar.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1572	William Mawſon,	William Huntley,
- - -	Owen Lewis,	- - - - - -

1583

Leckhampton the Seat of



the Rev.d Thomas Norwood

J. Kip Delt: et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

1583 Richard Rogers, George Burnell, esq.
1606 Elias Wrench, John Rogers,
- - - - - - Grayle, - - - - - - -

Eight acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	06	10	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	13	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecostals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	03

The church is small, with a low slated tower at the west end.

The parish is five miles in compass: it consists of rich meadow, pasture and arable. It lies between the rivers Severn and Leaden.

There are ten houses in this parish, and about forty-five inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 1 / Burials - 1

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	035	01	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	025	15	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	004	19	00

LEA.

THIS place lies in the hundred of St. Briavell's, two miles distant north from Dean, three miles south-east from Ross, and nine miles west from Gloucester.

"Algar held Lega, in Letberge hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confessor; the bishop "of Constance in Normandy held it in the reign "of king William, and Robert held it under him. "It was taxed at one hide. There were three plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean. It paid a "yearly rent of 20s. in both reigns." Domesday Book.

Richard Talbot had a grant of the manor of Lee, with markets and fairs, 21 Ed. III. Richard Talbot, of Castle Richard, died seised of this manor 43 Ed. III. Sir Gilbert Talbot died seised of it 20 Ric. II. John Talbot the great earl of Shrewsbury was seised of it at his death, 31 Hen. VI. John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury was seised of it during the rest of the reign of king Henry the Sixth, and part of king Edward the Fourth.

It soon afterwards belonged to John Throgmorton, who died seised of it 13 Ed. IV. Philip Throckmorton died seised of thirty messuages, and of lands in Lee, 5 Hen. VIII. William Throckmorton, son of Philip, had livery of those lands the same year. Richard Hamelin was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Maynard Colchester of Westbury, esq. is the present lord thereof.

Thomas de Bruge, and Elizabeth his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Lea, and in the bailiwick of Dean, to the use of themselves in special tail, the remainder to Richard Curle, 5 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Ross: it is annexed to Linton in Herefordshire, but the church stands in Gloucestershire.

It is an impropriation belonging to Mr. Cocks, worth 15l. yearly: the small tithes belong to the curate. Mr. Senhouse is the present incumbent.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat. - - - - - - - - } Synodals - - - - - - - - }	00	00	06
Pentecostals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is an handsome building with a double roof, supported by pillars in the middle, with an handsome spire at the west end, and a small chancel on the side of the greater.

That part of the parish which lies in Gloucestershire is three miles in compass; it consists of rocky, woody ground.

There are twenty houses in this part of the parish, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 2

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	022	10	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	026	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	003	16	00

LECKHAMPTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Cheltenham, one mile distant south from Cheltenham, five miles south-west from Winchcomb, and six miles east from Gloucester.

"Osgot held Lechantone, in Chilteham hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confessor; Wil-"liam Leuric held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at three hides; there "were three plow-tillages, whereof two were in de-"mean; there was a wood one furlong long, and "one furlong broad. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. "in both reigns.

"Brictric held two hides, and Ordric held two "others in Lechametone, in Cheltenham hundred, "in the reign of king Edward; Brictric held all "the four hides in the reign of king William. There "were four plow-tillages, whereof one was in de-"mean; there was a wood two furlongs long, and "two furlongs broad. It paid a yearly rent of 30s. "in king William's reign." Domesday Book.

Adam le Dispencer, son of Tristram, was seised of this manor in the reign of king Henry the Third: he had a grant of fairs, and markets, and free-warren, 37 Hen. III. and in a *Quo Warranto* brought against him 15 Ed. I. he pleaded this grant, and it was allowed. The same grant was allowed 16 Jac. and the original of it is in the custody of the reverend Mr. Norwood, the present possessor of this manor.

The manor of Leckhampton was held of the king by performing the service of steward at the great festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsontide, as appears by a record 23 Ed. I. Walter de Munemuth held Leckhampton 30 Ed. I. John Limell died seised of the manor of Lockhampton, and of the advowson of the church, 2 Ed. II.

It soon after came to the Giffards. Sir John Giffard died seised thereof 3 Ed. III. It continued several generations in the family of the Giffards, until John Giffard the last heir male died, leaving only daughters his coheiresses.

From the Giffards it came by marriage to the Norwoods. John Norwood married Elianor one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Giffard. This ancient family is descended from the Norwoods of Kent.

Jordan Norwood, of the isle of Sheppy in Kent, flourished in the reign of king Henry the Second, and lies buried in Minster church, where many of his posterity are likewise buried: his monument is yet remaining, and the form of it shews its antiquity. He was seised of the manor of Northwood, to which one hundred burgesses of the city of Canterbury did owe suit and service, in the reign of king Edward the Confessor; and there is yet in being a large stone house called Norwood's House.

Stephen Norwood, son of Jordan, removed out of the isle of Sheppy, and resided at Norwood near Sheppy: the place was called Norwood Chastners, from the abundance of chestnut-trees growing there.

Sir Roger Norwood, son of Stephen, served in the wars under king Henry the Third, and king Edward the First. He was the first in Kent who procured his lands, held in gavel-kind, to be changed

into knights ſervice, as appeareth by a charter bearing date 41 Hen. III. He married Bonafilia ſiſter and heir of John de Wantham, of Shorn, with whom he had that manor: he died 13 Ed. I.

Sir John de Norwood, ſon of ſir Roger, married Joan ſiſter and heireſs to Giles lord Badleſmere, baron of Leeks, and daughter of Bartholomew de Badleſmere: her ſiſter Maud was married to John de Vere earl of Oxford. This ſir John de Norwood was ſummoned to parliament as a baron 15 Ed. I. he was alſo ſummoned to parliament 6 Ed. II. and ſat in the parliament held at Lincoln 9 Ed. II. His arms are in that cathedral.

Sir John de Norwood, ſon of ſir John, married Agnes daughter and coheireſs of William Grantſon, who was deſcended from William de Grantſon, who had married Sibele, the daughter and coheireſs of John lord Tregoz, which family came in with king William the Conqueror: he died 12 Ed. II.

Sir Roger Norwood, ſon of the laſt ſir John, married Julian the daughter or ſiſter of Geffrid lord Say. This ſir Roger was called as a baron to parliament 43 and 47 Ed. III. Sir John de Norwood was eldeſt ſon of the laſt ſir Roger, and had for his wife Joan, daughter and one of the coheireſſes of Robert Hert, of Feverſham, eſq. William de Norwood, of Haretſham, ſecond ſon of the laſt ſir John, was heir to his father, ſir Roger his elder brother dying unmarried, aged twenty-three years.

John de Norwood was ſon and heir of William: he married Alice, daughter of Jeffry Icklington, and died, 1416, without iſſue. James de Norwood, next brother to the laſt William, and third ſon of the laſt ſir John, married Margaret, daughter and coheireſs of Robert Gralle, of Gralle, in the county of Suſſex, by whom he had John de Norwood, eſq. who was married to Margaret daughter of John Martin, eſq. James de Norwood, eſq. was his ſon and heir, whoſe wife was Jane daughter of Clynton, as appears upon her tomb in the church of Milton; to whom ſucceeded his ſon and heir, John de Norwood, eſq. who was lieutenant of the tower of London, and conſtable of Queenborough. By Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheireſs of Miles of Elton, ſon of ſir John of Elton, he had the manor of Gilling. He died 4 Hen. VII. 1489, and lies buried at Milton church.

John de Norwood, eſq. married Elizabeth daughter and one of the heireſſes of Thomas of Frogenhall, eſq. he died 12 Hen. VII. leaving only three daughters.

John Norwood, couſin and heir male to the laſt John, married Elianor daughter and coheireſs of John Giffard, of Lechampton, by whom the manor of Lechampton came into the family of the Norwoods: he died 1509. Roger Norwood, of Lechampton, ſon of John, married Alice daughter of ſir John Butler, of Badmington. Ralph Norwood, ſon of Roger, married Jane daughter of knight of Shrewſbury. Henry Norwood, ſon of Ralph, married Catherine daughter of ſir Robert Throgmorton of Coughton, in Warwickſhire. William Norwood, ſon of Henry, married Elizabeth daughter of William Ligon, of Madersfield, in Worceſterſhire, and was poſſeſſed of a very large eſtate. Richard Norwood, ſon of William, married Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Steward, L. L. D. and died without iſſue. Francis Norwood, ſecond ſon of William, and brother and heir of Richard, married Judith daughter of Timothy Gates, rector of Cleve: he left eighteen children, and died 1682.

Henry Norwood, ſon of a younger brother of Richard, purchaſed the eſtate at Lechampton of Francis, and died ſeiſed thereof. He was a perſon eminent for his loyalty in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the civil wars. He was afterwards made governor of Tangier, by king Charles the Second, and ſerved in parliament for the city of Gloceſter. He died 1689, and by will returned the eſtate to the ſons of Francis Norwood. This colonel Henry Norwood underwent great variety of fortune, and had the experience of the ſevereſt miſery. Once in a voyage the company were reduced to the laſt extremity, for want of victuals: it was agreed to draw lots, and one muſt die to be a morſel for the reſt: he on whom the lot fell was directed to go into the hold of the ſhip, to prepare himſelf: their ravenous hunger compels them to follow him in a very ſhort time; but when they came down, they found him dead to their hands; which ſaved them the labour of a butcher: they greedily fell to, and notwithſtanding the accident, he proved a ſavory meal, and they buried him handſomely.

Richard Norwood, William and Thomas, ſons of Francis, ſucceeded in order to colonel Norwood in the eſtate. The reverend Thomas Norwood, eighth ſon of Francis, is the preſent owner of Leckhampton; he married Mary daughter and coheireſs of George Spurſtow, of Spurſtow in Cheſhire, by whom he hath a numerous iſſue. He has a large ancient houſe near the church, with a large proſpect over the vale, and has a great eſtate in this and other places.

By the above-cited pedigree it appears that the family of the Norwoods have right to quarter the ſeveral coats of arms of Tregoz, Wantham, Badleſmere, Grandiſon, Hert, Gralle, Elton and Giffard.

Robert Preſbury held lands in Leckhampton 18 Ed. II. Sir John Berkeley was ſeiſed of ſeventy acres in this place, held of the manor of Cheltenham, 6 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Beverſton, was ſeiſed of the ſame lands 38 and 39 Hen. VI. and 14 Ed. IV. William Golding, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Leckhampton to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to William Panton, and to Joan his wife, daughter of William Golding.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Mr. Norwood is patron; the ſame Mr. Norwood is the preſent incumbent. This advowſon and manor did formerly belong to the abbey of Fiſhcamp in Normandy. The impropriator of Cheltenham has tithes in this pariſh worth 3l. yearly. A portion of tithes in Leckhampton did belong to the Benedictine nunnery at Uſk in Monmouthſhire, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. Mr. Norwood has the tithes of one tithing worth 10s. yearly.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Richard Jones,	- - - - - - - - -
1570	Ralph Haines,	William Badger, &c.
1571	Anthony Higgins,	William Rogers,
- - -	Robert Jones,	- - - - - - - - -
1707	Thomas Norwood,	Thomas Norwood, clerk.

Ten acres of paſture, and ſome arable, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	18	13	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	17	04
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	06½

The church hath an handſome high ſpire in the middle, and an aile on the ſouth ſide: the eaſt end of that aile belongs to the lord of the manor, and is the burying-place of that family.

In the body of the church there is the effigies of a man, and of a woman, lying along, of the family of the Giffards; but the inſcription is worn out: the man is in armour, and croſs-legged, with a lion at his feet. An inſcription on braſs, for Elizabeth wife of William Norwood, eſq. ſhe died 1598. An inſcription for William Norwood, eſq. who died 1632. Another for Henry Norwood, eſq. who died 1689. An handſome ſmall monument for Francis Norwood, eſq. he died 1682.

There is a very handſome monument in the chancel for Robert Jones, rector of this pariſh, who died, 1707, aged eighty-four; and for Elizabeth his wife, who died, 1694, aged ſeventy-two. They had been married forty years.

The

The church-houſe, and ſeveral parcels of lands, formerly belonging to the church, are now claimed by the lord of the manor.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable and paſture. Leckinton Quars is a very high hill in this place.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	4
	Burials	3

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	084	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax	096	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	017	18	00

LEMINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Campden, three miles weſt from Shipſton in Worceſterſhire, and twenty-one miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

It is called Lemington, becauſe it joins to the foſs-way; for *Leming* ſignifies a Publick Way: and it is called Lower Lemington to diſtinguiſh it from Lemington in the pariſh of Toddenham.

"The church of Theodecheſberie held Limentone "in the reign of king William the Conqueror: it was "taxed at three hides; there were ſix plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean: it formerly paid a "yearly rent of 60s. it paid only 40s. yearly in the "reign of king William.

"Auto held three hides in Lemingtune, in the "reign of King Edward; Girard held them in the "reign of king William: they belonged to the mannor "of Theodecheſberie." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Tewkſbury, by grant of William the Second, had court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in Lemington, 15 Ed. I.

The manor of Lemington continued in the abbey of Tewkſbury until the diſſolution of that abbey: it was afterwards granted to Ambroſe Smith 18 Eliz. Sir William Juxon of Compton is the preſent lord of the manor.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is an impropriation belonging to ſir William Juxon, who pays a ſmall ſtipend to the curate: it was formerly reputed a rectory worth 50l. yearly.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d.

The church was demoliſhed in the Great Rebellion. There is a charity of 200l. given to the poor, whereof 100l. is laid out in the purchaſe of lands.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of incloſed paſtures, and borders on Worceſterſhire.

There are ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about thirty-ſix inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	1
	Burials	1

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	053	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	030	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	002	02	00

"The famous Roman high-way called the Foſſe, "comes out of Warwickſhire, down by Lemington, "where there ſeems formerly to have been a ſtation of "the Romans, becauſe many coins are often found and "plowed up there." Camden's Britannia.

LETCHLADE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's-Barrow, four miles diſtant weſt from Farringdon in Berkſhire, eight miles eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the river Leck, which runs through this pariſh, and unloads itſelf into the Iſis. The monkiſh writers hammered the name Letchlade into Latin-lade, to ſupport their forged notion of its being a Latin univerſity; and in like manner they would have Creeklade, a town in the neighbourhood, to be Greek-lade, and conſequently a Greek ſchool or univerſity.

"Siward the baron held Letchlade in Britwoldeſberg "hundred, now called the hundred of Britwell's-Bar-"row, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

This Siward was famous for his perſonal valour, and for his deſcent. The account of his birth runs thus. The daughter and heireſs of a great earl in Denmark, of the blood-royal, walking in a wild foreſt, was raviſhed by a bear, and brought forth a ſon who had ears like a bear. This ſon of a bear ſucceeded his mother in the earldom, and was father of Siward, who quits Denmark, and arrives in England, where he is kindly received by king Edward the Confeſſor; and upon a quarrel with Toſti earl of Huntington, he ſlew him, and brought his head to the king, who in reward gave him the earldom of Huntington, and made him governor of the northern counties, which were much infeſted by the Danes; and had alſo the earldom of Northumberland given to him.

"Henry de Ferrariis held this mannor in the reign "of king William the Conqueror: it was taxed at "ſeventeen hides; there were thirty plow-tillages, "whereof four were in demean; there were three water-"mills, and a fiſhing yielding yearly one hundred and "ſeventy-five eels. The meadow ground paid 7l. 7s. "yearly, beſides finding hay for the oxen. There "houſes in Gloſter paid 16d. yearly. The whole mannor "yielded 20l. yearly in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This Henry de Ferrariis was ſon of Guccheline de Ferriers in Normandy. His chief ſeat was at Tutbury in Staffordſhire. His ſon Robert de Ferrers ſucceeded him. He was created earl of Derby 3 Steph. and died the year following, leaving Robert his ſon and heir. William de Ferrers was ſon and heir to the laſt Robert. He married Margaret daughter and heir of William Peverel of Notingham, by whom he had two ſons; Robert the eldeſt, who ſucceeded him in the earldom of Derby; and Walcheline his younger ſon, who had the manors of Letchlade and Lagebury in Gloceſterſhire. He died, and left Hugh Ferrers his ſon and heir; and Hugh dying without iſſue, left Iſabel his ſiſter and heir, who was married to Roger Mortimer progenitor of the earls of Marſh, and grandſon of Ralph de Mortimer, who came in with king William the Conqueror, and behaved himſelf with great courage in the battle of Haſtings. She doing her fealty, had livery of the manor of Letchlade 6 Joh. She ſurvived her huſband, and died ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. III. ſhe was a lady of great parts, and founded a nunnery in this place.

At the death of Iſabel, this manor came to the crown, (but it does not appear by what means) and continued in the crown till 36 Hen. III. in which year the king grants it to his brother Richard earl of Cornwall, and king of the Romans, and to Sanchia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies. Richard earl of Cornwall was ſeiſed of the manor of Letchlade 36 Hen. III. which was lately belonging to Iſabel de Mortimer. He died ſeiſed thereof 56 Hen. III. His chief reſidence was at Wallingford caſtle. He was founder of the abbey of Hayles, and was buried there.

Edmond earl of Cornwall, ſon of this Richard, held the manor of Letchlade 4 and 15 Ed. I. and died ſeiſed thereof the twenty-eighth of the ſame reign. He was founder of the firſt monaſtery of the order of Bonhomes in England, which was at Aſhrug in Hartfordſhire. There were but two other monaſteries in England of this order; the Gaunts at Briſtol, and Edington in Wiltſhire.

Upon the death of Edmond earl of Cornwall, without iſſue, the manor of Letchlade did revert to the crown, and was granted by king Edward the Firſt to Richard Talbot the younger, and Elizabeth his wife; which Richard was ſon of Richard Talbot, who had

married Joan one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Mortimer.

But upon the revolution of publick affairs, in the turbulent reign of king Edward II. this manor was granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, who being ſoon after attainted and executed, the manor was granted to Edmond earl of Kent, youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Firſt, 1 Ed. III. and he being likewiſe attainted and executed 4 Ed. III. the manor was then granted to Jeffry de Mortimer, and the heirs of his body, the remainder to Roger Mortimer and his heirs.

John earl of Kent, ſon of Edmond, being reſtored, died ſeiſed of this manor 26 Ed. III. and left Joan his ſiſter his next heir, commonly called the Fair Maid of Kent. She was firſt married to ſir Thomas Holland, in her right created earl of Kent; her ſecond huſband was William Montague earl of Saliſbury; and her third huſband was the Black Prince, ſon of king Edward the Third, who by her was father of king Richard the Second.

Elizabeth the widow of John earl of Kent, and daughter to the duke of Juliers, ſurvived him, and held this manor in dower. Edward de Handlo held this manor under the counteſs, and died 32 Ed. III. This Elizabeth, counteſs of Kent, had a confirmation of fairs and markets in Letchlade 18 Ric. II. and a confirmation of the manor, with markets and fairs, 22 Ric. II. and died ſeiſed thereof 12 Hen. IV. After her death, the manor of Letchlade deſcended to her huſband's heir, who was Edmond Mortimer earl of March, ſon of Elianor Holland, ſiſter and heir to John the laſt earl of Kent, by her huſband Roger Mortimer earl of March.

Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, died ſeiſed of the manor of Letchlade 3 Hen. VI. and left Joan his ſiſter and heir. She was then the widow of Sir John Grey: ſhe died ſeiſed of the manor of Letchlade, and of the advowſon of the church, 4 Hen. VI. The manor of Letchlade was granted to Cicely ducheſs of York, for life, 38 Hen. VI. and again confirmed to her 1 Ed. IV.

The manor and town of Letchlade were afterwards made part of the dower of queen Catherine, the laſt queen of king Henry the Eighth; and upon her death, they were granted to Dennis Toppes and Dorothy his wife, in exchange for the manor of Rockholts, and other manors in Norfolk, reſerving a rent to the crown of 27l. 4s. 3d. This exchange was made 4 Ed. VI.

The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Letchlade, and the farm called the Priory, did belong to the college of Wallingford, and were granted to Dennis Toppes 14 Eliz. Livery of this manor, borough, rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Letchlade, and the lands formerly belonging to the priory of St. John in this place, were granted to Thomas Toppes 20 Eliz.

The manor and town of Letchlade were granted to Robert Bathurſt, eſq. 4 Jac.

Robert Bathurſt, ſon of Robert, died under age, ſeiſed of this manor, 3 Car. and left Edward Bathurſt his brother and heir thirteen years old.

Edward Dodg, eſq. was ſeiſed of this manor, who reſtored it to the name of Bathurſt; whereby Sir Edward Bathurſt baronet became ſeiſed thereof. He was a perſon of great loyalty, and was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and compounded for 720l. and died 1674.

Laurence Bathurſt, eſq. was ſon of ſir Edward: he died 1670, before his father, and left two daughters his heireſſes; one married to Coxeter, eſq. the other, to Mr. John Greening. Mrs. Coxeter is ſtill living, and poſſeſſes one moiety of the manor, and the ancient ſeat; and the other moiety is veſted in Mr. Harding, who derives his title from Mr. Greening.

Thomas de Cliene purchaſed lands in Letchlade of Robert de Clinterton, and Emme his wife, 20 Hen. III. Robert Hayſheet and Petronille his wife levied a fine of lands in Letchlade, to the uſe of Robert de Bradneſton and Alice his wife, 51 Hen. III. John de Wafre and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Letchlade, to the uſe of Simon Withers, 52 Hen. III. The abbey of Hayles was ſeiſed of lands in Letchlade 29 Ed. I. Adam le Hunt grants two meſſuages in Letchlade to the abbey of Hayles 13 Ed. II. Robert de Franklin held one meſſuage, one water-mill, and one yard-land, 10 Ed. II.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford: it is a vicaridge endowed, worth about 200l. yearly.

Mr. Harding, who derives his title from one of the daughters of Laurence Bathurſt, eſq. and Mrs. Coxeter, widow, who is the other daughter, are patrons; Mr. Caſtle is the preſent incumbent.

The patronage and impropriation did formerly belong to the priory of St. John Baptiſt in this place.

Laurence Bathurſt, eſq. ſon of ſir Edward, endowed the vicaridge with the tithes of his whole eſtate, by his will dated 16 Sept. 1670; which hath improved the vicaridge above 140l. yearly. There is no glebe.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	John Snowſhill,	- - - - - - - - -
1572	John Bormer,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - -	Henry Herbert,	- - - - - - - - -
1618	William Phips,	Giles Rawleigh,
- - -	Thomas Daviſe,	- - - - - - - - -
1689	Richard Caſtle,	John Greening and his wife.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - -	12	13	03
Tenths - - - - - - -	01	05	04
Procurations - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is large, with handſome double ailes, and with an high ſpire: it is dedicated to St. Laurence. It was new-built by Conrade Ney, vicar of this place, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, by the aſſiſtance of the priory, and of the inhabitants.

There were ſeveral chantries erected in this place. Near St. John's Bridge there had been an hoſpital founded by Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and Sanchia his wife, in the reign of king Henry the Third. It was afterwards converted into a priory of Black Canons, 12 Ed. IV. by Cicely ducheſs of York, mother to that king; which maintained three chantry-chaplains to officiate in the church of Letchlade; but in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, Underwood the dean of Wallingford procured two of the prieſts to be removed thither.

Another chantry was dedicated to St. Blaiſe, and was erected in the ſame year by John Twinihoo of Cirenceſter. It was endowed with ten marks yearly. John Letch was the laſt incumbent of this chantry.

Another chantry was erected to pray for the ſouls of Robert Mundock and his relations, and was endowed with twenty acres of meadow granted to the priory for that uſe. This chantry was, in the year 1474, dedicated to the Virgin Mary's altar; and three chaplains were aſſigned, as appears by the regiſtry at Worceſter.

There is a monument in the church, in memory of John Townſend, merchant and woolman, of this place, who died 1458, and had been a good benefactor to the church and poor. On a black marble ſtone in the chancel, is an inſcription that ſir Edward Bathurſt, baronet, was buried there: he died Auguſt the ſixth, 1674. Another inſcription in memory of Mr. Robert Jordan, who died 1678. Another for George Coxeter, eſq.

Edward Dodg, eſq. who gave this manor to ſir Edward Bathurſt, hath charged the ſame with 4l. yearly towards the maintenance of the church, and with 5l. yearly for the benefit of the poor.

Two maiden ſiſters gave five buſhels of barley, and five buſhels of wheat, to be yearly diſtributed to the poor, on the twenty-fourth day of February, and on the twenty-fifth day of April: it is therefore called the Maiden Dole.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich

rich meadow, paſture and arable. The ſmall river Leck runs on the north ſide of this pariſh; and the navigable river Iſis runs on the ſouth ſide, and parts it from Berkſhire. There is a large ſtone bridge over the river Iſis: it ſtands in the great road from London to Gloceſter, and is repaired by the lands formerly belonging to the priory.

There is a court-leet, and a market every Tueſday; and two fairs yearly; one on St. Lawrence's day, Aug. 10; the other on St. John Baptiſt, Aug. 29.

There are one hundred and fifty-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty-five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 15 / Burials - 12

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	221	11	02
	1694	To the land-tax -	438	03	09½
	1694	To the poll-tax -	081	08	00

The pariſh pays about 1s. 6d. in the pound to the poor: it has a conſiderable trade in malting, and in carrying Cheſhire cheeſe, corn, and other commodities, by water to London, eſpecially in war-time.

LEYGH.

THIS pariſh is in the lower part of Deerhurſt hundred, four miles weſt from Cheltenham, three miles ſouth from Tewkſbury, and four miles north from Gloceſter. It is derived from the Saxon word *Ley*, which ſignifies a Paſture-Ground.

Gilbert de Kynerdeſley grants to Joan de Rodborough lady of Notgrove, and to her heirs, the manor of Lye, with all his lands in Staverton, Heydon, Hawe and Brilleye, 7 Ed. III. William de Redbeargh held Lye, and two meſſuages and two ploughtillages in Lye and Heydon, 3 Ric. II. John de Redbearghe died ſeiſed of the manor of Lye 7 Ric. II.

This manor afterwards came to the Brownings. John Browning died ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. V. to whom ſucceeded Richard Browning, who dying without iſſue, Cicely Browning was his ſiſter and heir: ſhe was married to ſir Guy Whitington, who in her right held the manors of Notgrove, Lye and Rodborough.

Richard Whitington, ſecond ſon of ſir Guy, by Cicely his wife, had this manor ſettled on him. Thomas Whitington, eſq. who married Margery daughter of William Needham, died ſeiſed of the manor of Leigh 38 Hen. VIII. and left ſix daughters coheireſſes.

The family of the Browns were ſoon after ſeiſed of this manor. Richard Brown, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 15 Eliz. Thomas Brown, grandſon and heir of Richard, had livery of this manor granted to him 17 Eliz. William Riddale, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It was afterwards purchaſed by the lord Tracy, who ſold it to Stephen Cook, eſq. who is the preſent lord of the manor. Lands in this pariſh did belong to the monaſtery of White-Fryers in Gloceſter, and were granted to Thomas Bell 36 Hen. VIII. Tithes in Lye did belong anciently to the priory of Deerhurſt, and afterwards to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Richard Pate 16 Eliz.

The church is within the peculiar of Deerhurſt; it is a vicaridge worth 45l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Mower is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford: it is worth 55l. yearly. It pays 11l. 10s. yearly to the crown. It belonged to the priory of Deerhurſt 1379, 3 Ric. II.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Richard Sheriff,	- - - - - - -
1577 John Dove,	Queen Elizabeth,
1588 Richard Tayler,	Queen Elizabeth,
1618 Joſhua Elliot,	King James,
- - - Robert Huntington,	- - - - - - -
1664 Samuel Henrick,	King Charles,
1677 James Powel,	King Charles,
1683 John Mower,	King Charles.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	07	16	03
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	15	07½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	05½

The church is ſmall, and hath a ſmall croſs-aile on the ſouth ſide, and a ſtrong low tower, with battlements, at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Peter. In the croſs aile there is an inſcription for Mary, (the eldeſt daughter of ſir William Maſter) wife of Mr. Richard Brown: ſhe died 1683. There is an inſcription on the out-ſide wall of the chancel, on the ſouth ſide, for Robert Huntington vicar, who died 1664.

Mrs. Loach, widow, gave 20s. yearly to the poor. A tenement and ſome land are given to the ſame uſe.

There are lands in this pariſh worth 60l. yearly, which are veſted in Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford, for the maintenance of a free-ſchool, and other charitable uſes in Cheltenham.

This pariſh is four miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture, and ſome arable.

Evington is an hamlet near the church, containing thirty houſes, but lies in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred; of which manor Richard Dowdeſwell, eſq. is lord. There is a very large common in this pariſh.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3 / Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	033	11	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	037	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	002	01	00

LIDNEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Blideſloe, ſix miles diſtant weſt from Berkeley, ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Newnham, and fifteen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

"Alfer held Ledenie in Ledenie hundred in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William the "ſon of Baderon held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at ſix hides: "there were four plow-tillages, whereof two were in "demean: there was a water-mill, twenty acres of "meadow, and a fiſhing in Waic, and a wood one "mile long and half a mile broad. It paid a yearly "rent of 4l. in king Edward's reign; it paid only "40s. yearly in king William's reign.

"Earl William, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror, erected a mannor in Lindenie of di-"vers lands: he had four parcels from four ſeveral "owners; he had three hides from the biſhop of "Hereford; he had ſix hides from the monks of "Perſhore; he had alſo three hides and an half "from three freemen, in which were three plow-til-"lages in demean, and a water-mill, and a wood one "mile long and half a mile broad. This mannor "paid a yearly rent of 7l." Domeſday Book.

The large extent of the pariſh may admit of ſeveral manors; and it appears by the records, that two of the manors did bear the name of Lidney, whereof one was in the family of the Beauchamps, the other belonged to the Talbots: the account of them is ſet down in a diſtinct order.

Henry earl of Warwick, ſon of earl Waleran, married Margery coheireſs of Henry Doyly: he died ſeiſed of the manor of Lidney, and of an iron forge

in his woods at Lidney, and of other forges in the foreſt of Dean, 17 Hen. III.

Thomas earl of Warwick, ſon of Henry, ſucceeded him: he married Ela daughter of William Longeſpe earl of Saliſbury, and died ſeiſed of Lidney 26 Hen. III. He left no iſſue, whereby Margery his ſiſter was his heir: ſhe was married to John de Pleſſets, who in her right took upon him the title of Earl of Warwick, and in her right died ſeiſed of the manor of Lidney 47 Hen. III. they both died without iſſue, whereby William de Beauchamp was the next heir, and became earl of Warwick. His mother was Iſabel, daughter and ſurviving heir of Eliſia, ſole daughter and heir of earl Waleran. This William de Beauchamp died ſeiſed of Lidney 52 Hen. III. and William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, ſon of earl William, had livery of the manor of Lidney. He died 26 Ed. I. and was ſucceeded by Guy earl of Warwick, his ſon and heir, who was twenty-ſix years old at his father's death: he died 18 Ed. II.

Thomas earl of Warwick was ſon and heir of Guy: he was two years old at his father's death: he married Catherine the daughter of Roger lord Mortimer: he levied a fine of the manor of Lidney to the uſe of himſelf for life, the remainder to Thomas his ſon in tail male, the remainder to William the brother of Thomas in tail male, the remainder to himſelf and his right heirs, 35 Ed. III. He died of the plague at Calais 43 Ed. III. and was ſucceeded by Thomas earl of Warwick his ſurviving ſon and heir, who was twenty-four years of age at his father's death. He was attainted in parliament for taking up arms againſt king Richard the Second; and all his lands were ſeiſed, and the manor of Lidney was granted to John Montacute earl of Saliſbury, who afterwards, endeavouring to reſtore king Richard the Second, was taken priſoner in Cirenceſter, and there beheaded by the townſmen; whereupon the manor of Lidney was again reſtored to Thomas earl of Warwick 2 Hen. IV. who died the ſame year. Richard earl of Warwick was ſon of Thomas: he married Iſabel, the ſole ſurviving heireſs of the Diſpencers, who were heirs to the Clares earls of Gloceſter.

The manor of Lidney continued in this great family until Anne, the widow of Richard Nevil the great earl of Saliſbury and Warwick, levied a fine of Lidney and divers other manors, to king Henry the Seventh, 3 Hen. VII. A more particular account of the family is ſet down in the pariſh of Tewkſbury.

The other manor of Lidney, as aboveſaid, did belong to the Talbots, and more anciently to the family of the Hatheways. William Hatheway died ſeiſed thereof 10 Hen. II. and was ſucceeded by Ralph Hatheway his ſon.

Walter Wither died ſeiſed thereof 54 Hen. III. William Buttler held Lidney and Peritune mills, and a bailiwick in the foreſt of Dean, 13 Ed. I. He died the ſame year, and left Perine, his only daughter and heireſs, married to Gilbert lord Talbot, who in right of his wife died ſeiſed of Lidney 20 Ed. III.

This manor continued long in the family of the Talbots. John Talbot the great earl of Shrewſbury, who was ſlain in France, died ſeiſed of Lidney 31 Hen. VI. and was ſucceeded by John earl of Shrewſbury his ſon and heir. He was ſlain in the battle of Northampton 39 Hen. VI. and was ſucceeded by John his ſon, the third earl of Shrewſbury, who died 16 Ed. IV.

The manor of Lidney, by the name of late Warwick and Spencers lands, was granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. but upon his attainder it ſoon returned to the crown, and was afterwards granted by queen Elizabeth to ſir William Wintour vice-admiral of England, a command of great truſt and honour. There were three diſtinct admirals of England until the reign of king Edward the Firſt: one was admiral of the north, whoſe ſtation was at Yarmouth; another was admiral of the ſouth, whoſe ſtation was at Portſmouth; the third was admiral of the weſt, and kept his ſtation at Plimouth: but king Edward joining the two admiralties of the ſouth and weſt under one perſon, king Henry the Fourth conſtituted only one admiral for all England. This ſir William Wintour, with great valour and ſucceſs, defended England againſt the Spaniſh Armada: he was well rewarded by queen Elizabeth, and began a ſtately houſe at Lidney, in the great ſucceſsful year of 1588, which was called White Croſs: it was made a garriſon in the year 1643, to curb the garriſon of Gloceſter, and was afterwards demoliſhed in that great rebellion, and is now turned into a furnace for iron.

Sir Edward Wintour, ſon of ſir William, ſucceeded him, who married Anne daughter of Edward earl of Worceſter. Sir John Wintour was ſon and heir of ſir Edward, and was a perſon eminent for his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt throughout the whole civil wars. He was put to flight by the rebels, and had a miraculous eſcape by leaping down from the rocks at Tiddenham into the river; which has given the name of Wintour's Leap to that place.

Sir Charles Wintour, ſon of ſir John, ſucceeded his father in the manor of Lidney. He married the daughter and coheireſs of Napper. His lady ſurviving him is the preſent owner of the manor of Lidney. She hath a great houſe, with large beautiful gardens, and a large park, and keeps a court-leet, and is poſſeſſed of a very great eſtate.

Bogo de Knovil had forfeited his lands for being in rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, but was reſtored 1 Ed. III. He died ſeiſed of aſſart-lands at Gravenhull and Zerkeley near Lidney, in the foreſt of Dean, 12 Ed. III. John Charburghe died ſeiſed of lands in Lidney and Aileberton 49 Ed. III. Lands called Palewell Myne, in Lidney, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Anthony Collins and George Woodnet 26 Eliz. Other lands called Newton Myne, in Lidney, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to John Marſh and John Turpine 2 Eliz.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a vicaridge worth 80l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Hereford are patrons; Mr. Matthews is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did anciently belong to the abbey of Lyra in Normandy; it now belongs to the dean and chapter of Hereford. It is in leaſe to Mr. Clifford, and is worth 160l. yearly.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Robert Greefield,	- - - - - - -
1570	Thomas Turner,	William Wintour, eſq.
1594	Anthony Stirry,	Sir Edward Wintour,
- - -	Edward James,	- - - - - - -
1681	Daniel Pilſworth,	Chapter of Hereford,
1694	Thomas Mathews,	Chapter of Hereford.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	24	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	08	08
Procurations - - - - - - - - }	00	09	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is large, with an aile on each ſide, ſupported by two rows of pillars, and a very handſome ſpire at the weſt end. A ſmall chancel, on the north ſide of the great chancel, belongs to the lady Wintour; and a vault within the rails of the great chancel does likewiſe belong to that family. There was a chantry in this church, called Scarbury Chantry, whereof John Cook was the laſt incumbent.

There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the body of the church, for the family of the Dunnings. There are other inſcriptions for the family of the Morgans, in the great chancel. In the north aile are ſeveral inſcriptions for the family of the Jones's. Serjeant Pawlet lies buried in the north aile: he died 1703.

There is an alms-houſe of four rooms for the benefit

benefit of the poor. Mr. Dunning, of Purton, by his will dated 1625, gave 20s. yearly to the poor. Mr. Morgan, of Hurſt, in the year 1660, gave 40s. yearly, half to the poor, the other half for three ſermons.

Chriſtopher Willoughby, eſq. gave 16l. yearly to charitable uſes in Aileberton, within this pariſh, charged on lands in Milton Abbots in Wiltſhire; whereof two widows are to receive each 4l. yearly, who are to be nominated by the greater number of the inhabitants.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture, arable and woods.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Aileberton. William Herpetre died ſeiſed of the manor of Halberton 12 Hen. II. William Herpetre, ſon of William, was his heir: he had committed many treſpaſſes in the foreſt of Dean, for which his lands were ſeiſed: he compounded for one hundred marks, and was reſtored to his eſtate 22 Hen. II. Robert Herpetre was ſon and heir of the laſt William, who dying was ſucceeded by John Herpetre, who dying without iſſue, his ſiſter became ſole heireſs. She was married to Anſelm Gourney, and was ſucceeded in the manor of Aileberton by Robert Gourney their ſon and heir, who died ſeiſed thereof 53 Hen. III. Anſelm Gourney was ſon of Robert: he died ſeiſed of Lidney 14 Ed. I. It afterwards came to the family of the Berkeleys, by the marriage of an heireſs, and continued long in that family.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Uley, died ſeiſed thereof 4 Ed. IV. and was ſucceeded by ſir William Berkeley. This manor of Aileberton was granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford 1 Hen. VII. and in that grant it is mentioned to have been lately the eſtate of ſir William Berkeley.

Divers lands in Ailbertone called Le Sterts, and Goldgrove, and divers woods in Ailberton and Alvington, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William Wintour 32 Hen. VIII. Robert Woodroffe died ſeiſed of Aileberton 15 Car. and left Thomas his ſon and heir ſeventeen years old. Sir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Aileberton 15 Ric. II. This place has a chapel with two ailes, and a ſmall tower lying a mile from the mother church. It contains forty-eight families.

2. Naſſe, conſiſting of ſix families, about two miles from the church. Raynon Jones, eſq. has a pleaſant ſeat and a good eſtate in this place. "Earl Ha-"rold held Neſt in Bliteſlau hundred: it was taxed "at five hides; there were ten plow-tillages, whereof "one was in demean. It was never let at rent in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

Robert Grinder, eſq. was ſeiſed of Naſſe and Hurſt 22 Hen. VI. Sir John Barr died ſeiſed thereof 22. Ed. IV. John Baynham died ſeiſed of Naſſe 20 Hen. VIII. and livery of it was granted to William Baynham, ſon of John, 26 Hen. VIII. It continued in the Baynhams to the reign of queen Elizabeth. From that time it has continued in the family of the Jones's. Raynon Jones, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Naſſe.

3. Neweton, conſiſting of twenty-ſeven houſes, and lies two miles from the church.

4. Purton. "Earl William held Pereton, in Blite-"ſlau hundred, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror: it was part of the mannor of Aure. "He joined the mannors of Naſſe and Pereton to "the mannor of Aure. They all together paid a yearly "rent of 11l. They were taxed at nine hides: there "were twenty-one plow-tillages, whereof two were "in demean: there was a fiſhery in the Severn be-"longing to it." Domeſday Book.

Robert Gourney held Pereton 53 Hen. III.

Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died ſeiſed of Peretone and Purton 9 Ed. II. John de Badeham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor of Peritone, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the right heirs of Elizabeth, 25 Ed. III. John Cheltenham died ſeiſed of lands in Cheltenham, near Aure, 33 Ed. III. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died ſeiſed of Britone 2 Hen. IV. Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were ſeiſed of Purton 5 Hen. V. Robert Goodrick and Edith his wife levied a fine of the manor of Purton 5 Mar. The manor now belongs to Thomas Dunning, eſq. who has a delightful houſe on the banks of the Severn, and a good eſtate. William Dunning, eſq. of the ſame family, has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

Purton paſſage over the Severn is in this hamlet: it contains twenty-five houſes, and lies two miles from the church. Lands in Purton did belong to the monaſtery of St. Oſwald's in Gloceſter, and were granted to ſir John Cheyne 37 Hen. VIII. Livery of lands in Purton, formerly belonging to the ſame monaſtery, was granted to Thomas Whight 15 Eliz.

5. Hurſt, the ſeat of Mr. Morgan, who has a good eſtate in this hamlet.

6. Alliſton. "Bondy held Aluredeſton, in Lede-"nei hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor; William de Ow held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at three "hides; there were three plow-tillages, but none in "demean; there was a fiſhery, and ten acres of mea-"dow, and a wood half a mile long and half a mile "broad. It paid a yearly rent of 20s. in king Ed-"ward's reign; it paid 30s. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

Henry de Ferrers laid claim to this manor, becauſe it formerly belonged to Bondy; but William de Ow claimed it from his anceſtor Ralph de Lymoſei. There was a caſtle at Alliſton in the reign of king William the Conqueror, whereof Guarine de Meez was made governor. King William gave Aleſtune to Guarine de Meez, of the houſe of Lorain, to defend the marſhes againſt the Welſh.

In this hamlet lies Sully. Edward duke of York was ſeiſed of the manor of Sully 3 Hen. V. Edward James, eſq. died ſeiſed of Sully, alias Soilwellhouſe, and Radmore, 4 Car. I. He married Elianor daughter of John Powel of Preſton, eſq. and left Thomas his ſon one year and eight months old. William James, eſq. has a good ſeat and eſtate in this place: it conſiſts of twelve families.

There are one hundred and fifty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeven hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - - 28			
	Burials - - 26			
		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	224	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax	477	07	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	083	10	00

"Hard by theſe (Tudenham and Wollaſton) is "Lidney, where ſir William Wintour, vice-admiral "of England, a moſt worthy knight, hath built a "fair houſe." Camden's Britannia.

LITTLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh, one mile diſtant north from Marſhfield, four miles ſouth-weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-four miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It was formerly accounted a tithing in Formarton; it is now a reputed pariſh. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſeiſed of the manor of Littleton 47 Hen. III. It afterwards came to the family of de la Riviere, and from them to the Willingtons, and from them to the Sentloes: and whilſt it remained in theſe families, it had always the ſame owner with the manor of Tormarton. Gilbert earl

of

of Shrewſbury had married Elizabeth the widow of the laſt Sentloe, who had the inheritance of this manor; whereby the ſaid earl was in her right ſeiſed of Littleton, in the year 1608. They joined in conveying this manor to William Cavendiſh earl of Newcaſtle, who ſold it to Mr. Willoughby and others; and by that means the manor is divided amongſt divers freeholders.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury, and is annexed to Tortmarton: it is worth 40l. yearly.

The church is ſmall, and hath a little low ſpire in the middle.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

There are eleven houſes in this pariſh, and about forty-four inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - - 1				
	Burials - - 1				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -			
	1694	To the land-tax -	047	13	06
	1694	To the poll-tax -	008	15	00

LITTLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Thornbury, eight miles weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-two miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is called Littleton upon Severn.

"The church of St. Mary de Malmeſberie held "Littletune, in Langelie hundred, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five "hides; there were ten plow-tillages, whereof two were "in demean; there was a prieſt, and thirty-eight acres "of meadow. It formerly paid a rent of 60s. it paid "100s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot of Malmſbury, to ſet forth his right to a court-leet in Littleton: he pleaded a grant from king Edward the Second, before the Conqueſt, and his claim was allowed. This manor continued in the abbey of Malmſbury until its diſſolution. It was then granted, with the tithes of the demeans, to ſir Richard Long, reſerving a rent to the crown of 18l. 4s. 4d. 33 Hen. VIII.

The manor was ſoon after purchaſed by Richard Hampden, who died ſeiſed thereof 4 Ed. VI. and livery was granted to Edmond Hampden, ſon of Richard, 5 Ed. VI.

Edward Filton, eſq. was lord of the manor in the year 1608; and Mr. Hopton is the preſent lord.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is a rectory worth 30l. yearly. Mr. Hawkſworth is patron; Mr. Pearce is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon did anciently belong to the abbey of Malmeſbury.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - - -	11	04	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	02	09½
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is very ſmall, with a ſmall aile on the north ſide, and a little tower at the weſt end, covered with tiles.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable, and is bounded by the Severn.

Stock is an hamlet in this pariſh. "Eldred held "Eſtock, in the hundred of Sineſhoveds, of earl Harold; "the biſhop of St. Laud, of Conſtance in Normandy, "held it of king William the Conqueror, and Tetbald "held it under the biſhop. It was taxed at two hides; "there were two plow-tillages, whereof one was in "demean; there were five acres of meadow. It did "formerly pay a yearly rent of 40s. it paid only 20s. "yearly in the reign of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

Richard Foſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Stoke, to John Walſh, 12 Hen. VII.

There are eighteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 2				
	Burials - 2				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	100	02	08
	1694	To the land-tax	071	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	008	07	04

LONGBOROUGH.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, two miles diſtant north from Stow, four miles ſouth from Campden, and twenty-one miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name deſcribes the place.

"King Edward the Confeſſor held Langeberge, in "the hundred of Cheſteſlat, with Mene, which was a "dependent mannor: both together were taxed at eight "hides. There were nine plow-tillages, whereof three "were in demean: there was a water-mill and a mea"dow, worth 10s. yearly, belonging to it. The ſhe"riff paid an uncertain rent to king Edward out of this "mannor: afterwards the ſheriff annexed two hundreds "to it; and then it paid a yearly rent of 16l. to king "William the Conqueror.

"Tovi held Langeberge, in Witelai hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; earl Moriton, brother to "the Conqueror by the mother, held it in the reign "of king William. It was taxed at two hides; there "were three plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean. "It formerly paid a yearly rent of 4l. it paid only 40s. "yearly to king William.

"Elſtan, Blakeman, Edric and Aldric, held Lange"berg in Witelai hundred, as four mannors, in the "reign of king Edward; Humfrid the chamberlain "held it in king William's reign. There were ſeven "plow-tillages, whereof four were in demean. It paid "a yearly rent of 16l. in king Edward's reign; it paid "100s. yearly in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

Edmond earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and brother to king Henry the Third, had a grant of the manor of Longborough. He founded the abbey of Hailes 1246, and endowed it with his manor.

A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot, to ſhew by what right he held a court-leet, and challenged waifs and felons goods, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

The manor was held of the honour of Wallingford, and continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbot of Hailes until the Diſſolution.

The manor, with the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, were granted to ſir Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh 1 Mar. Livery of the manor was granted to Rowland Leigh 15 Eliz. It continues in this family; and Theophilus Leigh of Adleſtrop, eſq. is the preſent lord of it.

William de Montacute was ſeiſed of lands in Longborough, and granted them to William Forho, reſerving to himſelf the advowſon, 16 Hen. III. William de Cheſter, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Longborow, to the uſe of themſelves for their life, the remainder to John their ſon, 13 Ed. II. William de Bruſe held one meſſuage and ſix yard-lands in Langburg 15 Ed. I. John de la Crane was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Langberge the ſame year. Thomas Cole and others were ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yard-land, in truſt for the abbey of Hailes, 15 Ric. II. Lands in Longborough did belong to the abbey of Bruerne in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to Edmond Hermas 35 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. Theophilus Leigh, eſq. is patron; Mr. Hill is the preſent incumbent. Richard Pennehey

Pennehey was ſeiſed of the advowſon of this church 15 Ed. I. The impropriation was in the abbey of Hailes from its firſt endowment, in the year 1251.

This pariſh had a ſpecial viſitation, 1497, by the abbot of Hayles. The abbot, by decree of the biſhop of Worceſter, was to make the vicaridge worth 10l. yearly, upon the oath of the vicar. Queen Mary granted the rectory of Longborough to ſir Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh, in the firſt year of her reign.

A portion of tithes in this pariſh did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. Other tithes belonging to the abbey of Hailes were granted to Theophilus Adams and Richard Adams 25 Eliz.

The demean lands pay no tithes. The tithes of ſixteen yard-lands belong to the vicar, as appears by the compoſition made 1326, when Richard de Hodington was ſeiſed of theſe yard-lands.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1606 John Beedle,	Thomas Babington, eſq.
1675 Robert Hill,	Theophilus Leigh, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	05	15	00
Tenths	00	11	06
Procurat. and Synodals	00	09	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00½

The church hath an handſome tower with pinnacles: it is dedicated to St. James. The church is ſixty-three feet long, and thirty feet wide, and has an aile on the ſouth ſide. In the aile there is the effigies of a man in armour, but the inſcription is worn out. There is an handſome monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of Sir William Leigh and his lady: he died 1631.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable: it is bounded by the river Evenlode on the eaſt. The town anciently had the privilege of a market.

Southfield or Banksfee is an hamlet in this pariſh, and a diſtinct manor. Richard le Blanck was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and three plough-tillages 15 Ed. I. and it is probable that this place derived its name from him. It afterwards belonged to the college of Weſtbury near Briſtol, and upon the Diſſolution it was granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII. William Freeman died ſeiſed thereof 20 Eliz. and livery was granted the ſame year to Thomas Freeman, ſon of William. Thomas Babington, eſq. was lord of a manor within this pariſh in the year 1608.

Southfield is now the eſtate of ſir Ch. Suckborough, baronet, deſcended from William de Suckburg in the reign of king John. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. Edmond, but it is now wholly demoliſhed.

There are eighty houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof fifteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 12
Burials - - 11

Payments		l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid -	158	06	00
1694	To the land-tax -	148	03	04
1694	To the poll-tax -	013	18	00

LONGHOPE.

THIS pariſh lies in the Duchy hundred, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Dean, four miles ſouth from Newent, and ſeven miles weſt from Gloceſter.

"Ferne and Ulfeg, two Saxons, held the mannor of "Hope, in the hundred of Weſtbury, in the reign of "king Edward the Confeſſor. William the ſon of "Baderon, a Norman, came over with king William "the Conqueror, and had done conſiderable ſervice; "for which he was rewarded with twelve mannors in "Gloſterſhire, and ten in Herefordſhire, and was "made governour of the caſtle of Monmouth. Long-"hope was one of the twelve mannors in Gloſterſhire: "it was taxed in the general ſurvey at five hides. "There were fourteen plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean; there was a water-mill belonging "to it. It yielded 8l. yearly in king Edward's reign; "it yielded only 100s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

William was ſucceeded by Withenock his ſon, who took the name of Monmouth from his father's government. Baderon was ſon and heir of Withenock, and Gilbert was ſon and heir of Baderon. John was ſon and heir to Gilbert, and was made governor of St. Briavel's caſtle: he died ſeiſed of the manor of Longhope 40 Hen. III. and having no iſſue male, he had given the inheritance of all his lands to prince Edward, eldeſt ſon to king Henry the Third.

This manor was ſoon after granted to Gilbert Talbot, who was one of the juſtices itinerant for the county of Hereford, and was governor of the caſtle of Monmouth. He married Guenthlien, daughter of Rheſe ap Griffeth, prince of Wales, and died ſeiſed of Longhope and Redieg 2 Ed. I. This manor continued long in the name of Talbot, and had a ſucceſſion of the ſame owners as the manor of Huntly; and the duke of Kent, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Huntly, is the preſent lord of the manor of Longhope.

William de Pomeria was ſeiſed of Hope Maleiſell, in the foreſt of Dean, and gave it to the abbey of Gloceſter in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. The ſame abbey was ſeiſed of it 9 Ed. I.

John Sabin and others were ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and ſixty acres of land in Longhope and Huntly, in truſt for the abbey of Flaxley, 10 Ric. II.

Nourſe Yate, eſq. has a good ſeat near the church, and a good eſtate in the pariſh. Mr. Serjeant has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Nourſe Yate is patron; Mr. Venn is the preſent incumbent. Robert de Chandos, who came in with the Conqueror, gave the advowſon of the church of Hope to the abbey of Lyra in Normandy.

The impropriation did afterwards belong to the priory of St. Mary and St. Florence, in Monmouth, of the Benedictine order. It was founded by Wihence de Monenme, and was made a cell to the monaſtery of St. Florence at Seimur in France.

In the year 1675, the impropriation did belong to Mr. Thomas Nourſe, who then charged it with 10l. yearly, to buy clothes for the poor, and for binding out apprentices. In the year 1701, Mr. Nourſe Yate reſtored the impropriation to the vicaridge, which has made it of the preſent value.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Henry Degco,	John Baker,
1577 James Mutloe,	- - - - -
1577 Thomas Rudge,	John Baker,
1618 John Adamſon,	John Cadle,
1663 George Dittor,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1700 Charles Hoſkins,	Nourſe Yate,
1703 George Venn,	Joſeph Venn.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	09	07	11½
Tenths	00	18	09½
Procurat. and Synodals	00	07	08
Pentecoſtals	00	01	06

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with an handſome ſpire at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Thomas Maſter, who died 1682. Another in the body of the church for Mr. Nourſe Yate, who died 1670.

Lands in the pariſh, valued at 35l. yearly, are veſted in twelve feoffees for charitable uſes. Mr. Thomas Nourſe has given 10l. yearly in charity, whereof half is to bind out an apprentice, the other half to ten poor people.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture, arable and woods. The greateſt part of Yartleton hill is in this pariſh.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty-ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	13
	Burials	- -	11

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	106	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	154	10	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	040	13	00

Thomas Bright is now living in this pariſh, who is reputed to be one hundred and thirty years old: he has his ſight, and ſufficient ſtrength to walk.

LONGNEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſtone, ſix miles diſtant north-weſt from Stroud, ſeven miles north from Durſley, and five miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It has been formerly called Long-Iſland, which gives the derivation of that name.

"Elſi held Longenie, in Witeſtan hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, and in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five "hides; there were eleven plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean; there were ten acres of meadow, "and a fiſhery. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 60s. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Longney, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, was given to the monaſtery of Great Malvern in Worceſterſhire, by Oſbert ſon of Bridges, and confirmed to them by king Henry the Firſt. This Benedictine monaſtery was a priory founded by Aldwin an hermit in the year 1085, and endowed by king William the Conqueror, and king Henry the Firſt. It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 375l. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly. They pleaded their right to a court-leet, free-warren, and felons goods, &c. in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt them, and their claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

The manor continued in that abbey until the Diſſolution; it was then granted to lay-hands. Sir William Bond was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchaſed by Henry Smith, eſq. and it is now veſted in his truſtees, who keep a court-leet.

William Mull, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, was ſeiſed of ten acres of meadow, ten acres of paſture, ſix acres of wood, and of other eſtates in adjoining pariſhes. He was attainted in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the Fourth, and theſe lands were granted to ſir Thomas Herbert and his heirs male: they were again granted to ſir Richard Beauchamp 14 Ed. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Littleton is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon and impropriation did belong to the priory of Malvern. The great tithes do now belong to certain truſtees, worth about 50l. yearly. About eighty acres of meadow, called Sten-Meadow, are tithe-free.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1609	Thomas Potter,	King James,
- - -	William Halke,	- - - - - - -
1613	William Bennet,	King James,
- - - - - -	Littleton,	- - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	12	13	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	05	04
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - - -	00	01	02

The church hath no aile, but a ſmall chapel on the ſouth ſide the chancel, with a porch on each ſide, and an handſome tower on the ſouth ſide, with battlements: it is dedicated to St. Lawrence. The chancel belongs to the truſtees. On the north ſide of the chancel, under a nich in the wall, the founder of the church lies buried.

Six pounds yearly are charged on Mitchel's lands to the uſe of the poor: 8l. yearly are charged on the manor by Henry Smith, eſq. to the ſame uſe. Sir Edmond Pounce has charged the impropriation to pay ſixteen buſhels of wheat to the poor on St. Laurence's day.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and ſeveral fine plantations of fruit-trees. The Severn borders this pariſh on the weſt, and Stroud river on the ſouth.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	6
	Burials	-	4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	137	06	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	117	17	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	011	00	00

MANGOTSFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of King's Barton, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from Briſtol, ſix miles ſouth-weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-ſeven miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It derives its name from Mane, a Saxon general, who gained a victory in this place over the Britons.

"Manegodesfelle was a member of the mannor of "Bartune near Briſtol, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. There were ſix ox-plow tillages in de-"mean." Domeſday Book.

Leland affirms, that in ancient times there was a nunnery in this place, and that part of the cloyſters was remaining in his days, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

In this pariſh are two manors: one of them was held of the manor of Bertune, which afterwards belonged to the Blounts of Bitton, and their arms are on the church-porch. The ſucceſſion of the family of the Blounts is ſet down in the pariſh of Bitton.

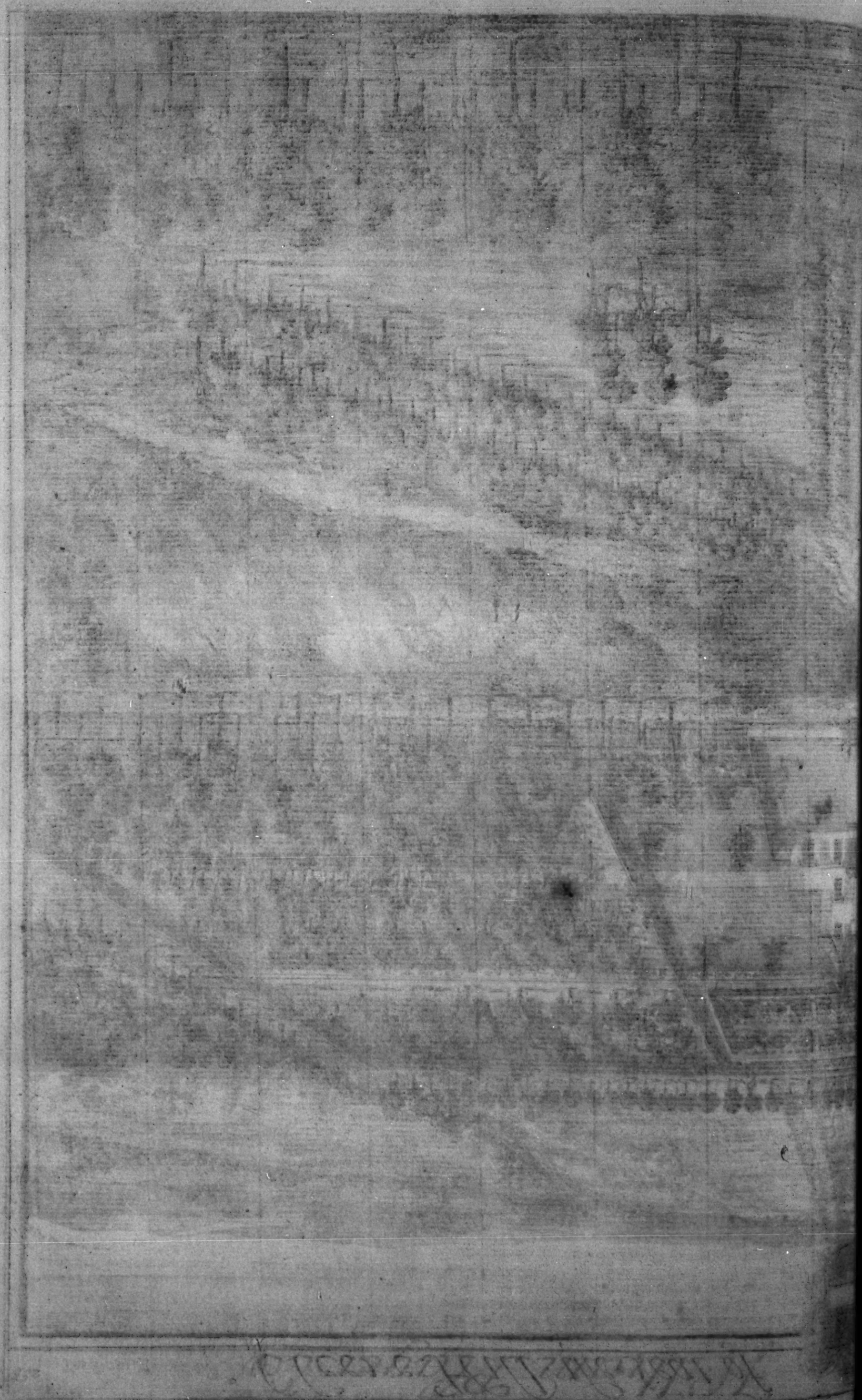
It was purchaſed by William Player, grandfather to the preſent poſſeſſor. William Player, eſq. is the preſent owner thereof, who has an handſome ſeat, with large walks and plantations. The royalty and waſtes, and great part of Kingſwood chaſe, are within this manor, wherein are many profitable coal-mines.

The other manor did anciently belong to the Piccots. William Piccot died ſeiſed thereof 15 Hen. III. It was held of the honour of Thornbury, and afterwards came to the lord Berkeley, who granted the ſame to Philip Langley, eſq. 9 Jac. I. It was again ſold, in the year 1665, to John Meredith, eſq. who planted a large vineyard in this place. John Meredith, eſq. ſon of the former, is the preſent lord of this manor, where he has a good ſeat and eſtate. His grandfather Michael Meredith, ſon of William, reſided at Rocks in the pariſh of Marſhfield.

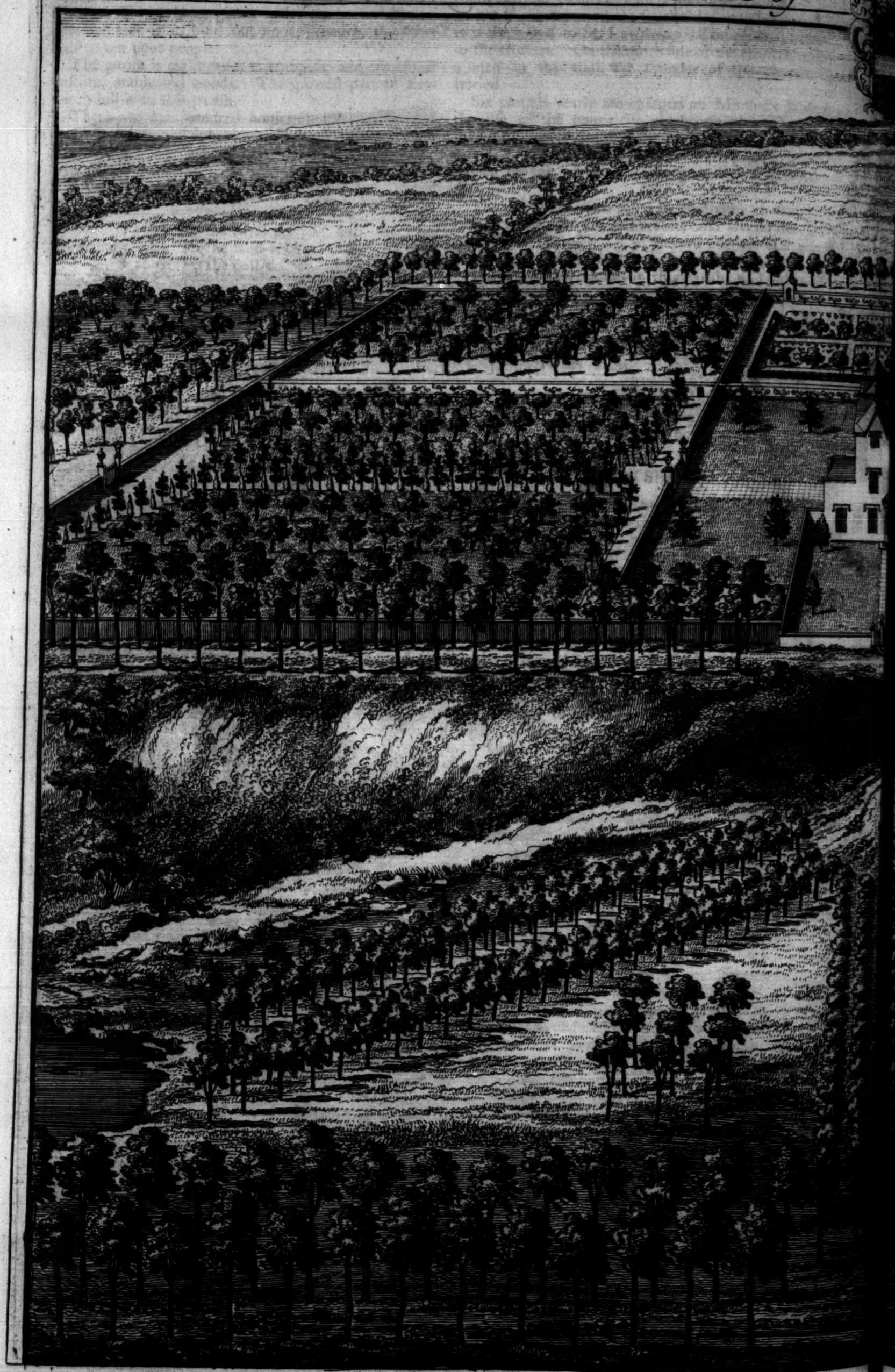
Mr. Gueſt has a houſe, called Dibdown, in this pariſh, and a good eſtate. This family was anciently of Tewkſbury, in this county, and deſcended from biſhop Gueſt.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is an impropriation worth 20l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Dowle is patron; Mr. Cater is the preſent incumbent. The rectory and advowſon of Mangotsfield did formerly belong to the monaſtery of St. James in Briſtol. It was granted to John Brain 35 Hen. VIII. The impropriation does now belong to Mr. Dowle, and is worth 40l. yearly.

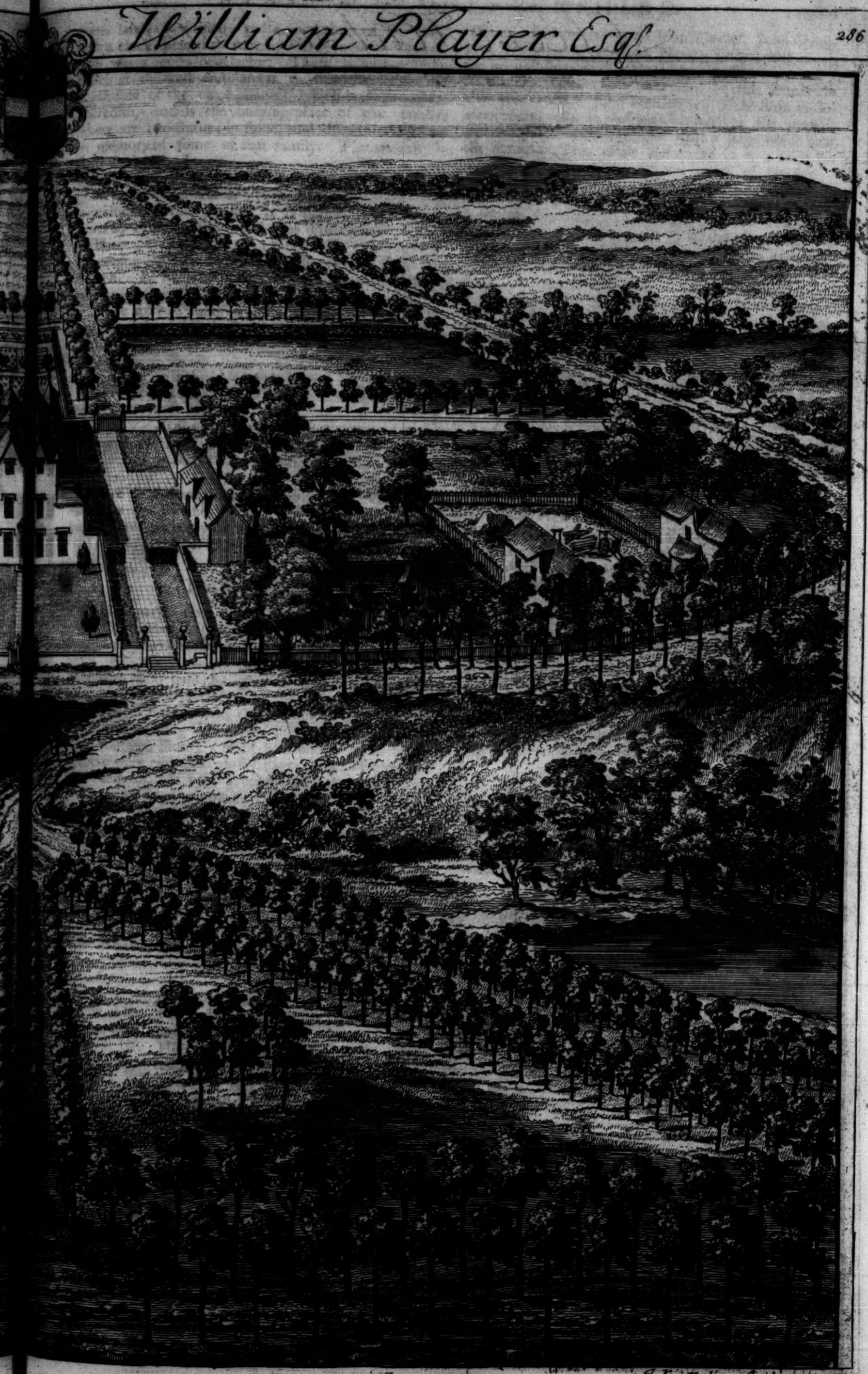
The church is ſmall, with an aile on the north ſide, and a ſpire-ſteeple on the ſouth ſide; both which have been



Cleeve Hill the Seat of



William Player Esq.



J. Kip Delin: et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

been lately beautified; and a good ring of six bells, and a clock, placed therein by Mr. Jonathan Tucker, who was a good benefactor. There is an handsome porch at the west end, and a smaller chancel on the north side of the chief chancel, which belongs to Mr. Meredith, and is the burying-place of that family, where are two statues in stone, and divers inscriptions in memory of some of that family. The church is dedicated to St. James.

The parish is eight miles in compass, and consists of good pasture and arable. A part of Kingswood forest is included in this parish. It is parted from Winterborn by Froom river, which runs down to Bristol.

There are two hamlets in this parish. 1. Downing, containing seventy families, and lies a mile from the church. 2. Morend, containing ten families, and lies two miles from the church.

There are one hundred and fifty houses in this parish, and about seven hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof twenty-four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 17				
	Burials - 15				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -		127	18	08
	1694 To the land-tax -		184	17	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -		027	15	00

There is a small camp in this parish, with large ramparts and ditches; and it is reported that several battles have anciently been fought near this place.

There is plenty of coal dug within this parish.

MARSHFIELD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Thornbury, five miles distant north from Bath, five miles south-east from Sodbury, and twenty-six miles south from Glocester. It is called Marshfield from the Mercians, who gained a great victory over the West-Saxons, near this place.

"Queen Ealdid held the mannor of Maresfield in "the reign of king Edward the Confessor. It was taxed "at fourteen hides; a priest held one of those hides: "there were eighteen plow-tillages, whereof five were "in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 35l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 47l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domesday Book.

The manor, soon after the Norman conquest, was given to the bishoprick of Wells. John bishop of Wells, who first assumed the title of Bishop of Bath, gave the manor to the monastery of Bath 1106.

It afterwards came to the earls of Glocester. William, the second earl of Glocester, gave the manor of Marshfield, with the hundred, to the abbey of Keynsham in Somersetshire, which he had founded for Black Canons in the reign of king Henry the Second; which monastery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued, at the Dissolution, at 450l. 3s. 6d. yearly.

The abbot of Keynsham purchased a charter of free-warren, and markets and fairs and other privileges, 50 Hen. III. He pleaded this charter in a *Quo Warranto* brought against him 15 Ed. I. and his claim was allowed. The same was allowed in another *Quo Warranto* 2 Ric. II. He had a confirmation of markets, fairs, &c. 2, 3, 4 Ed. IV. The manor continued in that abbey until the Dissolution.

Upon the dissolution of abbeys, king Henry the Eighth grants a lease of this manor to sir Anthony Kingston for six years at 80l. rent. King Edward the Sixth grants the inheritance to the lord Willoughby and sir Thomas Henage, in exchange for lands in Lincolnshire, 2 Ed. VI. The lord Willoughby conveyed it to the duke of Somerset, by whose attainder it returned to the crown.

King Edward the Sixth then granted a lease thereof for thirty-nine years, at 80l. yearly, to sir Henry Sydney; after which, queen Elizabeth did grant it to Thomas Ratcliffe earl of Sussex, and lord chamberlain, for his good service against the rebels in the north. The earl sold the manor to John Gorslet, John Chambers, Nicholas Webb and Thomas Crisp; but much the greatest share was purchased by Gorslet.

William Gorslet, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. John Herrington, of Kelston in Somersetshire, esq. is the present lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet, and hath a large house near the church. This estate descended to him from his mother, who was daughter and heiress of Gorslet.

William Ate-Green was seised of four messuages and two yard-lands in Marshfield, in trust for the abbey of Keynsham, 19 Ed. II. Sir John Tracy and others were seised of lands in this place 37 Ed. III. William Gibbs and others were seised of two messuages in Marshfield, in trust for the abbey of Keynsham, 21 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Hawksbury: it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. New College in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Wooton is the present incumbent.

The impropriation does likewise belong to the foresaid college: it is in lease to Mr. Aldworth, and is worth about 200l. yearly. Queen Mary gave both the impropriation and advowson to the college, in exchange for the manor of Steepinglee, and other manors in Bedfordshire and Essex, 2 Mar.

The abbey of Tewksbury hath presented to this church. In the reign of king Richard the Second, both the impropriation and advowson belonged to the abbey of Keynsham.

Thomas Parker, chancellor or official to Jeronomus de Nigultis an Italian, bishop of Worcester, new-built the vicaridge-house. His arms with a motto are over the door, which are now worn out. He likewise settled a gild here in the time of king Henry the Eighth.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Robert Harrison,	Winchester College,
1576 John Merideth,	Winchester College,
1666 Robert Keining,	New College, Oxon,
1681 William Manning,	New College, Oxon,
1686 William Wallis,	New College, Oxon,
1687 Thomas Fecknam,	New College, Oxon,
1704 Benjamin Wooton,	New College, Oxon.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	29	04	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	02	18	05½
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecostals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church is large, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It hath an aile on each side, and an high tower with pinnacles at the west end, which, from its high situation, is seen at great distance. There were two chantries in this church; Jesus chantry, whereof Henry Neel was the last incumbent; and St. Clement's chantry, whereof Robert Savage was the last incumbent.

In the south aile, which is the burying-place of the Webbs, are three monuments for that family: one for Nicholas Webb, esq. who died 1670; another for the wife of Nicholas Webb, esq. who died 1651; another for Christopher Webb, esq. who died in the year 1676.

There is an handsome monument in the same aile for Mr. Samuel Briscoe, who died 1694; another monument in memory of Mr. Thomas Fecknam, vicar of this place, who died 1704; an inscription in the same aile for one of the family of the Meridiths, and a monument for Mr. Mark Harford, who died 1704.

In the north aile there is an handsome monument for John Gorslet, esq. who died 1692; and an inscription for Mary Gorslet his wife, who died 1698. In the chancel of the church is an inscription for Mr. John Chambers, who died 1603; also several inscriptions in the same place for the family of the Crisps.

Mr.

Mr. Elias Criſp, alderman of London, hath given 4l. yearly for eight ſermons; it is paid out of Salters Hall. He hath alſo founded an handſome almshouſe, with a ſpire in the middle, a chapel and eight dwellings. He has endowed it with 26l. 13s. 4d. yearly. Sir Nicholas Criſp hath ſince given 100l. in addition to the alms-houſe. There are diſtinct inſcriptions on ſtones in the gabel-ends of this almshouſe. On the weſt end it is engraven, that Thomas, ſon of Nicholas Criſp, placed this ſtone Auguſt 10, 1612. On the eaſt gabel-end it is engraven, that Nicholas, ſon of Elias Criſp, placed this ſtone 30 July, 1619. Theſe Criſps were wealthy citizens of London, and lent conſiderable ſums to king Charles the Firſt; and ſir Nicholas Criſp the younger ſerved in the king's army.

Mr. Gunning, alderman of Briſtol, has given 5l. yearly to the poor. There hath been given by ſeveral perſons, at ſeveral times, the ſum of 150l. which is now laid out in land for the ſame uſe. Mr. Willis, ſlain ſome time ſince at Gibralter, gave 25l. to the poor of this pariſh, to remain as a ſtock for ever.

This is a market-town, and conſiſts of one ſtreet of old building near a mile long. The weekly market is on Tueſday, and the yearly fair is on the thirteenth of October.

The pariſh is ſixteen miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable, and ſeveral woods, and hath a very great trade in malting. It is bounded on the ſouth with Somerſetſhire, on the eaſt with Wiltſhire, and on the north by a brook called Sherill's Brook. The town is governed by a bailiff, who has power to puniſh offenders within the precincts of the town.

There are ſeveral hamlets within this pariſh.

1. Weſton, formerly called Old Marsfield or Little Marsfield. This was heretofore a diſtinct pariſh called St. Pancras, and a well in this place does ſtill bear the name of that ſaint.

The other hamlets made another diſtinct pariſh, and were called St. Nicholas pariſh.

2. Okeford. John Jacob, eſq. deſcended from the family of the Nortons in Wiltſhire, is lord of this manor, and hath an handſome ſeat called the Rocks, and a great eſtate. William de la Green held lands in Okeford and Upton, within the manor of Marſhfield, 4 Ed. III.

3. Ayford.

4. Aſhwick. Mr. William Webb is lord of the manor of Aſhwick, and hath a good old houſe there, and a good eſtate.

5. Bicks. Sir William Deans is lord of the manor of Bicks, and hath a good old houſe called Bicks Manor-Houſe, which did formerly belong to the Criſps.

The manor of Meers in Marſhfield did belong to the earls of Stafford, and was forfeited by the attainder of the duke of Buckingham, and was granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. The preſent earl of Stafford receives chief-rents of ſeveral inhabitants in this place.

There are one hundred and fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about eight hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 29
Burials - - 24

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	372	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	394	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	109	10	00

Thomas Gawen, a noted writer, was born in this pariſh. He turned Papiſt, and died 1683.

LONG-MARSTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles ſouth-weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, four miles north from Campden, and twenty-three miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being on the border of the kingdom of Mercia; for *Mearc* is Saxon for a Boundary. It is ſometimes called Long-Marſton, from the length of the town; the houſes ſtanding, for the moſt part, in a long row on one ſide of the road which leadeth to Campden. It is alſo called Dry-Marſton, from the ſcarcity of water in the ſummer ſeaſon; though in the winter it ſometimes looks like an iſland, being overflowed on all ſides by two currents, which then run through the pariſh.

"The church of St. Mary of Coventrie held Mere-
"ſton, in Celfleode hundred, in the reign of king
"William the Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides:
"there were fifteen plow-tillages: a meadow-ground
"worth 10s. yearly belonged to it. It formerly paid
"a yearly rent of 8l. it paid only 100s. yearly in
"king William's reign.

"Hugh de Grantemaiſnill held two hides in Mere-
"ſtone, in Ceolfled hundred, in the reign of king
"William." Domeſday Book.

The prior of Coventry purchaſed a charter for a court-leet, gallows and tumbrel, in this manor, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and pleaded this charter in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him 15 Ed. I. and his claim was allowed. It appears that the abbey of Winchcomb had a manor in Marſton at the ſame time; for the abbey purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Merſton 35 Hen. III. and in the ſame reign purchaſed the advowſon of the church, and was ſeiſed of the manor of Marſton, with free-warren, 15 Ed. I. at which time a *Quo Warranto* was alſo brought againſt that abbot; but ſoon after, the whole manor did belong to the abbot of Winchcomb, and continued in that abbey until the Diſſolution.

It was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 8 Eliz. and was ſoon after ſold, and divided amongſt the ſeveral inhabitants; but the royalty of the manor was veſted in Ralph Sheldon, eſq. in the year 1608; and Ralph Sheldon, eſq. deſcended from the former, is the preſent lord thereof.

Lettice the daughter of Nicholas purchaſed lands in Marſton of Joan her ſiſter, who was married to Richard de la Hay, 8 Joh. Richard Buſhel was ſeiſed of lands in Broad-Marſton 2 Hen. IV. and died ſeiſed thereof 8 Hen. IV. Thomas Sanders, and Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter and heir of Edward Ipewell, levied a fine of lands in Broad-Marſton 15 Hen. VII. Henry Cooper purchaſed lands in Dry-Marſton, when the manor was divided in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and left them to Thomas his ſon, who died ſeiſed thereof 9 Car. and left Henry his ſon two years old.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. Mr. Sheldon is patron; Mr. Loggin is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.		PATRONS.
1578	Richard Cheek,	Queen Elizabeth,
1595	Samuel Burton,	Ralph Sheldon, eſq.
1634	- - Tolton, D. D.	William Sheldon, eſq.
1645	Will. Cooper,	By uſurpation in the Rebellion,
1661	Hollington, D. D.	Ralph Sheldon, eſq.
1686	Richard Day,	John Newſham,
1697	John Loggin,	William Dewes.

There are two yard-lands belonging to the glebe, with a cloſe called Bear-Cloſe, and a meadow ground called Parſons's Piece.

About one hundred and twenty acres of paſture were the ancient demean, and are tithe-free,

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - -	17	10	00
Tenths - - - - - - -	01	15	00
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	02	06
Synodals - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	09½

The

The church is ſmall, and hath a low ſquare tower. Mr. John Cooper gave 300l. to erect a ſchool in this place; which money purchaſed an houſe and cloſe in this pariſh, and an houſe and cloſe in Chipping-Norton in Oxfordſhire, and two yard-lands in the fields thereof, amounting in all to 16l. yearly, which is conſtantly paid by the feoffees to the ſchool-maſter. He died 1643. Mr. Robert Loggin gave 40l. to the poor of this pariſh, and 10l. to the poor of Cow-Honeyborn. He died 1700.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ninety inhabitants, whereof twenty-one are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 6
Burials - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	141	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	116	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	029	10	00

MATSON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, ſeven miles diſtant from Biſley, ſix miles from Stroud, and two miles from Gloceſter. It was anciently called Matſden.

The manor of Matſen was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III. This manor did anciently belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and, at the diſſolution of that abbey, was granted to the chapter of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. The ſcite of the manor, and the advowſon of the rectory, did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and was alſo granted to the chapter of Gloceſter the ſame year.

The family of the Robins's, ſometimes called Bowher, have been anciently tenants of this manor. The ſcite of the manor of Matſon was in the Robins's 17 Hen. VIII. and the high hill in the neighbourhood was called Robins's-Wood Hill. It is a ſingle hill ſtanding in the midſt of the vale: the aſcent is almoſt a mile to the top, and yet is well furniſhed with ſprings which ſupply the city of Gloceſter. The lands are rich and fertile in the higheſt parts: the hill abounds with iron ore, and a ſpring iſſuing out of it yields a very ſtrong chalybeate water, which is in repute for curing diſtempers. There is another hill at Church-Down, about three miles diſtant, ariſing in like manner in the midſt of the vale; and theſe two are called Robin Hood's Butts.

Thomas Robins, alias Bowher, died ſeiſed of the manor of Matſon 6 Ed. VI. and left Thomas his ſon twenty-four years old. The heireſs of that family is now poſſeſſed of that manor.

There is another manor in this pariſh, which was granted to the Liggons.

Richard Liggon had livery thereof 9 Eliz. It was ſoon after conveyed to the Selwins. William Selwin, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor. He hath an handſome old houſe near the church, and a large eſtate. King Charles quartered at this houſe during the ſiege at Gloceſter 1642.

William Gerald de Mateſden and Catherine his wife did levy a fine of the manor of Matteſden, and of lands in Cugley near Newent, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 8 Ed. II.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is a rectory worth 20l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Gloceſter are patrons: Mr. Yate is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Roger Wheeler,	- - - - - -
1570 Lewis Crones,	Richard Robbins,
1665 Ed. Jackſon,	King Charles,
1670 Edward Fidkin,	Chapter of Gloceſter,
1695 Edward Pain,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1697 Mathew Yate,	Chapter of Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	03	16	03½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	07	07¼
Procurat. - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	02½

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple. There are many inſcriptions in memory of the Selwyns, both in the church and chancel. There are inſcriptions in Greek on raiſed tombs in the church-yard; one for Jaſper Selwyn, who died 1634; a ſecond for another Jaſper, who died 1643; the third is for William Selwyn, who died 1679. There is an handſome monument in the church for three ſons of William Selwyn, eſq. who all three died in a day. Edward Selwyn, eldeſt ſon of William, was buried near the altar: he was unfortunately ſlain at Gloceſter by his friend, 1673.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture and arable.

There are nine houſes in this pariſh, and about fifty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 1
Burials - - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	030	01	04
	1694	To the land-tax	050	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	005	14	00

MAYSEMORE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, five miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Newent, ſix miles ſouth from Tewkſbury, and one mile north from Gloceſter.

King Henry the Firſt gave this manor with large woods to Gloceſter abbey, in the year 1101, and granted free-warren, which was allowed 15 Ed. I. and it continued in the abbey until its diſſolution: it was then granted to the biſhoprick 33 Hen. VIII. and again confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

Henry Bawn and others were ſeiſed of two meſſuages and one yard-land in Mayſemore and Leghterton, in truſt for the abbey of Gloceſter, 11 Ric. II. John Trimmes and others were ſeiſed of two meſſuages, twenty acres of arable, eight acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Mayſemore, one toft in Gloceſter, and one acre in Alemore, 15 Ric. II. A portion of tithes and common in Pully Mead in Mayſemore, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation belonging to the biſhop of Gloceſter, worth 60l. yearly, which pays 12l. yearly rent to the biſhop, and the like ſum of 12l. yearly to the curate. It was formerly in the pariſh of St. Mary de Lode in Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	01

The church hath an handſome tower at the weſt end, with battlements: it is dedicated to St. Giles. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Robert Willoughby, phyſician, who died 1641. Another for Mr. Robert Carpenter, on the out-ſide of the chancel-wall: he died 1675. An handſome monument in the body of the church, for Mr. Francis Wheeler: he died 1675. He was ſome time miniſter of Bridgnorth, and archdeacon of Salop: he hath given 50s. for a ſermon to be preached at Meyſemore on New-Year's day for ever, to be paid to the miniſter that ſhall officiate there; which 50s. are yearly ſent by the miniſter and bailiffs of Bridgnorth, and ſecured by lands near that town. He hath alſo given bread monthly to the poor, ſecured by an acre of meadow in Wickham mead. Mrs. Grace Wheeler, his widow,

has given the like charity. Mr. Edmond Ready hath in like manner given bread to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, and has a bridge over the Severn, repaired at the charge of the pariſh. It is bounded on the weſt ſide by the river Leaden. Mr. William Pembrudge has a good houſe and eſtate in this place. Mr. Thomas Rook hath alſo a good eſtate. Mr. Francis Carpenter has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh.

Overton is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing about ſix houſes, half a mile from the church.

Here are forty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6
Burials - - 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	113	05	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	152	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	021	12	00

MEYSEY-HAMPTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, three miles diſtant weſt from Letchlade, five miles eaſt from Cirenceſter, and twenty miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name of Meyſey is derived from the family of the Meyſies, who were anciently owners hereof.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloceſter; and the maſter of the Knights Templers had court-leets, waifs and felons goods, by the grant of king Henry the Third; which was allowed in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him 15 Ed. I.

Robert de Meyſie was lord of this manor 1255, and was high-ſheriff of the county. The manor continued ſeveral generations in the name of Meyſie. William de Meyſie, ſon of the above-mentioned Robert, ſucceeded his father, and left John Meyſie his ſon and heir. Robert Meyſie, kinſman to John, was ſeiſed of Marſton-Meyſie in the ſame pariſh, and agreed with John, for the acknowledgement of 12d. yearly, that the tenants of Marſton-Meyſie ſhould pay ſuit of court to the manor of Hampton-Meyſie, only twice a year, 43 Hen. III. This John de Meyſie left an only daughter and heireſs named Elianor: ſhe was married to Nicholas de St. Maur, who in her right died ſeiſed of the manor of Hampton-Meyſey, and the advowſon of the church, 11 Ed. III.

Richard Seymour, ſon of Nicholas, died ſeiſed of this manor 2 Hen. IV. Sir Richard Seymour ſon of Richard, and Mary his wife, were ſeiſed thereof 10 Hen. IV. He left Alice, his only daughter and heireſs, married to William lord Zouche; whereby the manor paſſed to the Zouches.

William Zouch, the laſt of that family, died ſeiſed of Meyſey-Hampton 23 Hen. VIII. He left Frances, his only daughter and heireſs, married to William Sanders, who had livery of this manor 26 Hen. VIII. and levied a fine thereof to Edmond lord Chandos 4 Mar. Sir John Hungerford was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Samuel Barker of Fairford, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, and keeps a court-leet.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford: it is a rectory worth 160l. yearly. Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford are patrons; Dr. Beal is the preſent incumbent. Livery of the advowſon was granted to Giles Bridges lord Chandos 15 Eliz.

There is an houſe called the Vicaridge-Houſe, and a cloſe called the Vicaridge-Cloſe; which gives colour to ſurmiſe that this was formerly a vicaridge; but there is no other reaſon for it, becauſe there is no land exempted from payment of tithes.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - John Strange,	- - - - - - -
1570 Walter Turbat,	Edmond lord Chandos,
1573 John Brooks,	Giles lord Chandos,
1584 John Aiſtell,	Anthony Bridges, eſq.
1600 Walter Bickles,	William lord Chandos,
1605 Seb. Benefield,	King James,
1630 Henry Jackſon,	- - - - - - -
- - - William Fulman,	- - - - - - -
1697 John Beale, D. D.	C. C. C. Oxon.

The glebe conſiſts of about eighty acres in arable, and twenty-five acres of meadow and incloſed paſture.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	20	17	02
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	02	01	08½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle: the circumference is three hundred and ſeventy-one feet and nine inches. In the chancel there is a monument for Mr. Vaulx, phyſician, who dwelt at Marſton in this pariſh. There are three ſmall tenements given to the uſe of the poor: it is an ancient donation, and unknown by whom they were given.

The pariſh is thirteen miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable. A ſmall brook riſes in this pariſh, and runs into the Iſis.

Marſton is an hamlet in this pariſh, near as large as Meyſey-Hampton. It lies wholly in the county of Wilts, and the houſes are above a mile from the church.

There are eighty-three houſes in the whole pariſh, and about three hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof fourteen are freeholders in Gloceſterſhire.

Yearly { Births - - 8
Burials - - 8

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	075	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	064	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	020	05	00

The pariſh pays 12d. in the pound to the poor.

MICKLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, ſix miles diſtant eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, two miles north from Campden, and twenty-two miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from *Mickle*, which ſignifies Much, as conſiſting of many houſes.

This place was in the crown in the reign of king Edgar, 960.

Æthelmere or Ailmer, earl of Devonſhire, gave this manor and advowſon to the abbey of Eynſham in Oxfordſhire, which he founded in the year 1005, for Benedictine monks. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 441l. 16s. 1d. The abbey pleaded their right to a court-leet and free-warren 15 Ed. I. and again 34 Ed. III. and their claim was allowed.

"The church of Eynſham held Mucletude, in "the hundred of Cheldetorn, in the reign of king "Edward the Confeſſor, and in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at fourteen "hides; there were fifteen plow-tillages, whereof "five were in demean. Twenty-four buſhels of ſalt, "in Wich, did belong to this mannor. It paid a "yearly rent of 10l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor came to the crown by the diſſolution of abbeys, and ſo continued till the year 1591, when queen Elizabeth did grant it to Richard Lukenore and others, in truſt for John lord Lumley, who, in the year 1594, ſold it to ſir Edward Grevil, who likewiſe in the year 1597 ſold it to Edward Fiſher, eſq.

eſq. who died ſeiſed of the manor of Mickleton 1627. Sir Edward Fiſher, his ſon, ſucceeded him: he was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and compounded for 116l. 13s. 4d. Thomas Fiſher, an anceſtor of this family, was ſecretary to the duke of Somerſet in the reign of king Edward the Sixth. Sir Edward died 1654. Edward Fiſher, ſon and heir of ſir Edward, 1656, ſold this manor to Richard Graves, eſq. who died 1669, and was ſucceeded by Samuel Graves, his ſon and heir, who died 1708. Richard Graves, eſq. ſon of Samuel, is the preſent lord of the manor of Mickleton. He hath a large houſe near the church, and keeps a court-leet.

John de Vall held lands in Mickleton 36 Ed. III. William Grevil, of Campden, was ſeiſed of lands in Micleton 3 Hen. IV. Sir John Burge was ſeiſed of lands in Micleton 11 Ed. IV. William Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Mickleton 11 Hen. VII.

The earl of Coventry has a good eſtate in this pariſh. Mr. Edward Porter had likewiſe a good eſtate in this pariſh in the year 1612: he was father to Endymion Porter, celebrated for his poetry. George Porter, his grandſon, ſold this eſtate to Richard Graves, eſq.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a vicaridge worth 80l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Yardly is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory did belong to the abbey of Eynſham, and was granted to Roger Mannors, eſq. 18 Eliz. and now belongs to Thomas Rowney, eſq. and is worth 40l. yearly. Other tithes in Mickleton and Hedecot did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Thomas Perkes,	- - - - - - -
- - -	Thomas Roſe,	- - - - - - -
- - -	John Penn,	- - - - - - -
- - -	William Sweetman,	- - - - - - -
1572	Thomas Rotton,	William Steward,
- - -	Chriſtopher Perryn,	- - - - - - -
1587	John Wells,	Queen Elizabeth,
1593	Francis Wells,	Queen Elizabeth,
1628	Henry Hurſt,	King Charles,
1685	Henry Kirkham,	King James,
1707	George Yardley,	Queen Anne.

Twenty acres of meadow and paſture, and eight acres of arable, belong to the glebe. The vicar hath no tithes of wool, lamb or corn.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	09	14	03
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	19	05¾
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	09	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	11½

The church hath an aile on each ſide, with handſome pinnacles, and a fair ſpire-ſteeple in the middle, and a very handſome porch, over which is the ſchool-houſe. The wake of this church is kept on Tueſday in Whitſun week.

There are divers inſcriptions in the chancel: one in memory of Richard Fiſher, eſq. He died 1627. Another for ſir Richard Fiſher: he died 1654. Another inſcription for Alice Kite, wife of Francis Kite, of Kidcot Batram, eſq. and daughter of ſir William Spencer of Oxfordſhire: ſhe died 1687. An inſcription for captain Swan: he made ſix voyages to the Eaſt-Indies, and died 1676. Another inſcription, in the chancel, for Mr. Henry Hurſt, who had been vicar here fifty-eight years, and died 1685. Henry Hurſt, his ſon, was a violent non-conformiſt, and ſuſpected of treaſonable deſigns: he was a native of this place, and died 1690.

There is a free-ſchool here, worth 20l. yearly; the revenues whereof, and the nomination of the ſchoolmaſter, are veſted in twelve truſtees. Mr. Richard Porter, about the year 1513, gave lands in Mickleton, worth 5l. yearly, for the benefit of the church and poor, and other charitable uſes, which are now improved to 40l. yearly. There are alſo thirty-three acres, called Horeſton, given to the uſe of the poor, 1612. Alſo 20s. yearly, out of Portman's meadow, belongs to the poor, given by Thomas Perkes 1623.

Mrs. Dorothy Swan, widow of captain Swan, gave 40s. yearly for ſermons, and bread to the poor, 1678. Captain Swan left two daughters his heirs; Damaris, married to Mr. Robert Boyſe, of Welſborn in Warwickſhire; and Suſanna, married to Mr. Samuel Graves, of this place.

The tithing of Hidcote within this pariſh did, at the diſſolution of religious foundations, belong to the priory of Black Canons, at Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire. It was granted to John Wyley and John Scudemore 37 Hen. VIII. It afterwards belonged to the Fiſhers, who were not related to the Fiſhers of Mickleton: they ſold it to Francis Kyte, eſq. who died ſeiſed of Hidcote 1691, and left two daughters, Elizabeth and Alice, coheireſſes: Alice was married to Richard Deighton, eſq. who is the preſent poſſeſſor of Hidcot houſe. The manor of Hidcot belongs to Richard Freeman, of Batsford, eſq.

Clopton is another tithing in this pariſh, containing ſeven houſes and thirty-three inhabitants. It did belong to the priory of Bon Homes, founded by William Eddington, biſhop of Wincheſter, at Eddington in Wiltſhire, 1352: its yearly revenue, at the Diſſolution, was 521l. 12s. 0d. ½. The manor was granted to Michael Aſhfield 32 Hen. VIII. It afterwards belonged to the family of the Overburys, and is now veſted in Thomas Rowney, eſq. of Oxfordſhire, who has a conſiderable eſtate in this place, and a very great eſtate in other counties, and has frequently ſerved in parliament for the city of Oxford.

There are eighty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and ſeventy-five inhabitants, whereof fifty-four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 10 / Burials - 08

	Mickleton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	433	14	00
	1694 To the land-tax	326	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	043	02	08

	Hidcote.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	070	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax	059	02	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	002	16	00

There is a large camp, with double intrenchments, on the top of Mene hill in this pariſh.

Giles Widows was born in this pariſh: he was eminent for his loyal ſermons preached at St. Martin's pariſh in Oxford whilſt that city was a garriſon: he died 1645. Thomas Widows, ſon of Thomas, and brother of Giles, was alſo a native of this place: he was maſter of Gloceſter ſchool, of Woodſtock ſchool, and laſtly of Norleach ſchool: he wrote "The juſt Devil of Woodſtock," giving an account of the frightful apparition which diſturbed the parliament commiſſioners in the ſale of the king's lands: he died 1655.

The great and eminent lawyer, ſir Anthony Keck, was born in this pariſh, in the year 1630: he was conſtituted one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal of England 1688: he left a great eſtate to his ſon Francis Keck, eſq. of Great Tewe in Oxfordſhire, and gave conſiderable portions to many daughters, who were all happily diſpoſed of in marriage.

MINSTER-

MINSTERWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the Duchy hundred, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from Newnham, ſix miles eaſt from Dean, and four miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called becauſe it belonged to a Monaſtery.

Henry de Bohun releaſed his right in all his lands in Minſterworth, to king John, in the firſt year of his reign. Simon de Montford, earl of Leiceſter, was ſeiſed of Minſterworth 43 Hen. III. Thomas Foliot was poſſeſſed of the church of Minſterworth 45 Hen. III.

Edmond earl of Lancaſter, brother to king Edward I. was ſeiſed of the manor of Minſterworth, with court-leet, free-warren, &c. and his right was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. He gave this manor, and the manor of Rodele, to William Grandiſon, brother and heir to Otho de Grandiſon, who was ſummoned as a peer to parliament 27 Ed. I. This William had been a domeſtick ſervant to the earl, and theſe manors were given to him and his heirs male in reward for his ſervice.

This manor did return again to the houſe of Lancaſter. Henry duke of Lancaſter died ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. III. He left two daughters: Maud the eldeſt was married to William duke of Bavaria: ſhe ſurvived her huſband, and died ſeiſed of this manor 36 Ed. III. John duke of Lancaſter, and Blanch his wife, levied a fine of Minſterworth, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 30 Ed. III.

Sir Fulk Bourcher, lord Fitz-Warren, died ſeiſed hereof 19 Ed. IV. The manor of Minſterworth, lately belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, was granted to the archbiſhop of York, and ſeveral other great perſons, in truſt, 3 Hen. V.

This manor has been ſince ſold, and parcelled to ſeveral freeholders; which has reduced it to a ſmall yearly value. Mr. Pury was lately lord of this manor; and Mr. Thomas Burgeſſe is the preſent owner thereof, and keeps a court-leet.

This large pariſh does conſiſt of ſeveral manors and eſtates. The records concerning them are promiſcuouſly ſet down in order of time.

Ralph Hatheway was ſeiſed of a manor in Minſterworth 5 Ed. II. Bogo Goſeline was ſeiſed of a rent of 7l. 9s. in Minſterworth 13 Ed. II. Henry Caſy held a manor 14 Ed. II. Walter Helvin was ſeiſed of a manor 15 Ed. II. Fiſhings in Minſterworth were granted to the abbey of Gloceſter in exchange for lands 18 Ed. III.

Thomas Sayvill, and Catherine his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Minſterworth, to John Wordrof and others, 16 Ric. II. John Elis de Fiſhley, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in Minſterworth, to the uſe of themſelves in fee-tail, the remainder to Alice their daughter, 7 Hen. IV. Robert Grugg, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Minſterworth, to the uſe of John Dabernoon, and to the right heirs of Alice, 7 Hen. VI. A meſſuage in Minſterworth, called Leedſwood-Houſe, and other lands belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to Thomas Reeves and Chriſtopher Bullet 5 Mar.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a vicaridge turned into a curacy, worth 20l. yearly. Mr. Pool is patron; Mr. Price is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did formerly belong to the priory of St. Oſwald in Gloceſter, and was appropriated to their uſe 22 Ric. II.

Nicholas le Bath was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Minſterworth 5 Ed. II. The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge did afterwards belong to the monaſtery of Boleau in Hampſhire, which was founded for Ciſtercian monks by king John, 1204, and was dedicated to St. Mary, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 428l. 6s. 8d. It was then granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. It is now in that biſhoprick, and is in leaſe to Mr. Pool: it is worth 80l. yearly. The impropriator pays four load of hay to the vicar, and 10l. yearly is paid by the king's auditor. The parſon was to have tithes of all the fiſh in the pools on the Severn, within this pariſh, to be ſet out by the governor of Gloceſter caſtle. The parſon enjoyed the ſame within Dunny and Minſterworth, 15 Ed. II.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	John Whitemaye,	- - - - - - -
1578	Arthur Hazard,	- - - - - - -
1597	Alexander Hatton,	Queen Elizabeth.

John Whitemaye, the aforeſaid vicar of this place, was brother to Andrew Whitemaye, who was a native of this county, and ſuffragan to the biſhop of Worceſter, and died 1546.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	10	13	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	01	04
Procurat. - - - - - - - - }	00	09	06
Synodals - - - - - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is an handſome double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle. It hath a low flat tower at the weſt end; it had an handſome ſpire until the year 1702, when lightening deſtroyed the ſpire and the bells. There is an inſcription in the church for Anne Clent, wife of Mr. John Clent: ſhe died 1668.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable: it has a very large common by the Severn ſide, which is the bound on the ſouth ſide.

Morecot is an hamlet and manor in this pariſh. "Ulfegh held Morecote, in Weſtberie hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William "the ſon of Norman held it in the reign of king Wil-"liam the Conqueror: it was taxed at one hide; there "was one plow-tillage in demean: it paid a yearly "rent of 8s. in king Edward's reign; it paid 10s. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Morecot and Boyfield is an hamlet and manor in this pariſh. Roger Boyfield was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Hampton, parcel of the manor of Minſterworth, 15 Ed. II. This eſtate did afterwards obtain the name of Boyfield from him. Richard Veel was ſeiſed of Morecot 16 Ed. III. John Boteler, of the Park, held the manor of Park and Morecot 36 Ed. III. The manor afterwards came to the Kenns. John Kenn was ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. IV. John Kenn held one meſſuage and one plough's tillage in Morecot 16 Hen. VI. and Robert Kenn, eſq. ſon of John, was ſeiſed of Morecot 31 Hen. VI. It was afterwards purchaſed by Thomas Elmbridge, who died ſeiſed thereof 22 Hen. VII. and left John Elmbridge his ſon and heir: he died without iſſue 17 Hen. VIII. whereby Anne his ſiſter was his heir: ſhe was married to ſir John Danet, who had livery of Morecot the ſame year. John Danet, ſon of ſir John, ſold this manor to Thomas Atkyns, of Tufleigh, eſq. and it ſtill continues in that family. Sir Robert Atkyns, of Saperton, is the preſent owner thereof.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	10
	Burials -	07

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	193	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	170	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	015	17	00

John Guellem, eminent for his book of heraldry, was made rouge-croix purſuivant at arms 1617, and died 1621: he was born at Weſtbury, in the neighbourhood, and reſided moſt of his time in this place.

MINETY.

MINETY.

THE pariſh-church, the parſonage, the vicaridge-houſe, and a ſmall hamlet called Wiltſhire Row, lie in the hundred of Malmſbury in Wiltſhire: the reſt, and far the greater part of the pariſh, lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, four miles diſtant weſt from Cricklade, four miles eaſt from Malmſbury, and twenty miles ſouth from Gloceſter: it gives name to that hundred. What lies in Wiltſhire did belong to the abbey of Malmſbury; what lies in Gloceſterſhire did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and was reputed as a member and barton of the manor of Cirenceſter. John de Cannings held Minety, as a barton of the manor of Cirenceſter, 20 Ed. III.

After the diſſolution of abbeys this manor was granted to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye 36 Hen. VIII. Sir Edmond Bridges lord Chandos, knight of the garter, died ſeiſed of Minety 15 Eliz. and livery thereof was granted to Giles lord Chandos, his ſon and heir, the ſame year. Grey lord Chandos was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

George Pit, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet.

Adam de Periton purchaſed lands in Minety of Hugh de Peverell 33 Hen. III. Lands in Minety, which lately belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William earl of Southampton, and to his heirs male, 31 Hen. VIII. The ſame lands were afterwards granted to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. They were again granted to John Pope 36 Hen. VIII.

Lands in Minety, and the tithes of the demeans, which lately belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 Ed. VI. The reverſion of the manor of Minety was granted to ſir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer 3 Jac.

This vicaridge is worth 50l. yearly: the archdeacon of North-Wiltſhire is patron; Mr. Fifield is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the ſame archdeacon, and is in leaſe to Mr. Pledall, and is worth about 80l. yearly.

The church is an handſome building, with an aile on the north ſide, and a neat low tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

There is an inſcription in braſs, on the wall in the aile, for Nicholas Powlet and his family, with their coats of arms. There is an inſcription in Latin, in the window of the ſame aile, to pray for ſir Thomas Hungerford, and dame Chriſtian his wife.

There is a marble monument erected in the chancel, in memory of Charles Pledall, youngeſt ſon of ſir Charles Pledall, of Midg-Hall in Wiltſhire: he died 1704. His wife was Arabella, youngeſt daughter of ſir Robert Lovet, of Lyſcomb in Buckinghamſhire: ſhe died the ſame year. There is alſo an inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Joſeph Not, who died 1705. There is likewiſe an inſcription, under the communion-table, for Godfry Jenkinſon, vicar of this place, who died 1705.

William Penn, anceſtor to ſir William Penn the admiral, and to the preſent William Penn proprietor of Penſilvania, lies buried in this chancel: he died 1591.

This pariſh is ten miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good arable, but moſt of paſture grounds and ſome woods, and has large commons.

The pariſh is divided into three hamlets; Wiltſhire-Row, Eaſt-End and Weſt-End: the two laſt, lying in Gloceſterſhire, contained ninety-ſix houſes, and about four hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof thirty-two are freeholders.

Wiltſhire-Row contains nine houſes, and about forty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	12
	Burials - -	10

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	205	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	201	17	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	028	02	00

There is a ſtrong mineral well in this pariſh, of a purging quality, which is frequented by many patients, and has been approved by ſeveral phyſicians.

MISERDEN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, five miles diſtant north-weſt from Cirenceſter, two miles north-eaſt from Biſley, and eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. It was formerly called Muſarden, from the family of the Muſards, who dwelt here; and in the time of the Saxons it was called Green Hampſted.

"Erneſi held Green Hampſtad, in the hundred of "Biſelye, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "Haſcoit Muſard held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at one hide; there "were twelve plow-tillages, whereof three were in de-"mean; there were eight acres of meadow, and a "wood one mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. "It paid formerly a yearly rent of 100s. it paid a rent "of 7l. in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued in the family of the Muſards from the Norman conqueſt to the end of the reign of king Edward the Firſt, about the ſpace of two hundred and forty years. Haſcoit Muſard, who came in with the Conqueror, was rewarded with divers manors in Buckinghamſhire, Warwickſhire, Derbyſhire, and with ſix in Gloceſterſhire, whereof Miſerden was one.

Richard Muſard was ſon and heir of Haſcoit; and another Haiſcot Muſard, ſon of Richard, ſucceeded him, who died 33 Hen. II.

Ralph Muſard, ſon of Haſcoit, was the next heir: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 17 Joh. and continued ſheriff till the ninth of Henry the Third. He married Iſabel the widow of John de Nevill, without the king's licence, and paid one hundred marks for his tranſgreſſion. He built a caſtle at Miſerden; and the old ruins of a place in Miſerden park is at this day called Muſard's Caſtle: he was a baron of the realm; and this manor, in ancient records, is called the Barony of Miſerden. He died 14 Hen. III. and was ſucceeded by Robert his ſon; who dying without iſſue, Ralph Muſard was his brother and heir, and being under age at his brother's death, he was given in ward to Jeffrey Deſpencer, who in conſideration thereof paid five hundred marks to the crown. Ralph died 49 Hen. III. and left John his ſon and heir, who had livery of the manor of Muſarden 15 Ed. I. and died two years after, ſeiſed of Miſerden and Seynbury.

Nicholas Muſard, uncle to John, and younger brother of Ralph, had livery of this manor 17 Ed. I. and died without iſſue 29 Ed. I. whereby ſir Ralph Freſchevile, ſon of Amicia his eldeſt ſiſter then dead, and Margaret his ſiſter then living, and Joan wife of William de Chelardiſton, the daughter and heireſs of Iſabel his third ſiſter then dead, were his heirs, and had livery of the manor of Miſerden granted to them 29 Ed. I.

The manor ſoon after came to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, who being attainted in the turbulent reign of king Edward the Second, it was granted to Jeoffry Mortimer, ſon of Roger Mortimer earl of March; but the ſcene of affairs ſoon changing, his ſons attainted by parliament, and the earl himſelf executed as a traitor at the Elms near Smithfield, this manor did revert to the crown, and was granted, 1 Ed. III. to Edmond of Woodſtock earl of Kent, ſecond ſon of king Edward the Firſt, and was valued at 22l. yearly. He alſo was afterwards attainted, and beheaded at Wincheſter, 4 Ed. III. Notwithſtanding the attainder, John his brother ſucceeded him in his honours and eſtate. He was earl of Kent, and died

ſeiſed of Miſerden 26 Ed. III. Elizabeth his widow held it in dower, who died 10 Hen. IV.

Joan, commonly called the Fair Maid of Kent, was ſiſter and heir to John: ſhe was married to ſir Thomas Holland, who in her right was created earl of Kent.

Elianor, ſiſter and coheireſs of the family of the Hollands, was married to Roger earl of March, deſcended from Roger earl of March, in the reign of Edward the Third; and Edmond Mortimer their ſon was their heir; but he dying without iſſue, the manor of Miſerden deſcended to Anne ſiſter and coheireſs of Edmond, who was married to Richard duke of York, heir of the crown of England; whereby this manor deſcended to his ſon king Edward the Fourth, and continued in the crown until the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

The manor and park of Miſerden was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 38 Hen. VIII. Sir William Kingſton, ſon of ſir Anthony Kingſton, was provoſt marſhal in the reign of king Edward the Sixth. He was famous in chronicle for his ſportive cruelty. He ordered the mayor of Bodmin to erect a ſtrong and lofty gallows in the market-place; and when he had well feaſted with him, he truſſed up Mr. Mayor upon his own well-built gallows, to experiment the ſtrength and firmneſs of it. He hanged up a millar's man, who pretended to be the maſter, ſaying, he could not do his maſter better ſervice than to hang for him.

William Kingſton, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608, who ſold it to ſir William Sandys. This ancient family is deſcended from William Sandys of Rottenby of St. Bees in Cumberland. William Sandys, ſon of William, married the daughter of Bonham. William Sandys, ſon of the laſt William, lived in the reign of Henry the Sixth. He married Margaret couſin and heir to Rawlinſon, abbot of Furnes in Lancaſhire. George Sandys, ſon of William of Eaſt-Thwayt in Lancaſhire, married the daughter of Curcoin. William Sandys, ſon of George, married Margaret daughter of John Dixon.

Edwin Sandys, the third ſon of William, was archbiſhop of York: he was eminent for learning, and piety in the true religion: he was vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and was therefore ſent for by the duke of Northumberland when he was apprehended in that univerſity. This brought great troubles upon Dr. Sandys, in the reign of queen Mary, which he narrowly eſcaped by flying beyond ſea. George Sandys, a younger ſon of the archbiſhop, was a great traveller, and publiſhed Sandys's Travels: he died 1643. The poſterity of the archbiſhop was ſettled in Kent.

Miles Sandys, of Latimers in Buckinghamſhire, fifth ſon of William, and brother to Edwin archbiſhop of York, married Heſter daughter of William Clifton of Barington in Somerſetſhire.

Edwin Sandys was ſon of Miles: he married Elizabeth ſiſter and heir of William lord Sandys, of the Vine in Hampſhire: his poſterity continued in Worceſterſhire.

Sir William Sandys, of Flodbury in Worceſterſhire, ſon of Miles, and younger brother of Edwin, married Margaret daughter and heir of Walter Colpeper, of Hunborow in Oxfordſhire: he purchaſed the manor of Miſerden of ſir Anthony Kingſton: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1 Car. I. and died ſeiſed of Miſerden 17 Car. I.

Miles Sandys was ſon of ſir William: he married Mary daughter of John Hanbury of Northamptonſhire, and died before his father.

William Sandys, ſon of Miles, was heir to his grandfather ſir William, and was ſixteen years old at his grandfather's death.

Miles Sandys, ſon and heir of William, married Mary daughter of William Somes of Hartfordſhire, eſq. he was high-ſheriff of this county 29 Car. II.

William Sandys, eſq. ſon and heir of Miles, is the preſent lord of the manor: he hath a great ſtone houſe, and a large park adjoining to it, and a very great eſtate in this and many other of the neighbouring pariſhes: he married Barbara daughter of Sir Richard Kerl of Herefordſhire.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. William Sandys, eſq. is patron; Mr. Durſton is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1590	Robert Madrin,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - -	William Woulds,	- - - - - - -
1673	William Wooley,	King Charles,
- - -	Samuel Ruſh,	Miles Sandys, eſq.
- - -	William Hanſbey,	Miles Sandys, eſq.
1681	John Durſton,	Miles Sandys, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	13	04
Tenths - - - - - - - -	00	17	04
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew: it hath a tower at the weſt end, and an aile on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, belonging to the lord of the manor.

There is a large ſtone monument, of a man and his wife, in the chancel, for Mr. Anthony Partridge of Wiſhanger: he died 1625. A raiſed tomb, in the ſame place, with the effigies of William Kingſton, of Miſerden, eſq. who died 1614.

There is a large handſome monument with the effigies of ſir William Sandys and his lady, who lie at length in the aile: he died 1640.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable. It is bounded by a brook on the ſouth, which runs down into Stroud river.

There are four hamlets in this pariſh:

1. Miſerden, containing twenty families.

2. Wiſhanger, containing four families; the habitation of Mr. William Partrige, deſcended of an ancient and wealthy family in this county, who formerly reſided at Down-Hatherly near Gloceſter. Aſculf Muſard, of Miſerden, gave Wiſhanger, then called Riſeanger, to the Knights Templers; and afterwards it belonged to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, after whoſe diſſolution it was granted to ſir Thomas Palmer 6 Ed. VI. and upon his attainder it was granted to William lord Howard 1 Mar. Chriſtopher Bumpſted levied a fine of the manor of Wiſhanger to John Brown 4 Mar. and it has been ever ſince in the family of the Partriges.

3. Sudgrove, containing ten families; where is the neat dwelling of Mr. Wandford, of the family of ſir Edmond Wandford of Berkſhire.

4. The Slade, which contains twenty houſes.

There are fifty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 9 / Burials - 6

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid - -			
	1694 To the land-tax - -			
	1694 To the poll-tax - -			

This pariſh pays 2s. in the pound to the poor.

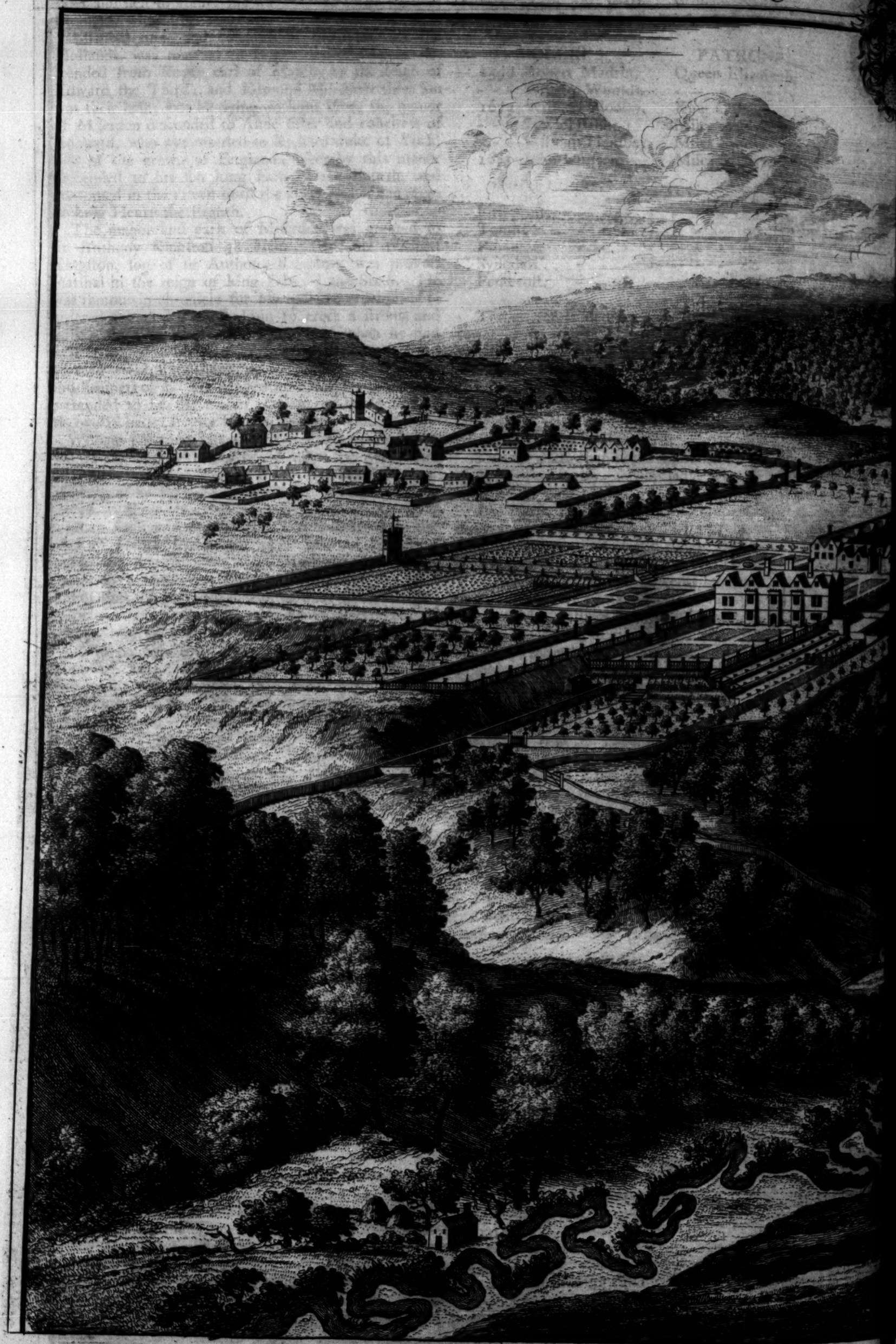
MORETON-HINDMARSH.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Weſtminſter hundred, three miles north from Stow, four miles ſouth from Campden, and twenty-one miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Mor*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies Uncultivated Ground; and Henmarſh is derived from *Hen*, which ſignifies Old, and *Mearc*, a Border. It borders on Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire, and is not far from the four ſhire-ſtones.

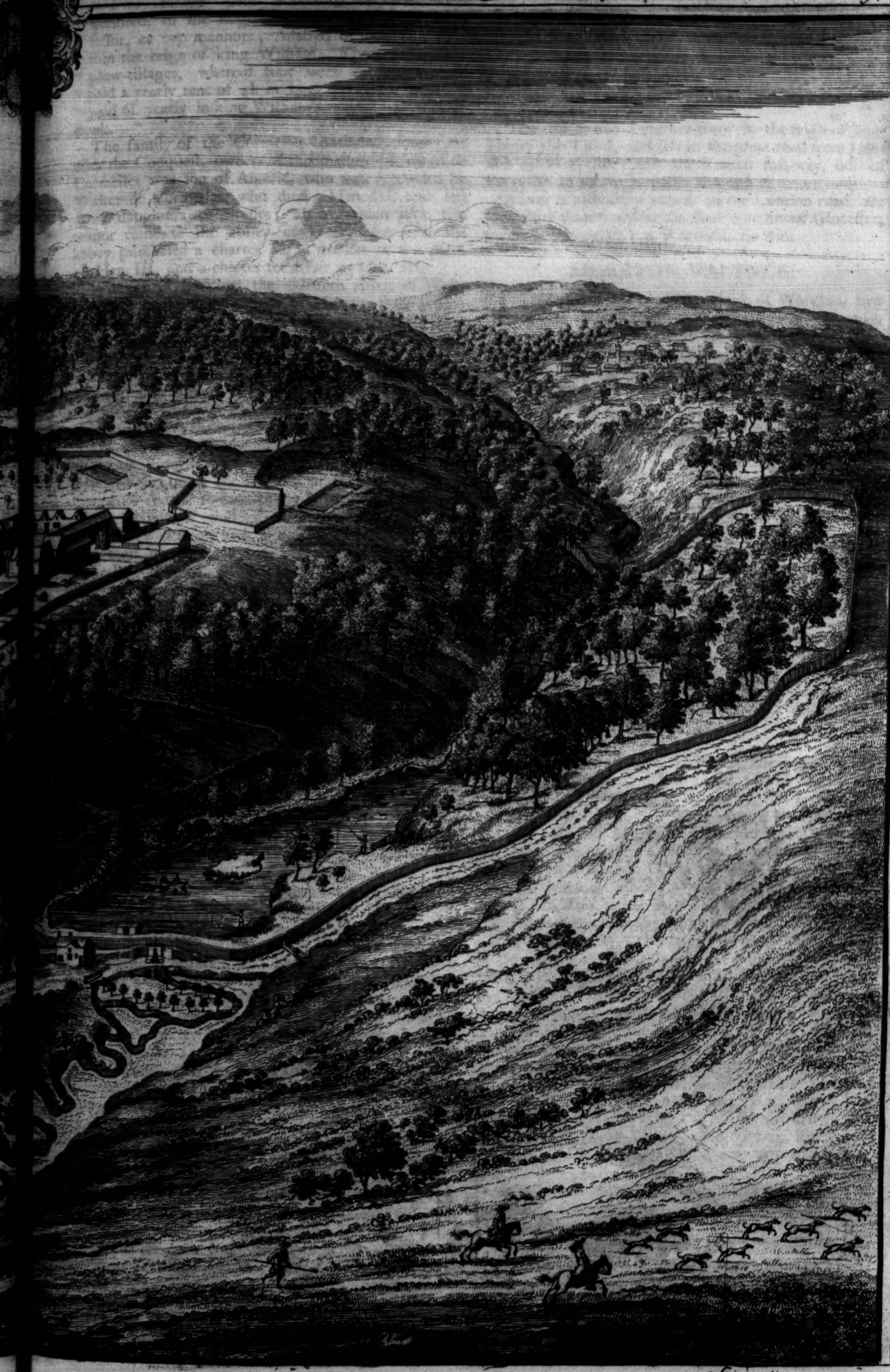
"Elfrid held half an hide in Mortune, of the mannor

"of

Miserden the Seat of



William Sandys, Esq



I. Kip Delinet Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

" of Derherſt, in the reign of king Edward the Con-
" feſſor, and held the ſame in the reign of king William
" the Conqueror.

" Two thanes held Moreton, in Celſiedeſtern
" hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Con-
" feſſor, as two mannors; Ansfred of Cormeille held
" it in the reign of king William. There were eight
" plow-tillages, whereof four were in demean. It
" paid a yearly rent of 4l. in king Edward's reign; it
" paid 6l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The family of the Cormeiles continued, ſome time after the Conqueſt, owners of this manor. Richard de Cormeiles was ſon of Ansfrid, who was ſucceeded by Walter de Cormeiles, who died 2 Hen. III. and left three daughters coheireſſes; about which time this manor came to the abbey of Weſtminſter; for the abbey purchaſed a charter for a market in this place 11 Hen. III. and a charter for a fair 53 Hen. III.

William de Barking, the thirtieth abbot of Weſtminſter, new-built the village of Moreton: the profits of it were aſſigned to obſerve an anniverſary for that abbot, and the overplus went to the benefit of the convent. He was a farther benefactor; for he purchaſed the manor-houſe, and half the foreſt of Moreton, and two plow-tillages of aſſart-land: he alſo purchaſed the caſtle of Moreton-Foliot, and one moiety of that manor, and gave them to the convent of Weſtminſter.

The abbots of Weſtminſter, in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, procured ſeveral privileges to this place, to encourage the increaſe of inhabitants: they obtained a charter to exempt the burgeſſes from paying toll in the ſeveral counties of Gloceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, Warwickſhire, and Worceſterſhire, and granted them their burgages in fee, paying a ſmall fine upon alienation: they had alſo a grant for courts for pleas of debts, and for trial of criminals.

At the diſſolution of the abbey, the manor was granted to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. Queen Mary regranted it to the abbey, which ſhe had reſtored 4 Mar. but, 2 Eliz. it was again confirmed to the dean and chapter.

William Batſon, of Bourton on the Hill, is the preſent lord of this manor, and keeps a court-leet: he holds it by leaſe from the church of Weſtminſter. He was high-ſheriff of the county 1710.

Richard Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Moreton-Henmarſh 9 Hen. VII. Henry Creſſwick, eſq. has an handſome ſeat and beautiful gardens, and a large eſtate in this place.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a chapel of eaſe to Bourton on the Hill; and the ſame Mr. Gooding is the preſent incumbent.

There is no glebe-land: Borton farm is tithe-free; the reſt of the pariſh is tithable, and pays 53l. 11s. 0d. yearly for compoſition.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d.

The church is ſmall, and hath an aile on the north ſide, and a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements. Pope Julius, in the year 1512, granted right of ſepulture to this pariſh: they formerly buried at Blockley in Worceſterſhire. The church is dedicated to St. David: he was biſhop of that ſee in Wales, ſince called St. David's from him. He is ſaid to have performed many miracles, and to have lived one hundred and forty-ſeven years: he is the patron of the Welſh nation.

There is an inſcription in the chancel, for Samuel Creſwick, eſq. who died 1683; and for many others of that family.

A cloſe called Green-Hill, worth 20s. yearly, is given towards the repair of the church. Mr. Cook, rector of Bourton, gave 40s. yearly to put out an apprentice as the money did ariſe. There is alſo 60l. in ſtock, for the uſe of the poor, given by ſeveral perſons.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture. The river Evenlode runs near this place.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred and twenty-ſix inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 18
Burials - - 16

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid - -			
	1694	To the land-tax - -			
	1694	To the poll-tax - -			

The town was a market-town in the reign of king Henry the Third, and lies in the great road from London to Worceſter; and the Roman foſs-way, out of the north to the weſt, paſſes through it.

About a mile from hence, on the London road, are four ſhire-ſtones, where the four counties of Gloceſter, Oxford, Worceſter and Warwick, do join.

MORETON-VALENCE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, five miles diſtant north-weſt from Stroud, ſix miles north-eaſt from Durſley, and ſix miles weſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from its ſituation, and from belonging to the earl of Pembrok de Valencia.

" Anti held Mortune, in Witeſtan hundred, in the
" reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Durand de
" Gloweceſtre held it in the reign of king William the
" Conqueror. It was taxed at three hides; there were
" four plow-tillages and an half, whereof one was in
" demean; there were twenty acres of meadow. It
" paid a yearly rent of 4l. in king Edward's reign; it
" paid 40s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Robert de Pont de Larch was ſeiſed of the manor of Moreton 30 Hen. III. This Robert conveyed it to William de Valentia; which conveyance was confirmed by king Henry the Third, in the thirty-ſixth year of his reign.

William de Valence was created earl of Pembroke. He was ſon of Hugh le Brun, and of Iſabel the widow of king John, and ſo half-brother to king Henry. He married Joan the daughter of Warine de Munchenſi, a great baron: ſhe was afterwards heir to William her brother. He died ſeiſed of Moreton and Whaddon 23 Hen. I.

Audomare or Aymer, ſurviving ſon and heir of earl William, ſucceeded him in his honour and eſtate, and died ſeiſed of the ſame manors 17 Ed. II. and left no iſſue; whereby his three ſiſters became his coheireſſes. Joan the youngeſt ſiſter was married to John Comyn of Badenagh, ſon of John Comyn the competitor for the kingdom of Scotland. They left only daughters coheireſſes, whereof Elizabeth was married to Richard Talbot, anceſtor to the earls of Shrewſbury; whereby this manor came into the family of the Talbots. John earl of Shrewſbury, and Thomas viſcount Liſle, joined in levying a fine of this manor to ſir Richard Bingham and others 9 Ed. IV. Elizabeth counteſs of Shrewſbury died ſeiſed of Moreton-Valence 11 Hen. VIII. and Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife had livery of it granted to them the ſame year.

This manor ſoon after came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Cromwel earl of Eſſex; and upon his attainder it was granted to ſir William Kingſton 32 Hen. VIII. who dying the ſame year, livery was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton his ſon and heir.

The manor afterwards was purchaſed by the Jernegams of Norfolk. Henry Jernegam, eſq. was lord of it in the year 1608.

Sir Ralph Dutton of Sherborn is the preſent lord of the manor, and has a good houſe, with a large proſpect, at Gabs-Hill in this pariſh.

Adomar de Valentia granted two acres and an half in Moreton to the abbey of Gloceſter 10 Ed. II. Lands in Moreton-Valence, lately belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation

impropriation worth 50l. yearly: it is a corps belonging to a prebend of Hereford. Mr. Abbot is the preſent incumbent.

Twenty-four acres of meadow and paſture, and eight acres of arable, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	14	05	00
Tenths	01	08	07
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	03

The church hath a large aile on the ſouth ſide, and an high tower at the weſt end with battlements. Several ſmall parcels of land are given towards the repair of the church. William How gave 20s. yearly to the poor, charged on Stack-Bridge leaſe. There is a dole of bread given to the poor of this pariſh, by ſir Edmond Penne, formerly lord of the manor of Longney. Twenty ſhillings a year has been anciently paid for it, but it has now been detained above twenty years. The church-houſe, yielding 16s. yearly, and half a buſhel of wheat, belong to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture, meadow and arable. It is bounded by the Severn and by Stroud river.

The hamlets are, 1. Horſe Martin. 2. Little Moreton. 3. Epney, containing fifteen houſes. Lands in this place were granted to ſir William Kingſton. 4. Part of Framilode.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	080	10	08
	1694	To the land tax -	131	14	00
	1694	To the poll tax -	010	19	00

NAUNTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stow, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Winchcomb, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"The church of St. Mary de Winchcomb held "Niwetone in the reigns of king Edward the Con-"feſſor, and king William the Conqueror: it was "taxed at three hides and a half; there were three "plow-tillages in demean, and two villains held ano-"ther plow-tillage, and ſix more plow-tillages might "be laid out. The mannor yielded 40s. yearly in both "reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued in the abbey of Winchcomb until its final diſſolution. It was then granted to Thomas Culpeper 33 Hen. VIII. Livery of this manor was granted to Alexander Culpeper 1 Eliz. It ſoon after changed owners; for Giles Venfield and John Collet were joint lords of this manor in the year 1608. It has been ſince divided amongſt divers freeholders.

John lord Clinton of Clinton and Say, John Smith and William Warberton, levied a fine of lands in Naunton, to John Twineho and John Underhill, 1 Ric. III. A leaſe of lands in Naunton, lately belonging to Winchcomb abbey, was granted to Henry Tracy 36 Hen. VIII.

The capital meſſuage of Naunton was granted to John Dalle, who died 1 Ed. VI. and livery thereof was granted the ſame year to Thomas Dalle ſon of John. Another grant was made to Henry Tracy and Elizabeth his wife 7 Ed. VI. Robert Aſhton levied a fine of the manor of Naunton to Henry Moody 2 Mar.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. The biſhop of Worceſter is patron; Mr. Owen is the preſent incumbent, who hath a new-built neat parſonage-houſe.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570	Ulpian Fulwell,	Queen Elizabeth,
---	Joſ. Hunxman,	- - - - - - -
1660	Clement Barkſdale,	King Charles II.
1687	Henry Owen,	Biſhop of Worceſter.

Clement Barkſdale was born at Winchcomb in this county: he was of loyal principles, and preſented to this rectory by king Charles the Second, ſoon after his reſtoration. He publiſhed many treatiſes of various ſubjects, and died at his parſonage 1687.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe: no lands are exempted from payment of tithes. The tithes in Naunton did formerly belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	16	13	04½
Tenths	01	13	04½
Procurat.	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	11½

The church is handſome, with a beautiful tower adorned with battlements and pinnacles, and hath an aile on the north ſide belonging to the family of the Aleworths: it is dedicated to St. Andrew.

The images of the apoſtles have been painted in full length in the church-windows, and ſome do yet remain intire. In the north windows are the images of St. Stephen and St. Catherine; and in one window is the image of John Bayle in a poſture of prayer; and in ſeveral places is painted, to pray for the ſoul of Aleworth, and for the ſoul of John Bayle.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Joſeph Hunxman, rector of this church. One acre of meadow in Upper Slaughter, and four acres in the common fields, belong to the repair of the church.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable. A brook, which breeds very large trouts, runs through this pariſh into Windruſh river.

There are ſeveral hamlets, or ſmaller diviſions, in this pariſh. 1. Ayleworth, a mile from the church, where is the ſeat of the family of that name, who have a good eſtate in the place, and are of a very ancient deſcent: they have continued here ever ſince the Norman conqueſt.

"Alwin held Ailewurde in the reign of king Ed-"ward the Confeſſor; William Gozenboded held it in "the reign of king William the Conqueror. It was "taxed at one hide; there was one plow's-tillage in "demean. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 6s. it "paid 3s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Petronella de la Mere died ſeiſed of Elworth 47 Hen. III. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſeiſed of this manor, and of Harford in this pariſh, in the reign of king Edward the Firſt; and his claim to a court-leet, and other privileges, was allowed in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him 15 Ed. I.

This manor, at the diſſolution of religious foundations, did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald's in Gloceſter, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. A farm in Ayleworth did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Vincent Calmudee and Richard Calmudee 6 Eliz.

Richard Ayleworth had livery of the manor and capital meſſuage of Ayleworth, with lands lately belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald's, and alſo of a farm called de Lantone, 9 Eliz. Other lands in Ayleworth, and a grove, did belong to the chantry of St. Mary in Weſtbury, and were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac. John Ayleworth was ſeiſed of lands in Naunton, Calcut and Ayleworth, 16 Ed. IV.

2. Bail-Farm, another hamlet, which did heretofore belong to a family of the ſame name, as appears by the glaſs windows in the church.

3. Upper

3. Upper Harford. William de Clinton, earl of Huntington, was ſeiſed of the manor of Harford 28 Ed. III. Richard, ſon of John Browning, was ſeiſed thereof 2 Hen. IV. The prior of Lanthony was ſeiſed of lands in Harford and Ayleſworth 13 Hen. IV.

4. Lower Harford, which has but one houſe. The eſtate belongs to Corpus-Chriſti college in Oxford; it is in leaſe to Mr. Oldiſh, and is charged with 8s. yearly towards the repair of the church. Mr. Oldiſh has an handſome ſeat in this place.

There are thirty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof ſixteen are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	5
	Burials	-	4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	079	11	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	063	19	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	022	13	00

NEWENT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, five miles diſtant north from Dean, ſix miles north-eaſt from Roſs in Herefordſhire, and ſeven miles weſt from Gloceſter. It was anciently called Noent, and derives its name from an inn, called the New Inn, erected for conveniency of travellers out of Wales into England: the inn grew into an hamlet, and afterwards into a town.

"King Edward the Confeſſor held Noent, in Bo-"teſlau hundred; the church of St. Mary de Cormeile, "in Normandy, held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. Earl Roger, earl of Montgomery, "procured king William to grant it to that church, "to pray for the ſoul of his father. It was taxed at "ſix hides; there were twenty plow-tillages, whereof "three were in demean; there were two water-mills, "and a ſmall wood. Durand the ſheriff held one hide "of this mannor, in which were three plow-tillages, "whereof one was in demean. This hide paid a yearly "rent of 12s. the whole mannor paid a yearly rent of "4l. in the reign of king Edward; it paid 100s. yearly "in the reign of king William. One yard-land of "this mannor was unjuſtly with-held by William the "ſon of Baderon.

"Eight hides in Noent and Chingeſtune did belong "to the mannor of Weſtberie in the reign of king "William the Conqueror, but were then granted "away." Domeſday Book.

King Henry the Firſt confirms this manor to the abbey of Cormeille; which grant was alſo confirmed by Pope Alexander the Third, and by king Henry the Second. The priory of this place was a cell to the abbey of Cormeille. The manor of Newent continued in the poſſeſſion of the abbey of Cormeiles, in Normandy, until the diſſolution of the priory. A grant of a fair in Newent was purchaſed by the abbey of Cormeiles 10 Hen. III. Another grant of fairs and markets, and other privileges, was purchaſed by the abbot 37 Hen. III.

The abbot was ſeiſed of this manor, and of three plough-tillages, and of the advowſon of the church, 56 Hen. III. and upon a writ of *Quo Warranto*, brought againſt the abbot, his claim of markets, fairs and tumbrel, was allowed 15 Ed. I.

King Edward the Third, during his wars with France, ſeiſed this manor into his hands; and king Richard the Second granted it to ſir John Devereux, and Margaret his wife, and to John and Joan his children, to hold during the war, paying a rent of 126l. 13s. 4d. 5 Ric. II. The rent was afterwards remitted 9 Ric. II.

King Henry IV. and Edward duke of York, founded a college at Foderinghey in Northamptonſhire, 1415, for one maſter, twelve chaplains, eight clerks and thirteen choriſters: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 419l. 11s. 10d. ½. This college was at its firſt foundation endowed with the manor of Newent; and the grant was again confirmed by king Henry the Fifth, after the ſuppreſſion of all alien priories, by the ſtatute of 2 Hen. V. When this college was afterwards diſſolved; at the general diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor and rectory of Newent, and a wood called Yarkledon, were granted to ſir Richard Lee 1 Ed. VI. It afterwards came to the Wintours: ſir Edward Wintour was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Thomas Foley, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

William Wintour was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and of four acres of land in Newent, 3 Ric. II. Thomas Bruges, and Maud his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Stalling in Newent, to the uſe of John Hanborow, and the heirs of him and of Maud, 36 Hen. VI.

There were two chantries in the church of Newent; one dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, whereof Philip Wyat was the laſt incumbent; the other chantry was dedicated to St. Mary, whereof William Brook was the laſt incumbent. Divers lands in Newent did belong to theſe two chantries, and were granted to Ralph Dobbins and others 3 Jac.

A tenement called Porch-Houſe and Culford in Newent, lately belonging to a chantry in Newent, were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and John Morley, 24 Eliz.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Foley is patron; Mr. Avenant is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to Mr. Foley, worth 140l. yearly: it pays 10s. yearly to the crown. It did formerly belong to the priory of this place.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1605 Henry Dunn,	- - - - - - -
1616 Nathaniel Dod,	Sir Edward Wintour,
- - - William Diſbon,	William Wintour, eſq.
- - - Francis Singleton,	- - - - - - - -
- - - John Wilte,	- - - - - - - -
- - - Thomas Jackman,	- - - - - - - -
1690 Thomas Avenant,	Thomas Foley, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	23	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	02	06	00
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	11	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church hath a ſpire over the porch; it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary; it hath a chancel by the ſide of the great chancel. The prior of the hoſpital of St. Bartholomew in Gloceſter did, in the year 1538, preſent to a chantry founded in this church, which was dedicated to St. James and St. Anne.

There is an inſcription in the ſouth chancel, in memory of Roger Porter, eſq. who died 1523. An inſcription in Latin, in memory of Walter Nurſe, eſq. and Mary his wife, and of Timothy Nurſe their ſon. He gave a rent-charge of 50l. yearly, and other lands in Longford, to the biſhop and dean of Gloceſter, and other truſtees, for charitable uſes.

An inſcription for William Rogers of Oakly: he erected two alms-houſes, and endowed them with 3l. yearly. Another inſcription for Elianor Horton, who was barbarouſly murthered by the rebel ſoldiers, in the year 1645: ſhe was wife of Thomas Horton, of Worceſterſhire, eſq. Another for Richard Wallwin, a benefactor to this place, who died 1701. Another for Chriſtopher Woodard, eſq. he died 1699.

There is an alms-houſe in this town, with eight dwellings and gardens for poor people: part of them were erected by Giles Nanfan, of Worceſterſhire, eſq. the reſt by Mr. Randal Dobbins, of Newent.

John Dobbins, Arnold Colwall, Thomas Pace, William Male alias Heath, Thomas Chedworth, Thomas Bower, and divers others, have given conſiderable ſums in charity to this place. Walter Nourſe, eſq. has given 40s. yearly to the poor.

The town hath a weekly market on Friday, and four fairs yearly; on Wedneſday before Eaſter, on Wedneſday before Whitſuntide, on Lammas-day, and on Friday after the eighth of September, which is the feſtival for the nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin.

The pariſh is twenty miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. A ſmall brook, called Ellbrook, runs through it, and falls into the Leden.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh:

1. Compton tithing; in which place is Compton houſe, formerly called Walden's Court, now belonging to Reginald Bray, eſq.

2. Carſwall; the eſtate of William Pauncefoot, eſq. who has an handſome ſeat and a large eſtate in this place. "Ulfel held Craſowell, in Botelau hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Roger "de Laci held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror, and Odo held it under him. It was "taxed at one hide and one yard-land; there were "four plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean. It "paid a yearly rent of 40s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

3. The Water's End; formerly called Atherlead's Place, now the eſtate of Mr. Dobbins.

4. Hays; the eſtate of William Wall, eſq. who hath an handſome houſe and a good eſtate in this tithing.

5. Stardens.

6. Malvick; in which are comprehended Okely-Clifford, Okely-Pritchard, and Okely-Grandiſon. Philippa, the widow of Henry de Maſham, died ſeiſed of Okely 8 Hen. IV. Elizabeth, the widow of Robert Lovell, died ſeiſed of Okely-Grandiſon 16 Hen. VI. Sir James Ormond, ſon of James earl of Ormond, and Amice his wife, did levy a fine of the manor of Okely-Grandiſon to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to the right heirs of Amice, 23 Hen. VI. Amice, the widow of James earl of Wiltſhire, died ſeiſed thereof 35 Hen VI. James earl of Wiltſhire, ſon of earl James, was ſeiſed thereof 1 Ed. IV. John Roberts and his wife did levy a fine of the manor of Okely court, and other lands in Newent, 23 Hen. VII. The manor of Okely-Grandiſon did belong to Thomas duke of Norfolk, who being attainted in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, the manor was granted to Paul Withepool, and other citizens of London, as a ſecurity for money borrowed, 36 Hen. VIII. Thomas Brook, eſq. died ſeiſed of Okely-Grandiſon without iſſue 38 Hen. VIII. whereby Joan Arrowſmith, widow, ſiſter and heir to Thomas, was his next heir, and had livery thereof granted to her 1 Ed. VI. Mr. Rogers is the preſent lord of the manor, and hath a good houſe and a good eſtate in this place. William Hertland, and Cicely his wife, levied a fine of lands in Malvick to William Ruddale 21 Hen. VII.

7. Cugly. William Gerald de Matiſden, and Catherine his wife, did levy a fine of lands in Cugley, near Newent, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 8 Ed. II. Thomas Woodard, eſq. has a good ſeat and eſtate in this tithing.

8. Bouldeſdon. John Atwood was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and ſix acres of land in Bouleſdon, and was attainted of felony, and his lands ſeiſed for the crown, 29 Ed. I. This manor was long in the name and family of the Boldeſtons, as appears by the record above mentioned, wherein this place is called Bouleſdon; and Thomas Bouleſdon, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Bouleſdon 14 Ed. IV. Thomas Porter had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. It now belongs to Walter Nourſe, eſq. who has a good eſtate in this pariſh.

9. Kilcot. "Ulford and Elward, and Wiga, held "one hide in Chilcot, one hide and an half in Pantelye, "and one hide in Chiteford, in the reign of king Ed-"ward the Confeſſor; Ansfrid de Cormeiles held them "in the reign of king William the Conqueror. There "were ſeven plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; "there was alſo a water-mill. Ansfrid had theſe lands "in marriage with the niece of Walter de Laci." Domeſday Book.

Robert de Muſgroſe died ſeiſed of Kilecot 38 Hen. III. Bogo de Knovil had a grant of free-warren in Kilcot 13 Ed. I. Bogo de Knovil, ſon of Bogo, and Joan his wife, did levy a fine of the manor of Kilcot, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 12 Ed. II. He died ſeiſed thereof 12 Ed. III.

Sir John de Verdune levied a fine of this manor to ſir Richard Pembrook, who granted the ſame to Thomas Moine 37 Ed. III. Beatreaux, the widow of ſir Richard Burly, died ſeiſed of this manor 16 Ric. II. It now belongs to Walter Nourſe, eſq.

There are ſeveral good houſes in this pariſh, belonging to John Bourne, eſq. Mr. Thomas Stoakes, Mr. Stephen Skinner, Mr. Miles Beale, Mr. Thomas Maſter, and Mr. Richard Poulton, who have all good eſtates in this place.

There was heretofore a chapel near Goſtly common, dedicated to St. Hilary and St. Elias; but it is now wholly demoliſhed.

There are two hundred and ſeventy houſes in this pariſh, and about eleven hundred inhabitants, whereof ninety-three are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	38	
	Burials - -	37	

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	296	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax	459	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	139	12	00

One Horn was burnt here for his religion in the reign of queen Mary, who is not entered amongſt Mr. Foxe's Martyrs.

The PRIORY of NEWENT, a Cell to the Abbey of CORMEILLE in NORMANDY.

The BULL of Pope ALEXANDER the Third, confirming divers Donations in NORMANDY and ENGLAND.

TO all ſons of the holy mother the church, we William, by divine permiſſion, biſhop of Lexonienſis, and we abbats of Becce, Pratelle, Greſton and Cormeille, greeting in our Saviour. Know ye, that we have diligently inſpected the charter of privileges granted by pope Alexander, of happy memory, correct and uncancelled, and no way prejudiced, in this form following.

Alexander biſhop T. ſervant of the ſervants of God, to our beloved ſons, Robert abbat of the monaſtery of Cormeille, and to the brethren of the ſame, as well preſent as future, who profeſs always a regular life, chooſing a religious life. It behoves you to have the apoſtolical aſſiſtance, that no perſon by a raſh attempt may endeavour to withdraw you from your good reſolution, or ſhall pervert you in the true religion; which God forbid: therefore, my beloved ſons in the Lord, we readily comply with your juſt requeſts; and we take the ſaid monaſtery, in which you have vowed obedience to God, under the protection of St. Peter, and our own protection, and do ſecure the ſame by the privileges granted by this preſent writing. Firſt, we ordain, that the monaſtical order in your monaſtery, inſtituted by God according to the rule of St. Benedict, be for ever ſtrictly obſerved. Moreover, whatever poſſeſſions, whatever goods, the ſaid monaſtery do juſtly and canonically enjoy at preſent, or ſhall hereafter by the grants of biſhops, the bounty of kings and princes, the free-will offering of the faithful, and by any other juſt means obtained through the bleſſing of God, ſhall remain firm and undiminiſhed to you and your ſucceſſors. And we think fit to expreſs the ſame in more particular words, as followeth: The church of St. Peter, the church of Holy Croſs, the church of St. Silveſter with all its appurtenances, the town of Cormeille, &c.

In

In England, the manor of Noent with all its appurtenances; to wit, five hides of land, and the church with all tithes, oblations, meadows, mills, and the woods of Iarcleſdune and of Tedeſwude; Compton, Linde, Eclam and Meleſwit, with the mills and woods; Ligeſley, with all the new-plowed grounds which belong to Nuentz; Stanling, and Boleſdon, with the chapel; the church of Tediuton, the chapel of Panteley, the church of Dimock with all its appurtenances and tithes, and the tithes of all the demeans, and one yard-land in the ſame town; the church of Bekeford, with the chapels and tithes, and other appurtenances; the tithes of all the demeans in the improved and in the new-plowed grounds, and half an hide of land; the church of Aſton, with the chapels, and all its appurtenances, and one yard-land, and the tithes of the demeans; in Totinton, all the tithes of the demeans in all things, and one yard-land in the ſame town; in Compton, all the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land; 75s. rent in Gloſter, and 40s. in Dimock.

Dated at Benevent the twenty-ſixth day of April, in the year 1168, and in the tenth year of the pontificate of pope Alexander the Third.

We therefore, at the inſtance of thoſe religious perſons, the abbot and convent of Cormeille, have hereunto cauſed our ſeals to be fixed. Given in the year 1242, on the ſecond day of the month November.

The CHARTER of King HENRY the Second, confirming the Grant of the Mannor of NEWENT, and divers other Lands and Churches in the Counties of GLOSTER, HEREFORD, WORSTER, MONMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, and within this Kingdom of ENGLAND.

HENRY, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Acquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to our juſtices and ſheriffs, and barons, and all our officers throughout England, greeting. Know ye, that we have given and granted to God, and St. Mary of Cormeille, and to the abbot and monks ſerving God in that place, the churches, lands, alms, tithes, and all other their tenements, to hold them as beneficially and peaceably, as juſtly, honourably, and quietly, as they ever held them in the reign of king Henry my grandfather; and particularly all the mannor of Newent, with all its appurtenances; to wit, five hides of land, and the church, with all the tithes, oblations, meadows, mills, and the woods of Jarcleſdune, and of Tedeſwude, Compton, Lind, Eacle, and Melſwiche, with the mill and meadows; and Onghelie, with all the new-plowed grounds belonging to Newent and Stanling; and Buledune, with its chapel; and the church of Tedington; with the chapel of Pantley; the church of Dimock, with all its appurtenances, and the tithes, and the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land in the ſame town; the church of Beckford, with all its appurtenances, with its tithes and chapels; and all the tithes of the demeans in the improved grounds, and in the new-plowed grounds, and half an hide of land; the church of Aſton, with all its tithes and chapels, and appurtenances, and one yard-land, and all the tithes of the demeans; all the tithes of the demeans of Tockington, with all other things, and one yard-land in the ſame town; all the tithes of the demeans of Compton, and one yard-land; and all the tithes of the demeans of Cadybroke, and all the tithes of the demeans of Eure; all the tithes of the demeans of Alkſton; and all the town of Kingſton, with all its appurtenances; to wit, with two hides of land and a chapel in the ſame town; the tithes of the demeans of Weſtkingſton, and one yard-land; the church of Mawrdy, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land; and the church of Kingſton, with all its tithes and appurtenances, and chapels and oblations, and all the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land.

All the tithes of the demeans at Pioney, and one yard-land; and the church of Suckley, with all the chapels, tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land; the church of Merley, with all the chapels and tithes, and appurtenances, and three yard-lands; and all the tithes of the demeans, our right in the ſalt-pits at Wich; all the tithes of the demeans at Hollway, and one yard-land; all the tithes of the demeans at Sidham, and half an hide of land; all the tithes of the demeans at Reinham, and one yard-land; all the tithes of the demeans at Turkiſton, and half an hide of land, and a meadow; the church of Lidiar, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and half the tithe of the demeans and a meadow; the church of Kandel, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeans, and two yard-lands; the tithe of the rents in the town of Monmouth, and of Troy, and of Cumcarvan; and half the tithes of the demeans of Newvill; and half the tithes of the demeans of Richard ſon of earl Gilbert, lying between Uſk and Wye, in woods and in plains, of fiſheries and of honey; of paunage, that is, the benefit of maſts in the wood; and pleas, that is, of profits of courts; the fourth part of the tithes of Striguly, and one bleſſaga at the ſaid mannor of Newent, and coal in the wood of Eædulveſhelle, to plow it up, if it be not within our foreſt; the church of Striguly, with the chapels, and all tithes and rents, and appurtenances; and 12l. which are paid into our exchequer out of the town of Hereford; and 9l. 10s. paid at Southampton, in which town the monks and the men of their demeans, and of their houſe, are free from paying any cuſtoms; 75s. paid out of the tithes of Suckley and Merley, and 40s. paid at Gloſter and Dymoke.

Witneſs R. earl of Cornwall, at Weſtminſter.

The CHARTER of King HENRY the Fourth, concerning the firſt Foundation and Endowment of the College of FODRINGHAY in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

KING Henry the Fourth founded a college for one maſter, twelve chaplains, eight clerks and thirteen choriſters, or fewer, at Fodringhay, in the county of Northampton; and by virtue of an act of parliament, he grants all the mannors, with their appurtenances, which did belong to the priory of Newent, being an alien priory, ſubject to the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy, to the ſaid maſter and college, and their ſucceſſors for ever.

Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, the eighteenth day of December.

NEWINGTON-BAGPATH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Wooton, three miles weſt from Tetbury, and fourteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter.

The manor of Newington was held of the honour of Hereford. It was long in the family of the Berkeleys. Henry de Berkeley was ſeiſed thereof 15 Ed. I. John de Berkeley of Durſley, and Hawiſe his wife, levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 5 Ed. III. Sir Nicholas Berkeley died ſeiſed thereof 2 Ric. II.

This manor afterwards paſſed to the Wekys's. John Wekys died ſeiſed of it, and left it to Edward Wekys his ſon, who died ſeiſed of the manor 6 Hen. VIII. Nicholas Wekys, ſon of Edward, had livery granted to him the ſame year: he died without iſſue 5 Mar. and was ſucceeded by Robert Wekys his couſin and heir.

Sir Thomas Low was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Mr. Edward Webb of Bagpath is the preſent lord thereof.

The

The church is in the deanry of Durſley: it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Edward Webb, eſq. is patron; Mr. Lodge is the preſent incumbent. In 1503, the rector of this church was diſcharged from keeping a curate at Oldpen. In 1512, the abbey of Gloceſter were patrons.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570	John Rogers,	Francis Wye,
1570	William Fry,	Francis Wye,
1571	William Fry,	Thomas Parry,
1621	Roger Fielding,	Walter Webb,
---	Edward Webb,	- - - - -
1680	John Philips,	Edmond Webb, eſq.
1707	Thomas Lodge,	Daniel Hicks, and Newington Hicks.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	14	00	00
Tenths	01	08	00
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	05

The church hath a large tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Bartholomew: it ſtands at Newington, where are two houſes; one belonging to Mr. Holborough, who has a good eſtate in this place; the other belongs to Mr. Webb.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

Bagpath is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing fourteen houſes, and lying half a mile from the church. This eſtate did belong to the Pointz's. Sir Robert Pointz died ſeiſed of it 12 Hen. VIII. and was ſucceeded by ſir Anthony Pointz his ſon and heir. Sir Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Anthony, died ſeiſed thereof 4 Mar. and livery of this eſtate was then granted to Nicholas Pointz ſon of ſir Nicholas. It not long after came to the Webbs. Mr. Edward Webb is the preſent poſſeſſor, and has a good ſeat and eſtate in this place.

A moiety of lands in Bagpath, and Bemerton and Sedworth, near Bagpath, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, was granted to ſir Walter Rawleigh; and upon his attainder they were granted to Peter Vanlore merchant, and to William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

Calcot is a conſiderable farm in this pariſh; it belonged to the abbey of Kingſwood, and was kept in demean. An abbot thereof built a barn in this place, which is remarkable for its large ſize. This farm was granted to ſir Nicholas Points 31 Hen. VIII. and from that family it paſſed to the Eſtcourts. Walter Eſtcourt, of Laſborough, eſq. is the preſent owner.

Lurgeſale is another farm belonging to the mayor and aldermen of Gloceſter, in leaſe to Mr. Holborough. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter.

There are twenty-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	068	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	074	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	011	08	00

Giles Workman, ſon of William Workman, was born in this pariſh, and was rector of Alderly by the procurement of the lord chief juſtice Hale. He died 1655.

NEWLAND.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, one mile diſtant ſouth from Colford, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Monmouth, and ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

The manor of Newland did anciently belong to the family of Kinerdeſly. John de Kinerdeſly died ſeiſed of Newland, in the foreſt of Dean, 39 Hen. III. Hugh de Kynerdeſley, ſon of John, ſucceeded him: he was attainted for treaſon, and his lands ſeiſed into the king's hands, and were granted to Richard Harine and his heirs 5 Ed. I.

Sir John Ap-Howel was afterwards ſeiſed of the manor, and did forfeit it by rebellion againſt king Edward the Second; but he was reſtored 15 Ed. III. William Baynham levied a fine of the manor of Newland 6 Ed. VI. The manor afterwards came to the crown, and now continues in the crown. There are many coal-miners in this pariſh; and every free-miner has liberty to dig in any man's ground, paying a duty to the crown.

Sir John de Wyſham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Newland and St. Briavel's, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to John de Bures the ſon of Andrew de Bures, 20 Ed. III. The ſame ſir John Wyſham, and Joan his wife, levied another fine of the ſame lands, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to ſir Robert de Bures, 30 Ed. III. Joan the widow of Robert Grinder was ſeiſed of the patronage of a chantry in the church of Newland, and of one meſſuage, three tofts, and two hundred acres of land, 24 Hen. VI.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. The biſhop of Landaff is patron; Mr. Harris is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation does likewiſe belong to the biſhop of Landaff: it is worth 200l. yearly, and is in leaſe to Mr. Bond. The tithes were appropriated to the biſhoprick of Landaff in the year 1399.

The tithes of all aſſart-land were granted to the church of Newland 34 Ed. I.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
---	John Jones,	- - - - -
1601	Robert Robotham,	Biſhop of Landaff,
1611	Nathaniel Baxter,	Biſhop of Landaff,
1613	Thomas Godwin,	Biſhop of Landaff,
1615	John Hughs,	Biſhop of Landaff,
1670	William Hughs,	Biſhop of Landaff,
1679	Samuel Harris,	Biſhop of Landaff.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	15	07	00
Tenths	01	10	08
Procurat. / Synodals	00	09	08
Pentecoſtals	00	01	04

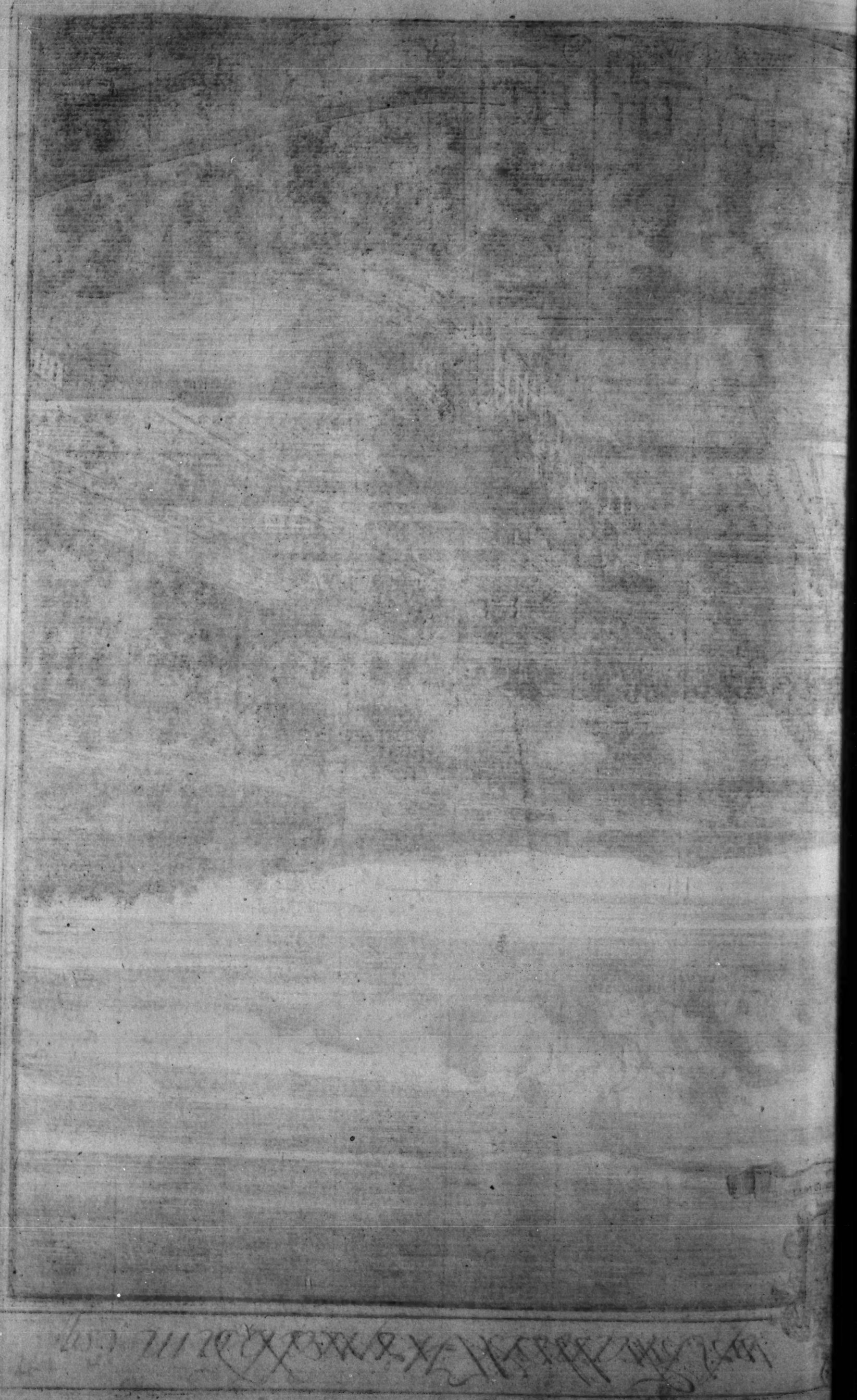
The church is large, with an aile on each ſide, and hath an handſome tower adorned with pinnacles at the weſt end, and a large church-yard: it is dedicated to All Saints. There is a chapel on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, founded by ſir John Joyce, owner of Clowerwall: it ſtill belongs to the poſſeſſors of that place; many of the family of the Baynhams and Throgmortons lie buried in it.

There was a chantry erected in this church, and endowed with 12l. yearly, by Robert Grinder and Joan his wife, in the twenty-fourth year of king Henry the Sixth. There is alſo a chantry-chapel on the ſouth ſide of the church, and at the end of the chief chancel there is an handſome veſtry.

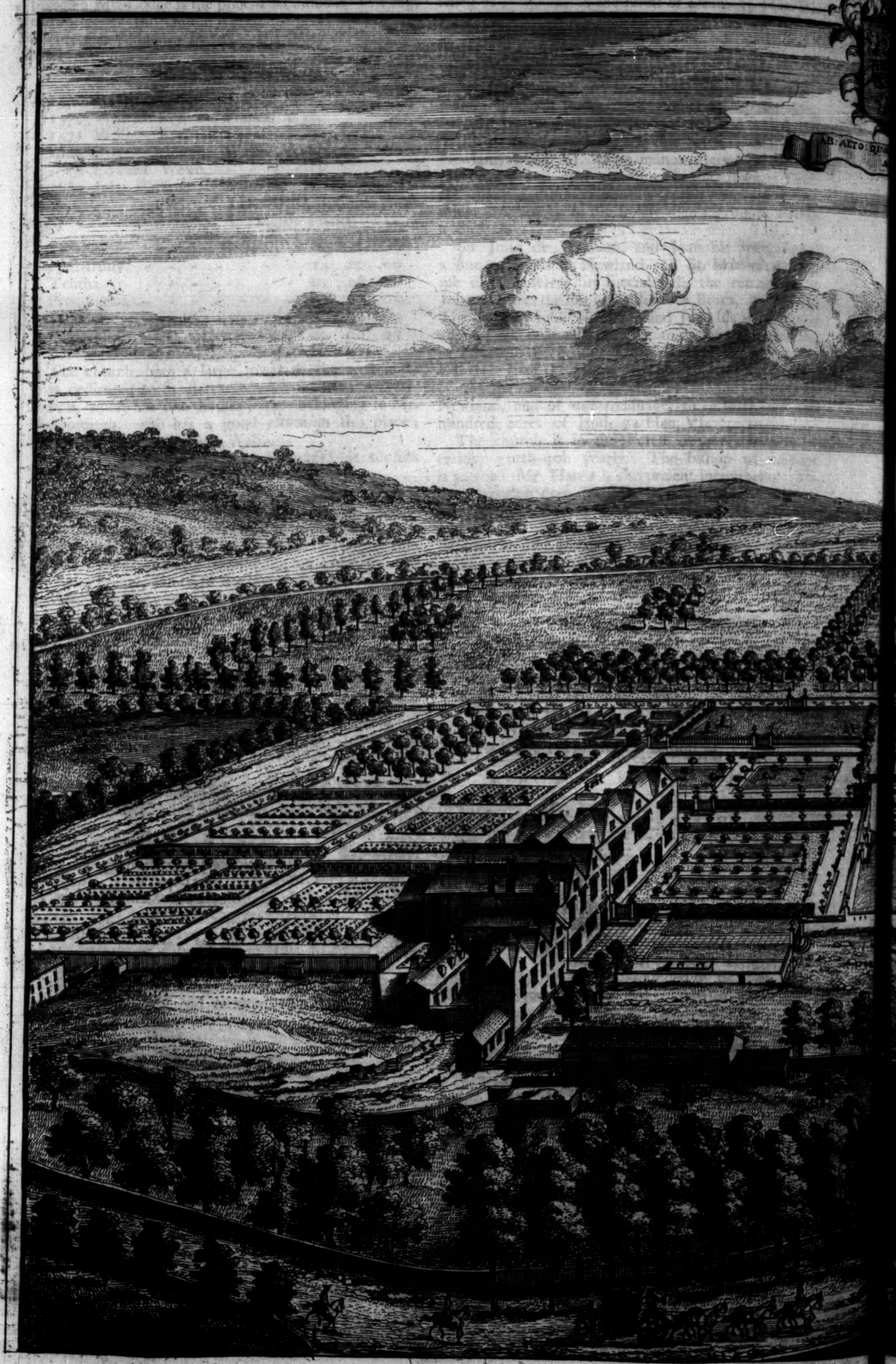
There were ſeveral chantries in this church; one dedicated to St. Mary, whereof George Wadham was the laſt incumbent. The lands thereof were granted to ſir Oliver Cromwell 5 Jac. There was another grant made of lands belonging to the ſame chapel, to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, 6 Jac.

Another chantry was called King Edward's Chantry, whereof Edward Fryer was the laſt incumbent.

A third chantry was called Newland Chantry, and parcel of the lands belonging to it were granted to Lewis Williams 1 Ed. VI. Other lands belonging to the ſame chantry were granted the ſame year to Robert



Clower=Wall the Seat



# of Francis Wyndham Esq.

J. Kip Delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Robert Lea. A paſture called Vernelle did belong to a chantry in Newent, and was granted to Ralph Dobbins and others 3 Jac.

There is an ancient monument of a man and woman, in plain ſtone, in the chantry-chapel, in memory of ſir John Joyce, who was founder thereof. The chancel on the north ſide belongs to Mr. Hall of High-Meadow, and the greateſt part of it is finely paved with black and white marble. There is in it an handſome monument in memory of Benedict Hall of High-Meadow, eſq. who died 1668. There is another monument in the ſame chancel for Mr. Henry Hall, who died 1644, and left a rent-charge of 40l. yearly to the uſe of the poor of Newland and Stainton, charged on lands in Trepenkennet.

There is a monument in the chancel for Mr. Chriſtopher Bond, who left 4l. yearly to the relief of the poor in the old alms-houſe: he alſo gave 20s. yearly to the clerk to take care of the clock. There is a monument in ſtone in the church-yard, with the effigies of a man, with this inſcription:

"Here lieth Jenkin Wyrral, chief foreſter in fee;
"A braver fellow never was, nor never will there be."

He died 1457.

Mr. George Bond has given 5l. yearly, whereof 20s. for repairing the clock, and 4l. yearly to the eight poor people in the alms-houſe. Mr. Bromwich has given 1l. 4s. yearly to the old alms-houſe. Mr. William Hoſkins has given 40s. yearly to the poor.

There is a large hoſpital in this pariſh, founded by William Jones, Hamborough merchant in London, for ſixteen men and women, at 2s. weekly to each, and a gown at Chriſtmas. They have a chaplain, who is obliged to be lecturer at Newland, for which he receives one hundred marks yearly from the company of haberdaſhers in London. Mr. Jordan is the preſent chaplain and lecturer.

Mr. Bell founded a ſchool-houſe and an alms-houſe in this place, in the year 1633, for eight poor people, and endowed it with 22l. yearly, whereof 10l. yearly is paid to the ſchool-maſter.

Mr. John Whitſon, alderman of Briſtol, gave 12l. yearly to the uſe of the poor of Clowerwall, and 10l. yearly to the ſchool-maſter of Newnham.

There are one hundred and twenty poor children kept at ſchool, in this place, by ſubſcription and other charitable gifts.

This pariſh, including the hamlets, is reputed to be thirty miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and much wood-grounds: it is hilly, and well watered with many brooks, and is bounded by the great river Wye. Here are ſeveral large hollow places under ground, occaſioned by digging iron ore.

The pariſh is divided into four greater hamlets, and one leſſer hamlet.

1. Newland, in which is Wye-Seat, belonging to the dean and chapter of Hereford, and is exempted from tithes: it is in leaſe to Mr. Bond. This hamlet contains one hundred and ſixty houſes.

2. Clowerwall, anciently called Wellington, and afterwards called Clear-Well from the clear ſpring ariſing in this tithing. It formerly belonged to the family of the Joyces, afterwards to the Grinders, then to the Baynhams, and lately to the Throgmortons. It is now the ſeat of Francis Wyndham, eſq. He is deſcended from the ancient family of the Wyndhams in Somerſetſhire, and has a large handſome houſe, with beautiful gardens, and a very great eſtate in this and other places. This hamlet contains one hundred and twenty families. William Hall, who married Juliana Nourſe, died ſeiſed of lands in Clowerwall 37 Hen. VIII. Chriſtopher Hall, the ſon of William, had livery thereof the ſame year.

3. Colford, generally called Covert. The town of this hamlet conſiſts of one hundred and ſixty houſes. It hath an handſome market-houſe, and a weekly market on Friday; and two fairs, one on the ninth of June, the other on the twenty-fourth of November. King Offa's dyke paſſes through this place. There is a neat chapel for the uſe of the town, which is endowed by queen Anne with 15l. yearly: Mr. Harriſon is the preſent incumbent. This manor did formerly belong to the Beauchamps earls of Warwick.

4. Bream, which has alſo a chapel of its own, four miles from the church of Newland, and contains ſixty families.

5. Le Bayly, wherein are forty families. This formerly was the eſtate of John Tiptot earl of Worceſter, and afterwards of the Talbots earls of Shrewſbury.

There are four hundred and eighty houſes in this pariſh, and about two thouſand two hundred inhabitants, whereof one hundred and fifty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	48		
	Burials	- -	47		

Payments		Newland.	l.	s.	d.
	1692	To the royal aid -	133	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	216	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	056	17	00

Payments		Bream.	l.	s.	d.
	1692	To the royal aid -	063	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	088	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	023	13	00

Payments		Clowerwall.	l.	s.	d.
	1692	To the royal aid -	165	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	198	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	042	06	00

Payments		Colford.	l.	s.	d.
	1692	To the royal aid -	143	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	190	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	052	10	00

Payments		Lea Bayly.	l.	s.	d.
	1692	To the royal aid -	043	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	019	14	07
	1694	To the poll-tax -	005	07	00

There are in this pariſh many coal-pits and iron-mines; there is one iron furnace, and two great copper-works.

"Here are vaſt mine-pits of ſixty or ſeventy foot "deep, and as large as a conſiderable church." Additions to Camden.

NEWNHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in Weſtbury hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Dean, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from Roſs in Herefordſhire, and eight miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

The manor of Newnham was given by king Cnute, in the year 1018, to the Benedictine abbey of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire.

"King William the Conqueror gave it to William, "the ſon of Baderon: it was then taxed at one hide: "the tenants paid a yearly rent of 20s. and there was "a wood two furlongs in length, and one furlong in "breadth." Domeſday Book.

It afterwards came to the Bohuns earls of Hereford. Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, releaſed all his right in Newnham to king John, in the firſt year of his reign.

This manor was granted to William earl of Saliſbury 2 Hen. III. He died ſeiſed thereof 10 Hen. III. Thomas Foliot died ſeiſed thereof 45 Hen. III. Roger de Mortimer held the ſame 11 Ed. I. Walter le Marſhall was ſeiſed thereof 21 Ed. I. and was then convicted of felony, whereby the manor came to the crown. It was afterwards granted to Thomas earl of Norfolk, and the heirs of his body, 4 Ed. III. and again granted to William Bohun, and the heirs of his body, 6 Ed. III. in which grant it was mentioned to

have lately belonged to Thomas earl of Norfolk. William de Bohun earl of Northampton, and Elizabeth his wife, did levy a fine of the manor of Newnham, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and others, to the uſe of themſelves, in tail ſpecial, the remainder to the king and his heirs, 20 Ed. III. Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and Joan his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Newnham 46 Ed. III.

Thomas duke of Gloceſter, with Elianor his wife, and Henry de Bohun their ſon and heir, were ſeiſed of the manor of Newnham, of Calcot-caſtle and Newton, 21 Ric. II.

The manor was afterwards given to the abbey of Flaxley; and upon the diſſolution of that abbey, it was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 36 Hen. VIII.

The manor was afterwards granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. Edward lord Stafford, ſon of Henry, died ſeiſed thereof 2 Jac. and left Edward lord Stafford his ſon and heir, thirty years old at his father's death. This laſt Edward had a ſon named Edward, who died before his father, and left a ſon named Henry, and a daughter named Mary. Henry died unmarried, 1637, whereby Mary his ſiſter became ſole heireſs: ſhe was married to ſir William Howard, younger ſon to Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, who in her right became ſeiſed of the manor of Newnham; and in regard of her being heir to ſo great a family, he changed his name to Stafford, and was created viſcount Stafford by king Charles the Firſt, and was attainted upon the account of the popiſh plot, and beheaded 1678. Henry eldeſt ſon of the lord viſcount Stafford, and Mary his wife, was created earl of Stafford 4 Jac. II. and is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet within the borough.

The town of Newnham was diſtinct from the manor, and was given with twenty-four other vills, by Leefric earl of Mercia, to an abbey of Black Monks which he had founded in Coventry, in the year 1050. This town and borough were valued at 9l. yearly 1 Ed. III. and were afterwards granted to the lord Stafford, and are now likewiſe veſted in Henry the preſent earl of Stafford.

William Bleith, and Joan his wife, were ſeiſed of one meſſuage and ſix acres of land in Newnham 34 Ed. I. William Marſhall levied a fine of a fiſhery in Newnham and Rudle 16 Hen. VII. Jeffry Griffith, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Newnham 21 Hen. VII.

The town is governed by a mayor, and hath a weekly market on Friday, and two fairs yearly, on the feaſt of St. Barnabas, and on St. Luke's day: it conſiſts of one ſtreet of ancient buildings.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is an impropriation worth 40l. yearly, belonging to the city of Gloceſter. The city lets it to the curate at 8l. yearly for his encouragement: Mr. Moor is the preſent incumbent. Nicholas de Bath was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Newnham 5 Ed. II.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	07	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - -	00	02	00

The church ſtands at the ſouth ſide of the town: it hath a low wooden ſpire at the weſt end, and is dedicated to St. Peter: it hath a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to William Marwent, eſq. where ſome of that family lie buried. The church did formerly ſtand at Nabs-End; but being undermined by water, it was taken down, and built in the preſent place. The church-yard is now bounded by the Severn. The piece of ground where the preſent church ſtands was given to the mayor and burgeſſes of Newnham, by Humphry Bohun earl of Hereford, paying 4d. yearly to the ſee of Rome, to pray for his ſoul. There is an handſome monument in the chancel for Mr. John Aram and his wife: he died 1673.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of rich paſture and arable, and ſome wood ground: it is bounded on the ſouth-eaſt by the Severn, and gives name to a paſſage over that river.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Rudle, which contains twelve houſes, and lies a mile from the church. "Tovi held Ruddle, in Weſt-"bury hundred, in the reign of king Edward the "Confeſſor; Walter le Baliſta held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror: it was taxed at one "hide; there were three plow-tillages, whereof one "was in demean: it paid a yearly rent of 40s. in king "Edward's reign; it paid only 10s. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor, with a fiſhery, was, ſoon after the Conqueſt, given by Ralph Blewit to the monaſtery of Gloceſter; and the grant was confirmed by king William the Second and king Henry the Firſt. The inhabitants of Redlegh had common of paſture in the foreſt of Dean 10 Hen. III. The manor continued to the abbey of Gloceſter until the Diſſolution, and was then granted by king Edward the Sixth to William earl of Pembroke 7 Ed. VI. who granted it to ſir Giles Pool 4 Mar. It now belongs to Mr. Jones.

2. The Cockſhoot, which is the houſe of Mr. Rolls.

3. Blaeyths-Court, belonging to Mr. Pyrke, who has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this place.

4. Stairs, the ſeat of William Marwent, eſq. who hath a good eſtate belonging to it. "Ulfeg held "Staure, in Weſtberie hundred, in the reign of king "Edward the Confeſſor; William the ſon of Baderon "held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. "It paid a yearly rent of 10s. in king Edward's reign; "it paid only 4s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

5. The Hill-houſe, belonging to Mr. Trigg, who hath a good houſe and a good eſtate in this place. Mr. Chin and Mr. Aylberton have likewiſe both good houſes and good eſtates in this pariſh.

There are ninety houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof forty are freeholders.

			l.	s.	d.
Yearly	Births -	18			
	Burials -	18			
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -		118	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -		171	13	04
	1694 To the poll-tax -		079	12	00

NIBLEY.

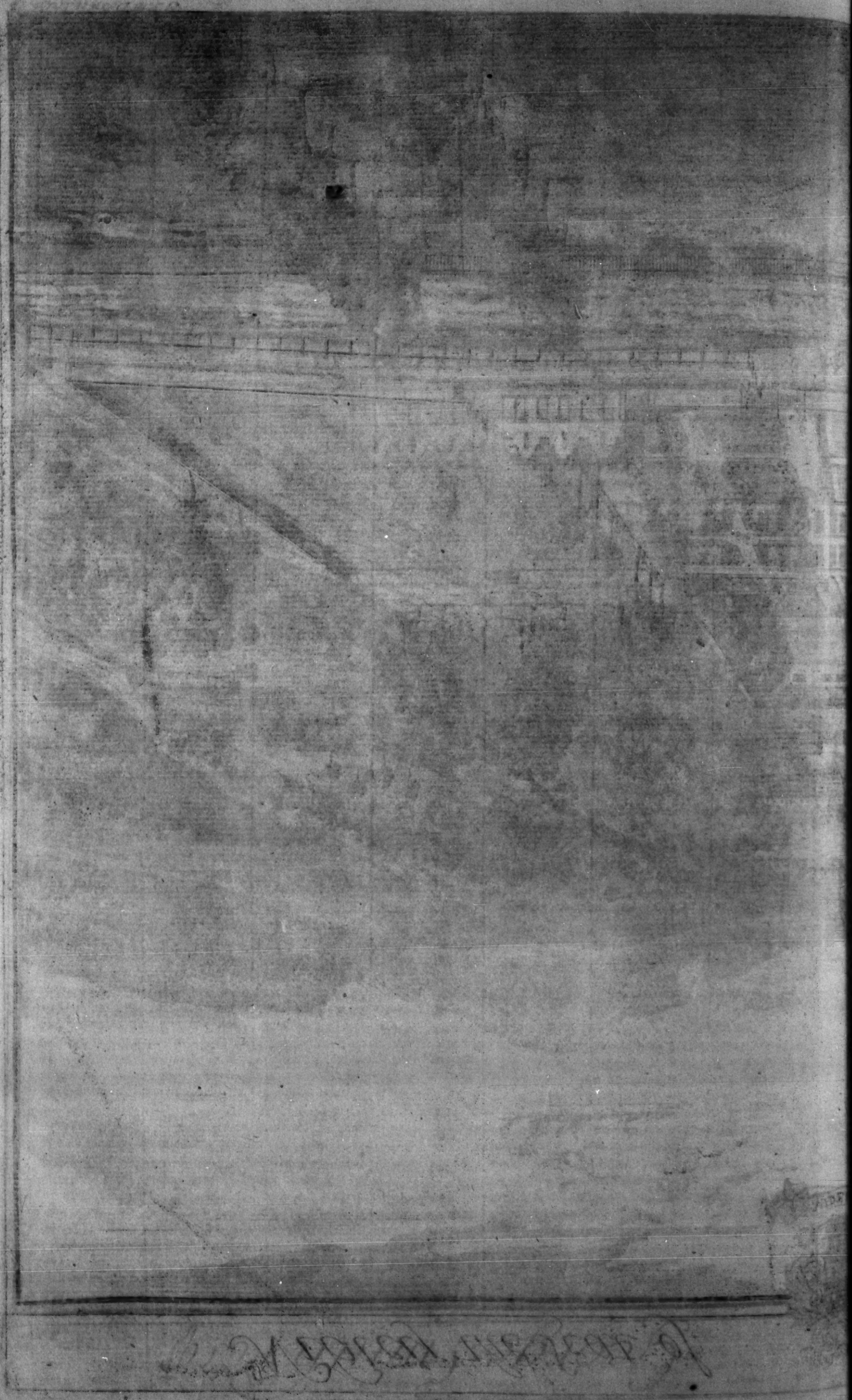
THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, one mile diſtant north from Wooton, two miles ſouth-weſt from Durſley, and thirteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is generally called North Nibley, to diſtinguiſh it from another Nibley lying in Weſterly.

This manor was granted by king Henry the Second to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family; and it has continued in that family to this day, which is the ſpace of five hundred and ſixty years; but it was ſome time out of the name by the ſeiſure of the lord Liſle: a great law-ſuit was thereupon commenced, which laſted one hundred and ſeventy-two years, and was not finally concluded 'till 7 Jac. I.

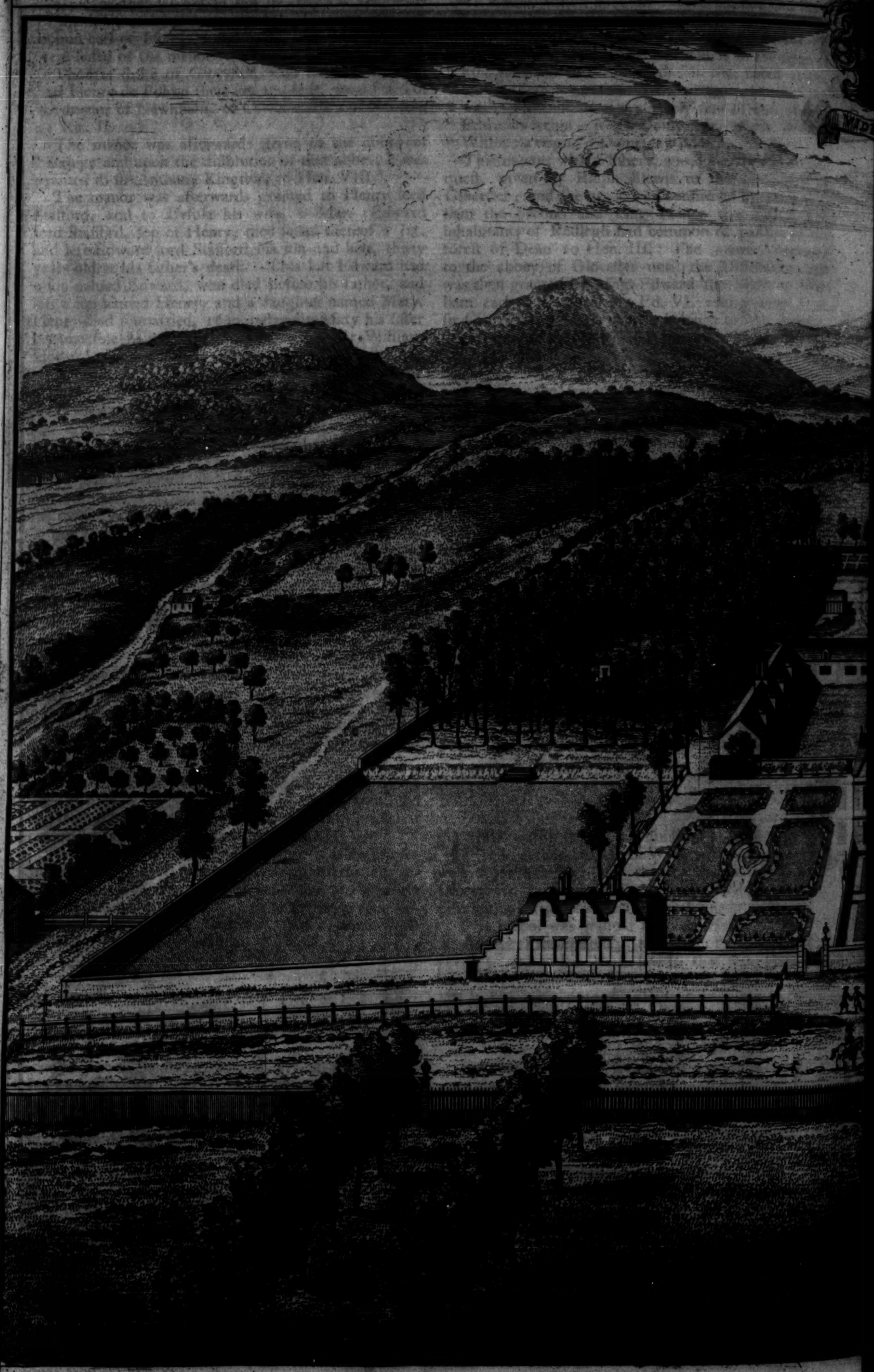
The ſuit was between Thomas Talbot viſcount Liſle, grandſon of Elizabeth, daughter and heir female of Thomas lord Berkeley, who died 1417, and William lord Berkeley, who was the heir male of that family. This ſuit was carried on with great animoſity and violence. The lord Liſle upon this occaſion ſends a challenge to the lord Berkeley in theſe words:

"William, called Lord Berkeley, I marveill ye come "not forth with all your carts of gunnes, bowes, with "oder ordinance, that ye ſet forward to come to my "mannor of Wotton, to bete it down upon my head. "I let you witt, ye ſhall not nede to come ſo nye, for "I truſt to God to mete you nere home, with Engliſh "men of my own nation, and neighbours. Whereas "ye by ſuttle craft have blowin about in divers places

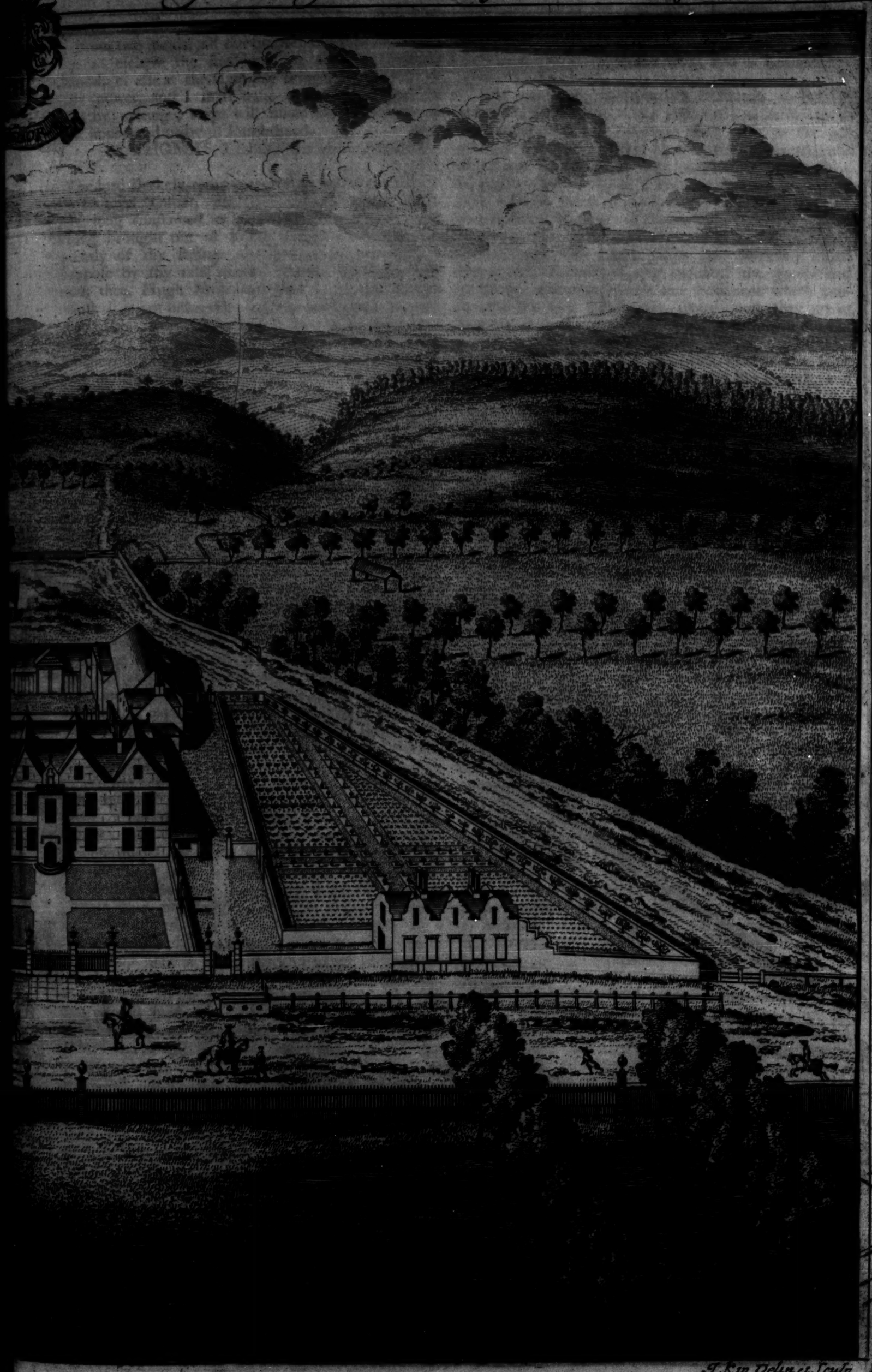
"of



Nibley the Seat of



George Smyth Esqr.



J. Kip Delin et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

" of England, that I ſhould entend to bring in Welſh-
" men for to deſtroy and hurt my own nation and
" cuntry; I lete thee wit, I was never ſo diſpoſed, nere
" never will be. And to the proof hereof I requyre
" thee, of knighthood and of manhood, to appoint a
" day to mete me half way, there to try, between God
" and our two hands, all our quarrel and title of right,
" for to eſchew the ſheddinge of Chriſtian mannis
" bloud, or elſe at the ſame day bring the uttermoſt of
" thy power, and I ſhall mete thee. An anſwer of
" this by writinge, as ye will abide by, according to
" the honor and ordre of knighthood.

" THOMAS TABOT the vicount Liſle."

The lord Berkely returns an anſwer as followeth:

" Thomas Talbot, otherwiſe called Vicount Liſle,
" not long contenued in that name, but a new-found
" thing brought out of ſtrang countrys; I marveil
" greatly of thy ſtrange and lewd wrytinge, made I
" ſuppoſe by thy falſe untrue counſel, that thou haſt
" with thee, Hugh Mull and Holt. As for Hugh
" Mull, it is not unknown to all the worſhipful learned
" men of this realme, how he is attaynt of falſenes, and
" raſinge of the king's records; and as for the falſe
" miſchevous Holt, what his rull hath be to the diſtruc-
" tion of the king's lege pepull in my lordſhip of
" Berkeley, as well to the hurt of their bodies as the
" loſs of their goods, againſt God's law, conſcience
" and all reaſon, it is openly known, ſo that every wor-
" ſhipful man ſhould refuſe to have them in his fellow-
" ſhip; and alſo of his own free will, undeſired of me,
" before worſhipful and ſufficient witnes, was ſworne on
" a maſſe-booke, that he ſhould never be againſt me in
" no matter that I had adoe, and eſpecially in that
" untrue title that ye clayme, which ye hold my lyve-
" lode with wrong. And where thou requireſt me of
" knighthood that I ſhould appoint a day, and mete
" thee in the myd way, betwene my mannor of Wooton
" and my caſtle of Berkeley, there to try betwixt God
" and our two hands all our quarrels and title of right,
" for to eſchewe the ſhedings of Chriſten mens blood,
" or els the ſame day to bring the utermoſt of my
" powere, and thou would mete mee; as for the
" determining betwixt our two hands, of thy untrue
" claime, and my title and right of my land and true
" inheritance, thou wotteſt right well there is no ſuch
" determination of land in this relme uſed. And I
" aſcertayne thee, that my lyvelode, as well my mannor
" of Wotton, as my caſtle of Berkeley, be entayled
" to me by fyne of record in the king's courts, by the
" adviſe of all the judges of this lond in that days
" beinge. And if it were ſo, that this matter might
" be determined by thy hands and myne, the king
" our ſoveraigne lord and his laws not offended, thou
" ſhouldeſt not ſoe ſoone deſire, but I would as ſoon
" anſwere thee in every point that belongeth to a
" knight: for thou art, God I take to record, in a
" falſe quarrel, and I in a true deffence and title. And
" where thou deſireſt and requireſt me of knighthood
" and of manhood to appoint a day, and that I ſhould
" be there with all the power I could make, and that
" thou would mete me half way; I will thou under-
" ſtand, I will not bring the tenth part that I can
" make; and I will appoint a ſhort day to eaſe thy
" malicious heart, and thy falſe counſel that is with
" thee: fail not to-morrow to be at Nibly Green at
" eight or nyne of the clock, and I will not fail, with
" God's might and grace, to meet thee at the ſame
" place, the which ſtandeth in the borders of the
" lyvelods that thou keepeſt untruly, redy to anſwere
" thee in all things, that I truſt to God it ſhall be
" ſhewed on thee and thine to great ſhame and diſworſhip.
" And remember thy ſelf and thy falſe counſel have
" refuſed to abide the rule of the grete lords of this
" lond, which by my will ſhould have determined
" this matter, by thy evidences and myne. And
" therefore I vouch God to record, and all the company
" of heaven, that this fact and the ſhedding of chriſten
" mens bloud, which ſhall be betwixt us two and our
" fellowſhips, if any hap to be, doth grow of thy
" quarrel and not of me; but in my defence, and in
" eſcheweing of reproache, and only through thy
" malicious and miſchevous purpoſe, and of thy falſe
" counſel, and of thy own ſimple diſcretion; and keep
" thy day, and the truith ſhall be ſhewed by the mercy
" of God.

" WILLIAM lord of Berkeley."

The two lords, the twentieth of March, 10 Ed. IV. with their followers, which amounted on both ſides to the number of one thouſand men, met at the appointed time on Nibley Green: they engaged, and about one hundred and fifty were killed in the fight, amongſt which the lord Liſle was ſlain by an arrow. The lord Berkeley, gaining the victory, haſtened immediately to Wooton, where the lady Liſle did reſide: ſhe was then with child of her firſt child, and miſcarried upon this fright. The lord Berkeley rifled the houſe, and carried away much of the goods and furniture, and many deeds and evidences which concerned the lord Liſle's own eſtate; and they are at this day in Berkeley caſtle. The government did not proſecute this riot and bloodſhed, becauſe the duke of Clarence and the earl of Warwick were at the ſame time in rebellion againſt king Edward the Fourth, and ſeveral other publick troubles enſued.

The lord Liſle was lord of the manor in the year 1608; the earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of the manor.

The prior of Lanthony had free-warren in Nebele, and his claim was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him 15 Ed. I. Roger Bavent was ſeiſed of lands in Nebele 47 Ed. III. William earl Marſhal and Nottingham levied a fine of lands in Nibley 3 Hen. VII. John Stanſhaw, and Humphry his brother, joined in levying a fine of lands in North-Nibley 12 Hen. VII.

Other lands in Nibley did belong to the abbey of Kingſwood, and were granted to Drew Drewry and Edward Dowing 16 Eliz. Another grant was made of lands belonging to the ſame abbey, to Edward Dowing and John Walker, 21 Eliz. Other lands in Nibley did belong to the Knights Hoſpitalers of Jeruſalem, and were granted to Edward Sallus, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

George Smyth, eſq. has two very handſome ſeats in this pariſh, near one another, adorned with gardens and groves, and has a large park well wooded, and a great eſtate in this and other places. He is deſcended of William Smyth, eſq. of Humbſtone in Lincolnſhire. His great grandfather, John Smith of Nibley, wrote the Hiſtory of the Lord Berkeley's Family, with great judgement and induſtry. The Berkeley family is particularly obliged to this gentleman: he has collected their genealogical hiſtory in three large folio manuſcripts: ſir William Dugdale has abridged it, and printed it in his Baronage of England, and owns to have received his whole information from Mr. Smith's writings. No pedigree was ever better warranted, by more ancient and authentick records. The whole county does at this day ſtand indebted to his memory; for, in three other folio manuſcripts, he has left to poſterity a full account of the ſtrength and ſtate of this county, as it was an hundred years ſince: the names of the lords of manors; the number of all men in each pariſh fit to bear arms; their reſpective names, age, ſtature, profeſſions, and all the armour and weapons of war, are exactly in a true method ſet down and regiſtered. In another folio he gives the ſtate of the militia, as it was in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and the beginning of king James. He has ſet down, in another folio, the exact ſums which each perſon in this county paid to the ſubſidies granted in the year ; and in another folio has given a relation of the controverted elections to parliament in this and ſome other counties, which fell out in his time. He has alſo writ a moſt elaborate account of the hundred of Berkeley, in a large thick folio, and relates the cuſtoms of the ſeveral pariſhes and

and manors, and the pedigree almoſt of every tenant. This work was forty years compiling. Theſe ſeveral manuſcripts are now in the cuſtody of his great grandſon, George Smyth, eſq. who generouſly communicates them to perſons who deſire the peruſal of them.

Mr. Daniel Tindal has a good houſe and eſtate in this place, and is deſcended from William Tyndal, who was burnt in Flanders for his new tranſlating the Bible, and was born in this place.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is an impropriation. The curacy is worth about twenty marks yearly. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Sanſome is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to Chriſt church; it is in leaſe to Mr. Curnock, and is worth about 80l. yearly; it pays twenty marks yearly to the curate. It was formerly a chapel united to Wooton-under-Edge, and belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury.

Pentecoſtals - - 10d.

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low tower with battlements at the weſt end, and a ſmall ſpire, between the church and chancel, for a ſaint's bell. It is dedicated to St. Martin, who was an Hungarian by birth, and biſhop of Tours in France: he died in the year 400. There was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

An old monument, with the effigies of a woman kneeling, in the ſouth aile, for Grace Smith the wife of Mr. John Smith: ſhe died 1609. An inſcription at the upper end of the church, next the chancel, for John Smith, eſq. who died 1640: another for Edward Smyth, eſq. who died 1700.

On a ſmall monument in the chancel there is an inſcription for Mr. Purnell, who died 1673.

Joanna Burton gave 20l. to the uſe of the poor. Mr. Thomas Pierce of Gloceſter gave 30s. yearly, charged on a tenement in Nibley, for a ſermon, and for the uſe of the poor; and the widow Peirce gave the like ſum to the ſame uſes.

Mr. John Smyth gave 20l. to the uſe of the poor. Mr. James Smyth, by will dated 1700, likewiſe gave 20l. to the poor, to be diſburſed by George Smith, eſq. which has been performed accordingly.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture grounds, arable, and large woods. A ſmall brook riſes in this pariſh, and runs into the Severn at Berkeley: here is alſo a mineral water at a ſpring called Crow-well.

The hamlets and diviſions of this pariſh are many:

1. Church-end, containing thirty houſes. 2. Fortoy or Vortoy, containing twenty houſes. 3. Mill-end, containing twelve houſes. 4. Whor-end, containing twenty houſes. 5. Smart's Green, containing twenty houſes. 6. Waterleigh, containing twelve houſes. 7. Ridemiſſe, containing fifteen houſes. 8. Swinny, containing thirty houſes. 9. Wooderlin, containing ſix houſes. 10. Great and Little Green, containing twenty houſes. 11. South-end, containing five houſes.

There are two hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about a thouſand inhabitants, whereof thirty-four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	26
	Burials - -	24

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	127	14	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	197	09	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	050	01	00

Here are frequently found in ſolid ſtones, deep in the earth, the ſhells of muſcles, cockles, ſtar-fiſh, and other kind.

NIMPSFIELD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Durſley, three miles ſouth-weſt from Hampton, and ten miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Roger de Berkeley held three hides in Nimdes-"felle, as part of the mannor of Berkelai, in the reign "of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

The manor did long after continue in that family, but under the name of Fitz-Nicols; for Robert Fitz-Harding gave this manor to Nicholas his youngeſt ſon, whoſe poſterity took upon them the name of Fitz-Nichols. Nicholas Fitz-Nichol, the ſon of Ralph, was ſeiſed of this manor, with free-warren, in the reign of king Edward the Firſt, and a writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt him to ſet forth his right, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. John Fitz-Nichol, ſon of Nicholas, died ſeiſed thereof 15 Ed. II. John Fitz-Nichol, ſon of John, died ſeiſed of the manor of Nimdesfield, and of the chantry of Kinley, in the reign of king Edward the Third. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichol, ſon of the laſt John, died ſeiſed thereof 7 Ric. II. Thomas Fitz-Nichol, ſon of ſir Thomas, died ſeiſed of the manor of Nimpsfield, and of the advowſon of the chantry at Kinley, 6 Hen. V. He left two daughters coheireſſes; Catherine married to Robert Pointz, eſq. and Elianor married to John Browning, eſq.

John, the ſon of John Browning, was ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor of Nimpsfield, and of the advowſon of Kinley, in right of his wife, 8 Hen. V. He conveyed his moiety to Robert Pointz.

The manor was afterwards ſold to ſir Edmond Tame: he was ſucceeded by Edmond his ſon, who died ſeiſed thereof, and left three daughters, 36 Hen. VIII. Margaret the eldeſt daughter was married to Humphry Stafford, Alice the ſecond daughter was married to Thomas Verney, and Iſabel the youngeſt daughter was the wife of Lewis Walkenett, who all had livery thereof 37 Hen. VIII.

This manor was afterwards, by partition between the ſiſters, ſettled on ſir Thomas Verney 1 Ed. VI. Richard Verney, ſon of ſir Thomas, had livery thereof 1 Eliz. and George Verney, ſon of Richard, had livery thereof 14 Eliz. Sir Richard Verney, ſon of George, was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It ſoon after paſſed to the Bridgmans. John Bridgman, of Prinknage, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, and has a large old houſe near the church. Mr. Giles Eſtcourt has alſo a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

Lands in this pariſh did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter. Adelred, governor of Gloceſterſhire, gave three tenements in Nimpsfield to the abbey of Gloceſter. King William the Conqueror gave lands in Nimdesfield to the ſame abbey, to be held as freely as in the reign of king Edward his kinſman, with the privileges of hearing and determining judicial cauſes.

In the year 1087, the laſt year of king William the Conqueror, Roger of Berkeley the elder, when he delivered in a deſcription of all England into the king's court of Exchequer, he did at the ſame time give a deſcription of Nimpsfield.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Berriman is the preſent incumbent. It appears that chriſtenings and burials of this pariſh did belong to Froceſter in the year 1185. The chapel of Nymsfield, with the advowſon of the church of Froceſter, were given to Gloceſter monaſtery in the year 1225, by William de Blois, biſhop of Worceſter, at the requeſt of John de Columna cardinal of Rome.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	11	05	00½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	02	06¾
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church hath a tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements. There is an handſome monument on the north ſide of the church for Mrs. Heveningham Bridgman, wife of George Bridgman, eſq. ſhe died 1673. Another ſmall monument for Mr. William Bridgman, who died 1696.

Kinline

Kinline is an hamlet in this pariſh. There was an ancient priory in this place, to which the manor of Kinline did belong: it was ſeiſed by king William the Conqueror, and reſtored back to the priory by king William the Second 1093. It was dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin, and was incorporated by the name of Warden and Brethren. There was alſo a chantry-chapel in this place, dedicated to St. Anthony, whereof James Ruthebone was the laſt incumbent. It is now a private houſe, yet ſtill is charged with the payment of tenths. Edmond Tame, of Rendcomb, did preſent to this chantry 1542.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor of Kinline was granted to William Stump, eſq. who died ſeiſed thereof 6 Ed. VI. and livery thereof was granted to ſir James Stump, ſon and heir of William, 7 Ed. VI.

There have been long contentious law-ſuits between ſir Thomas Throgmorton of Tortworth, and ſir Henry Winſton of Standiſh, concerning the chantry lands of Kinline. Finkley is another hamlet in this pariſh.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable, paſture and woods. Here is a great hill called Nimpsfield-Hill, through which lies the road from Bath to Gloceſter. Colonel Maſſey, who had been eminent for defending Gloceſter againſt king Charles the Firſt, was afterwards as active to reſtore his ſon to his juſt crown, and had deſigned to have ſeiſed on Gloceſter at the ſame time when ſir George Booth took up arms in Cheſhire; but the colonel was made priſoner by a party ſent to ſeize him: they did ſet him upon an horſe, behind a trooper, in order to carry him to Gloceſter; but as they were going down the ſteep of Nimpsfield-hill, in a dark tempeſtuous night, he tumbled himſelf and the trooper off the horſe, and made his eſcape.

There are fifty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 7 / Burials - - 6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	067	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	054	05	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	010	00	00

NORLEACH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, five miles diſtant north from Fairford, five miles eaſt from Cheltenham, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from the river Leck.

Athelred gave divers lands in Norleach to the abbey of Gloceſter.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloweceſtet held "Lecce, in Bradlege hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror; Eldred archbiſhop of York "held it with the abbey. It was taxed at twenty-four "hides; there were thirty-four plow-tillages, whereof "four were in demean. There were two water-mills. "Stanwele did belong to this mannor, and one hide "in Cubberly. Walter, the ſon of Pontz, held a "mannor which lay amongſt the lands of the mannor "of Lecce. It paid a rent of 18l. in king Edward's "reign. Thomas the archbiſhop did let it at 27l. "yearly in king William's reign. The mannor which "Walter held was valued at 14l. yearly." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Lecce did anciently belong to the monaſtery of Gloceſter, and their right was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. Eldred biſhop of Worceſter, and afterwards archbiſhop of York, in conſideration of his great charges in rebuilding the monaſtery, did take away this manor, and the manors of Oddington, Standiſh and Berton, and did annex them to the archbiſhoprick of York; but Thomas archbiſhop of York reſtored theſe lands unto the monaſtery in the reign of king William the Conqueror, expreſſing great trouble of mind for with-holding them ſo long unjuſtly.

King Henry the Third, in the year 1220, 4 Hen. III. granted a market, and two yearly fairs, on the feaſt of St. Peter and of St. Paul. The abbey of Gloceſter had a confirmation of markets and fairs in Norleach 5 Hen. III.

The abbey of Winchcomb granted a fiſhery in the river Severn, near Framilode, to the abbey of Gloceſter, in exchange for 4l. yearly rent, iſſuing out of the manor of Norleach, 14 Ed. II.

The manor of Norleach, and the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, did continue in the abbey of Gloceſter until its diſſolution. The manor was then granted to lay-hands, and ſir Ralph Dutton of Sherborn is the preſent lord of it; but the rectory and advowſon were granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and the grant was again confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

John Purlewyn and Ann his wife, daughter and heir of John Doding, levied a fine of lands in Norleach to William Midwinter 2 Ric. III. The prior of Lanthony was ſeiſed of lands in Norleach 13 Hen. IV. Richard Hercourt and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Norleach to Simon Hercourt 23 Hen. VII. Norleach town, and the inn called the Crown, did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to ſir Baptiſt Hickes 7 Jac.

Norleach is a market-town, and is governed by a bailiff and two conſtables: the weekly market is on Wedneſday; the fairs are on the feaſts of St. Peter and Paul.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Kirkham is patron, by a leaſe from the dean and chapter of Gloceſter; Mr. Kirkham is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1587	Robert Clerk,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1587	Laurence Child,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1588	Edward Maſkall,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1687	John Dover,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1688	Francis Owen,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1702	Lionel Kirkham,	Elizabeth Viner.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	10	19	00½
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	01	11
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	08

The church is large, with ſpacious ailes on each ſide, well beautified with handſome windows and pinnacles. The tower is large, and well adorned: the chancel belongs to the impropriator; the north chapel belongs to the pariſh; and the ſouth chapel, called Bicknell's chapel, belongs to ſir Ralph Dutton. There was a chantry in this church dedicated to St. Mary, whereof Henry Bridges was the laſt incumbent.

John Forty, a clothier, built the body of the church. William Bicknell built the ſouth chapel in the year 1489: he and his wife lie buried therein.

Thomas Dutton, eſq. built an alms-houſe in this place, in the thirteenth year of king James the Firſt, for ſix poor women, with an allowance of 1s. 8d. weekly to each: he gave 1000l. in his will to charitable uſes. William Dutton, eſq. in the ſixteenth year of king James, gave a great houſe in Norleach and 200l. to the uſe of the poor. John Dutton, eſq. gave 20l. which bought an houſe for the poor.

William King, in the twenty-third year of king Henry the Eighth, gave houſes worth 2l. 13s. 4d. yearly, to the uſe of the poor tradeſmen, to furniſh them with a ſtock to ſet up. Thomas Weſtmancot has given an houſe in the town, worth 21s. yearly, to the uſe of the poor. The lady Atkinſon of Stowell gave a meadow in Hampnet, and three hundred and forty ſheep-paſtures, to teach children to read.

Hugh Weſtwood, eſq. has given the impropriation of Chedworth, worth 80l. yearly, to maintain a free-ſchool in this place. By a decree in Chancery, made 4 Jac. I. the ſchool was ſettled on Queen's college in Oxford.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land. The river Leck runs through this place down to Letchlade.

Eaſtington is an hamlet in this pariſh. Here has been formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, but is now wholly demoliſhed. John Balue was ſeiſed of the manor of Eaſtenton 3 Ed. I. Pinſwell is another hamlet in this pariſh.

There are two hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about nine hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty-four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	23
	Burials	21

Eastington.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal-aid	023	02	04
	1694 To the land-tax	029	07	06
	1694 To the poll-tax	026	16	00

Pinswell.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	122	04	08
	1694 To the land-tax	089	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	007	11	00

"The Roman foſs-way goes by Norleach, ſo called "from the little rivulet that runs by it." Camden's Britannia.

NORTH HAMLETS.

THESE hamlets join to the city of Gloceſter, on the north ſide: they lie in the out-county, and in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, and conſiſt of very rich meadows and paſtures.

1. The Vineyard, belonging to the biſhoprick, lying in the pariſh of St. Mary de Load. It is a pleaſant ſituation on a riſing ground, beyond Over bridge, near the Severn ſide, from whence is a delightful proſpect over that river and the rich adjoining meadows, and over the city of Gloceſter. It was formerly a large houſe, built for the retirement of the abbots of Gloceſter, but was burnt and deſtroyed in the Great Rebellion. The building of this houſe excited an emulation in the prior of Lanthony, who ſoon after built a rival houſe on an high hill, on the other ſide of Gloceſter. It continued to the abbots of Gloceſter until the diſſolution of the abbey: the vineyard and park were then granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and again confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

2. Walham mead, Portham mead, and divers other rich meadows which lie between Over bridge and Weſtgate bridge, are another diviſion, accounted amongſt the North Hamlets. Some of theſe meadows are extra-parochial; others lie in the pariſhes of St. Mary de Load and St. Catherine, and belong to ſeveral proprietors. The prior of Lanthony held the meadow called Preſtenham, lying under the caſtle of Gloceſter, containing forty acres, in exchange for the meadow of South mead: he alſo held the meadow of Walham without Gloceſter, and Madley's land, 49 Hen. III. The town of Gloceſter held Preſtenham and South mead 54 Hen. III. Portham mead did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and was granted to John Arnold 33 Hen. VIII. Two mills in Portſmead were granted to the monaſtery of Ambroſbury in Wiltſhire 2 Joh. The river Severn divides itſelf in theſe places, and incloſes many of theſe meadows, and forms the iſland Alneay, in which was fought the duel between king Edmond Ironſide and Cnute the Dane, though Mr. Camden and other authors aſſign the place to have been in a little iſland higher up the river, in the pariſh of Deorhurſt.

3. The caſtle of Gloceſter, with divers adjoining meſſuages and grounds, are extra-parochial, and lie cloſe under the walls of Gloceſter, but in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton.

Theſe three above-mentioned hamlets, or diviſions, are jointly rated in publick taxes.

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	035	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax	054	16	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	004	18	00

4. Longford, lying part in the pariſh of St. Mary de Load, and part in St. Catherine's pariſh, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton. John Muſgroſs was ſeiſed of Longford 3 Ed. I. Cecilia de Muſgroſs held it 29 Ed. I. John Read had livery of the manor of Longford 9 Eliz. Oliver St. John had livery thereof 18 Eliz. It is now divided amongſt ſeveral owners. Lands in Longford did belong to the nunnery of Dartford in Kent, founded by king Edward the Third, 1373, for nuns of the order of St. Auſtin. It was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 400l. 8s. Theſe lands, at the Diſſolution, were granted to Thomas Babington 35 Hen. VIII. The tithes of Longford did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were afterwards granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. A meſſuage in Longford near Gloceſter, belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald, was granted to John Fernham and John Doddington 17 Eliz. There was another grant of tithes in Longford, which alſo formerly belonged to the priory of St. Oſwald, to John Fernham, 22 Eliz. Other tithes in Longford and Wooton did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to ſir William Rider 7 Jac.

Yearly	Births	3
	Burials	3

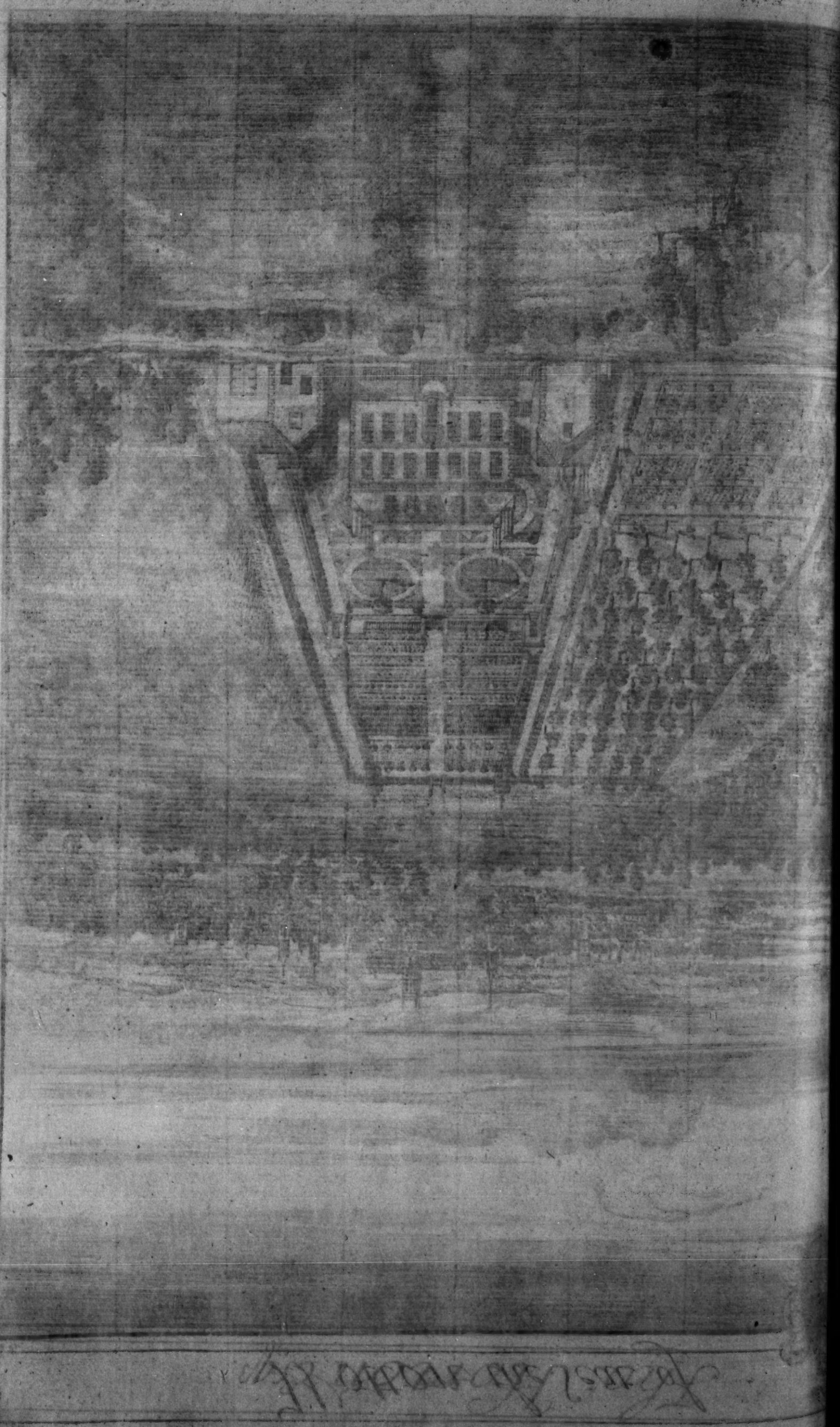
		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	089	18	08
	1694 To the land-tax	126	01	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	007	06	00

5. Twigworth, lying in St. Catherine's pariſh, but in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton. This hamlet was granted to Cuthbert de Rivers 18 Joh. The chapel of Twigworth was ſeiſed into the king's hands 4 Hen. III. Robert le Savage held one yard-land in Twigworth, by the ſervice of 5s. yearly rent, and by carrying the king's writs to the ſheriff at his own charges, 5 Hen. III. Robert le Savage and Maud his wife were ſeiſed of one yard-land in Twigworth 35 and 44 Hen. III. John de Akerly was ſeiſed of twenty acres of arable land, and ſix acres of meadow, in Twigworth, 2 Ed. II. This manor did afterwards belong to the Beauchamps, and by marriage came to the Grevils. Fulk Grevil had livery thereof 4 Eliz. This place is now divided amongſt ſeveral proprietors. The tithes of Twigworth did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

Yearly	Births	1
	Burials	1

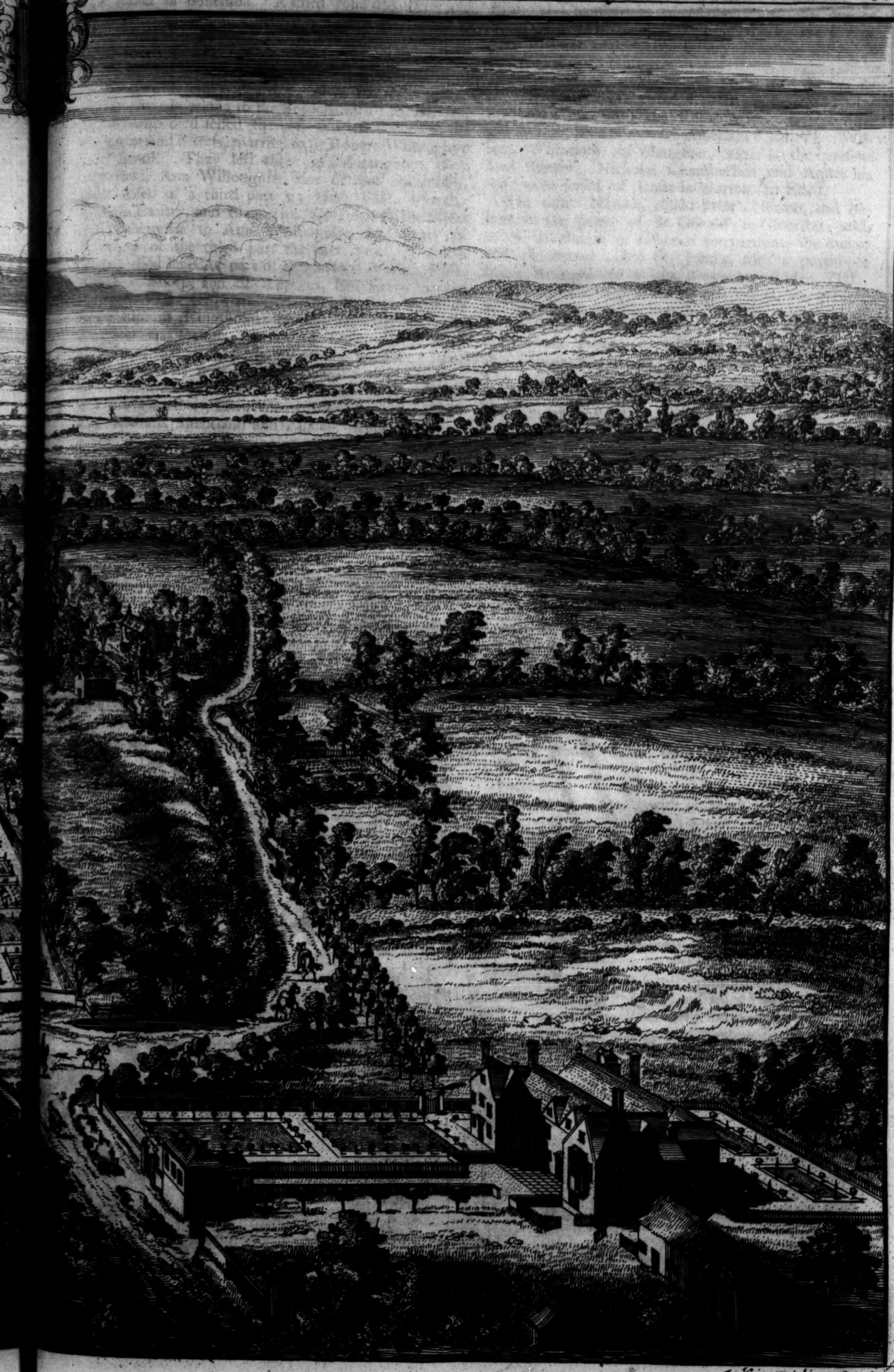
		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	045	14	08
	1694 To the land-tax	051	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	004	09	00

6. Kingſholm, which lies in the pariſh of St. Mary de Load, and in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton. William de Alba Mara was ſeiſed of two plough-tillages in Kingſholm in the reign of Henry the Third. The ſame king granted Kingſholm, valued at 8l. yearly, to Robert le Savage, to hold by the ſervice of being door-keeper to the king's pantry: from him it deſcended to Robert le Savage his ſon, who



Wotton the Seat of

Tho: Horton Esqr.



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who granted it to John d'Aubeny 32 Ed. I. Another John d'Aubeny, ſon of the former, was ſeiſed of it 6 Ed. III. He died 19 Ed. III. and Cicely his widow continued in poſſeſſion. A third John d'Aubeny and Cicely his wife, and Elias de Godeley, were ſeiſed of it 18 Ric. II. John ſon and heir of Elizabeth Giffard held it 16 Ric. II. Nicholas Maddeſdon, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Kingſholm, and of three acres in Twigworth and Walham, 14 Hen. VI. This manor did afterwards belong to the Beauchamps. Sir Richard Beauchamp died ſeiſed thereof, and left Elizabeth his daughter and heireſs, married to ſir Robert Willoughby lord Brook. They left three grand-daughters their heireſſes: Ann Willoughby, one of the coheireſſes, died ſeiſed of a third part 25 Hen. VIII. whereby Francis Dautry, and Blanch his wife, one of the ſiſters and coheireſſes to Ann Willoughby, had livery of a moiety of the third part the ſame year. Thomas Thorp died ſeiſed of part of this manor 17 Hen. VIII. Thomas Thorp, ſon of Thomas, had livery thereof 29 Hen. VIII. Rowland Arnold, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Kingſholm: he left Dorothy his only daughter and heireſs, married to Thomas Luci, who in right of his wife had livery of this manor 15 Eliz. This hamlet is now divided amongſt ſeveral proprietors. John Dingbull was ſeiſed of lands in Kingſholm and Twigworth 15 Hen. VI. Chriſtopher Throgmorton, Richard Buckland and Elianor his wife, levied a fine of lands in Kingſholm to William Henſhaw and Alice his wife 21 Hen. VII. Tithes of corn and hay in Kingſholm did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	028	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax	031	06	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	001	04	00

7. Wooton is another hamlet, accounted amongſt the North Hamlets: it joins to the north gate of the city of Gloceſter, and lies in the pariſh of St. Mary de Load, and in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton. Henry Bleichdein was ſeiſed of lands in Wotton, for the uſe of the Friers Preachers in Gloceſter, 19 Ed. I. The prior of St. Oſwald in Gloceſter was ſeiſed of 11s. 8d. yearly rent iſſuing out of Wotton, 33 Ed. I. Lands in Wotton did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anſelm Lamb 5 Mar. Lands and tithes in Emſworth in Wotton, lately belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald, were granted to John Hercy and John Edwards 20 Eliz. Mr. Horton, of Comb-End, has a very handſome new-built houſe in this place. Mr. Blanch has alſo a good houſe and eſtate here.

Yearly { Births - 4
Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	066	06	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	080	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	003	16	00

NORTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, four miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkſbury, five miles north-weſt from Cheltenham, and three miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from being a town North from Gloceſter.

"Stigand archbiſhop of Canterbury held Nortune "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Thomas "archbiſhop of York held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides "and an half: there were ſeventeen plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean: there was a water-"mill belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. "in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

There were two manors in this pariſh, both which were held of the honour of Gloceſter, and are now under the court-leet of Churchdown, belonging to Edmond Chamberlain of Maugerſbury, eſq. one of them belongs to the archbiſhop of York, and is now for diſtinction's ſake called Biſhop's Norton; the other is called Prior's Norton.

Jeffry Giffard, archbiſhop of York, held the manor of Biſhop's Norton 7 Ed. I. It continued in that archbiſhoprick until the Reformation: it was then granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI. William Whitmore, of Slaughter, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof. Nicholas Chamberlain and Agnes his wife were ſeiſed of lands in Norton 29 Ed. I.

The other Norton, called Prior's Norton, did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald's in Gloceſter; and, at the diſſolution of religious foundations, the manor and the chapel called St. John's, with a portion of tithes, were granted to John Broxholm 36 Hen. VIII.

A wood in Norton, called Prior's Wood, was granted the ſame year to Thomas Bell. This manor afterwards came to the family of the Reads. Livery thereof was granted to John Read 9 Eliz. Livery of the ſame was granted to Oliver St. John 18 Eliz. The manor is now veſted in Mrs. Prince, a daughter of the lord Scudemore: ſhe has a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

A ſeat and eſtate in this pariſh has been long in the family of the Browns. John le Brun was ſeiſed of lands in Norton 31 Ed. I. This eſtate is now purchaſed by Mr. Daniel Lyſons of Hampſted. William Britton gave five vergats of lands in Norton to the abbey of Gloceſter; which grant was confirmed by king Henry the Firſt.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Briſtol; it is in leaſe to Mr. Holborough, and worth 100l. yearly, out of which 20l. yearly are paid to the curate.

Robert ſon of Walter, and Avelin his wife, confirmed the advowſon of Norton to the abbey of Gloceſter 1126, as his grand-mother Elmelina had formerly given it.

The rectory and advowſon of the viearidge of Norton did likewiſe belong to the priory of St. Oſwald's, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

Pentecoſtals - 07d.

The church is ſmall, with an handſome high tower at the weſt end with battlements. There is an handſome monument in the chancel, for Mr. Richard Brown, who died 1636.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable: it is bounded by the Severn on the weſt ſide. A ſmall ſpring, ariſing in this pariſh, is of a petrifying nature. A river which riſes at Dowdeſwell runs through this pariſh, and falls into the Severn near Wainlod's hill.

Biſhop's Norton lies a mile from the church, and contains forty-three houſes, and about two hundred and nine inhabitants. Prior's Norton contains nineteen houſes, and about ninety-one inhabitants. In both places are ſeventeen freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 6
Burials - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	156	17	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	115	18	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	023	18	00

This pariſh pays 1s. in the pound to the poor.

NOTGROVE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, five miles ſouth-weſt from Stow, three miles north from Norleach, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from a Grove of Nut-trees.

"Shelin

"Shelin held Natgrave, in Witelai hundred, as "dependent on the mannor of Candicote, in the "reign of king William the Conqueror: Shelin held "it of the church of St. Mary at Wireceſtre. It "was taxed at five hides." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued in the church of Worceſter until the general reformation: it was then granted to the family of the Whitingtons. John Whitington of Pauntley, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It afterwards came to ſir Clement Clerk, and has been ſince purchaſed by Nathaniel Pirk of Little Dean, eſq. who is the preſent lord of the manor.

Richard ſon of John Browning was ſeiſed of lands in Notgrove 2 Hen. IV. Richard Tame and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Notgrove, to John Tame and others, 9 Ed. IV. Richard Pole and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Kepel, levied a fine of lands in Notgrove 14 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Hardley is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of the church had been long in the family of the Beauchamps. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was ſeiſed of the advowſon 9 Ed. II. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, levied a fine of the advowſon of Notgrove, to the uſe of himſelf for life, the remainder to Thomas his ſon in tail male, the remainder to William the brother of Thomas in tail male, the remainder to himſelf and his heirs male, the reverſion in fee to his own right heirs, 35 Ed. III. Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the fourth part of this advowſon to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to the right heirs of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, 6 Ed. IV. Afterwards Ann counteſs of Warwick levied a fine of the ſame advowſon, with very many other manors, to the uſe of king Henry the Seventh; and the advowſon does now continue in the crown.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - James Beck,	- - - - - - -
1577 Edward Savaker,	Queen Elizabeth,
1583 Thomas Cole,	Queen Elizabeth,
1592 Edward Savaker,	Queen Elizabeth,
1595 Thomas Preſton,	Queen Elizabeth,
1665 Thomas Michell,	King Charles II.
1686 George Yardley,	King James.

Four yard-lands belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	15	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	10	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - - - }	00	05	04
Synodals - - - - - - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	04½

The church hath a low ſpire at the weſt end, and a ſmall croſs aile on the north ſide, belonging to the lord of the manor. On the outſide of the chancel, at the eaſt end, is our Saviour on the croſs, carved in ſtone. The church is ſuppoſed to be dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

An effigies of a woman in ſtone, by the communion-table, lying along on a tomb-ſtone, is ſuppoſed to be for one of the family of the Whitingtons: ſhe died 1630.

In the chancel are two ſtatues in memory of the Whitingtons: the one is an effigies, in ſtone, of a man in armour lying along, for John Whittington, of Pauntly, eſq. the other in a lawyer's gown, lying under that in armour, on a tomb-ſtone.

The effigies of a fryer in his habit, on the north ſide of the church: there is alſo another effigies of a fryer, in his habit, in the church-yard. In the aile is an effigies, in ſtone, of a woman lying along, with elevated hands.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

There are thirty-three houſes in the pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	053	04	06
	1694	To the land-tax	040	05	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	015	00	00

ODDINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant eaſt from Stow, four miles ſouth-weſt from Chipping-Norton in Oxfordſhire, and twenty-two miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. Perhaps it may be derived from lying eaſt from Stow; for *Oeſt* is the ancient word for Eaſt.

"This mannor did belong to the church of St. "Peter at Gloweceſtre, until king William came into "England: then it was given to the archbiſhop of "York. Elfred, archbiſhop of York, held Otintune "in Salemaneſbore hundred. It was not taxed in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. Thomas, "archbiſhop of York, held it in the reign of king "William. It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 10l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

Eldred, archbiſhop of York, had repaired the monaſtery of Gloceſter, and kept this and other manors, by mortgage, to reimburſe his charges; but Thomas, the archbiſhop his ſucceſſor, reſtored this manor, with others, to the abbey of Gloceſter, expreſſing great penitence that he had ſo long detained them unjuſtly.

This manor did however continue afterwards in the archbiſhoprick of York until the general reformation. The archbiſhop of York was ſeiſed of Ottington 7 Joh. William de Morton, archbiſhop of York, held Ottington 14 Ed. III.

The archbiſhoprick of York was deprived of the manor of Ottington at the Reformation, and it was given to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI. Thomas Chamberlain, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and Thomas Chamberlain, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, who has a ſeat here, and an eſtate in this and other places: he is of the ſame family with the Chamberlains of Maugerſbury, and who were formerly of Preſtbury.

John Chamberlayn, of Weſtminſter, eſq. is the heir male of this branch of the family: he is likewiſe the heir, by his mother, of the ancient family of the Cliffords of Frampton upon Severn, in this county: he is the author of that moſt uſeful publick book, "The Preſent State of England;" and has many ways diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his great application to the publick ſervice of his country.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 180l. yearly. The precentor of York cathedral is patron; the reverend Mr. Parſons, archdeacon of this dioceſe, is the preſent incumbent, who hath built a new large parſonage-houſe for the benefit of his ſucceſſors.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Henry Clayton,	Sir John Chamberlayn,
1607 Thomas Gamon,	Sir John Chamberlayn,
- - - Thomas Sawney,	- - - - - - -
1616 John Hoare,	King James,
- - - Anth. Robinſon,	- - - - - - -
1684 Barn. Long,	Precentor of York,
- - - Tho. Purchaſe,	- - - - - - -
1687 Robert Thornton,	Precentor of York,
1687 Robert Parſons,	Precentor of York.

A yard-land belongs to the glebe, and a meadow called Fowl-Moors, worth 10l. yearly, in lieu of all tithes of meadow-ground.

Firſt-

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	21	06	08
Tenths	02	02	08½
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecostals	00	00	07½

The church is strong and large, and hath two ailes, and an handsome tower on the south side, with battlements. It hath a large chancel, well built; both which and the church were adorned with painted glass, but ruined in the times of the Great Rebellion.

The church stands at a distance from the houses; but formerly there was a very large house near it, belonging to the Batys, which family is now extinct.

The parish is eight miles in compass: it consists most of arable, and produces excellent barley for seed. The river Evenlode runs by it, down to Oxford.

There are about sixty houses in this parish, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 8 / Burials - - 7

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	137	14	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	086	00	03
	1694	To the poll-tax -	036	07	00

OLDBURY.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Thornbury, two miles distant west from Thornbury, four miles south-west from Berkeley, and twenty miles south-west from Glocester. It is called Oldbury on the Severn, to distinguish it from Oldbury on the Hill.

This place was a Roman mansion in their iter or journey from Isca, now Caer-leon, in Monmouthshire, to Calleva in Berkshire, now Wallingford. It was the passage over the Severn, and, in Antoninus's Itinerary, it is said to be nine miles distance from the next mansion on the other side Severn, called Abone, now Aventon, and six miles from their mansion at Aquis Solis, now the city of Bath. A farther account of this passage and road is given at Hanham, in the parish of Bitton.

King Edward the Elder lay at this place, and Leoline, prince of Wales, on the other side Severn. King Edward invites the prince to come over to him, and treat of peace; but Leoline would not condescend to it; whereupon king Edward passes over to him: Leoline seeing this, runs into the water, and carries him on his back to shore, and said, "O king! your "humility has overcome my pride;" and immediately did him homage.

The Despencers, famous in the reign of king Edward the Second, were some time seised of this manor. Eubulo le 'Strange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine of Oldbury to the use of Hugh le Despencer 18 Ed. II.

The Knights Templers were seised of the manor of Oldbury 2 Ed. III. Upon the dissolution of that order, the manor was granted to the Veals. John Veal died seised of the manor of Oldbury 36 Hen. VI. Robert Veal, son of John, died seised thereof 13 Ed. IV.

The Kemyses succeeded the Veals. Roger Kemys, who was found by inquisition to be a lunatick, died seised of Oldbury 21 Ed. IV. Hugh Kemys and John Kemys levied a fine of the manor of Oldbury to William George and William Overton 4 Ed. VI. Sir James Harrington was lord of this manor in the year 1608; the earl of Stafford is the present lord thereof.

Lands in Oldbury and Holeham did belong to the abbey of Tewksbury, and were granted to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, in trust, 7 Ed. VI. A portion of tithes in Oldbury, and a meadow called Hole-Abraham, which likewise belonged to the abbey of Tewksbury, were granted to the lord Fenton 5 Jac. John Newton, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Oldbury, to the use of themselves in tail, 8 Hen. V.

The church is in the deanry of Dursly, and is annexed to Thornbury. The church hath two ailes: it had a spire-steeple, but it was blown down in the great storm.

The parish is eight miles in compass: it consists most of rich pasture-ground: it is bounded by the Severn, and Thornbury brook.

Cowel is an hamlet in this parish, containing fifteen houses, about a mile from the church.

Here are fifty houses in this parish, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 6 / Burials - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	250	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	174	14	05
	1694	To the poll-tax -	027	13	00

"There are in this parish two military camps, a "greater and lesser. Where the church stands, was "the *Campus Minor* of the Romans." Additions to Camden.

"The Trajectus that Antoninus mentions to be "opposite to Abone, where they used to pass the "Severn, was, as I imagine by the name, heretofore "at Oldbury; i. e. if you interpret the word, An-"cient Borough." Camden's Britannia.

OLDBURY on the HILL.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Ash, four miles distant south-west from Tetbury, five miles south-east from Wotton, and sixteen miles south from Glocester.

"Eldric held Aldeberie, in Grimboldeston hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confessor; Er-"nulf de Hesding held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. There were seven plow-"tillages, whereof three were in demean; there were "six acres of meadow belonging to it. It paid 100s. "yearly in both reigns." Domesday Book.

This manor was long in the family of the Burdons. Nicholas Burdon died seised thereof with free-warren 36 Hen. III. Nicholas Burdon, son of Nicholas, died seised of Aldebury 29 Ed. I. A third Nicholas Burdon died seised thereof 17 Ed. III. Edward Burdon, son of the last Nicholas, died seised of Oldbury 36 Ed. III. John Burdon, son and heir of Edward, succeeded him: he left Joan his widow, who died seised of the manor of Oldbury 7 Hen. IV.

From the Burdons it passed to the Thorps. Henry Thorp, esq. was seised of it, and left it in jointure to Cecilia his widow, who died seised thereof 10 Hen. V. Ralph Thorp, son and heir of Henry, and Amice his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowson of Oldbury, to the use of themselves in special tail, 2 Hen. VI. William Thorp, son and heir of Ralph, died seised thereof 25 Hen. VI. Ralph Thorp, son of William, died seised of the manor of Oldbury 2 Ed. IV. John Thorp had livery thereof 4 Ed. IV. William Thorp, son of John, succeeded him: he was found by inquisition to be an ideot. Thomasin Thorp was sister to William: she was married to Thomas Clifford, who left Thomas Clifford their son and heir, who was twenty-eight years old at the death of William Thorp, and, in right of his mother, was heir to the said William: he had livery of the manor of Oldbury granted to him 1 Hen. VIII. William Clifford, son of Thomas, died seised of Oldbury 26 Hen. VIII. Henry Clifford, son and heir of William, and of Elizabeth his wife, had livery thereof 28 Hen. VIII.

This manor afterwards came to the Dennis's. Henry Clifford, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Oldbury to Hugh Dennis 4 Mar. Livery thereof, and of the advowſon, was granted to Henry Dennis 4 Eliz. who dying ſoon after, livery thereof was granted to John Dennis 14 Eliz. John Dennis, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and the two coheireſſes of William Dennis, of Pucklechurch, are the preſent owners thereof.

Amice le Walſh was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yard-land in Oldbury and Doddington 18 Ed. II.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. The heireſſes of Mr. Dennis are patrons; Mr. Huntley is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1567	William Leigh,	- - - - - - -
1621	William Nolle,	King James, Robert Lattimore,
1641	Thomas Biſſe,	John Dennis, eſq.
- - -	Thomas Worrall,	- - - - - - -
- - -	John Biſſe,	- - - - - - -
1686	Wikes Huntley,	Thomas Dennis, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	16	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	12	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - - -	00	00	05

The church hath a low tower, with battlements, at the weſt end, and a ſmall low chancel.

Nicholas Iddols, 1687, gave 50l. to the poor of the place, and of Didmarton; which hath ſince purchaſed land in Luckington to that uſe.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

There are ſixteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2 / Burials - - 2

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid - -			
	1694 To the land-tax - -			
	1694 To the poll-tax - -			

OLDPEN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles diſtant north from Wotton, two miles eaſt from Durſley, and twelve miles ſouth from Gloceſter. This place is ſo called from the family of the Oldpens, who anciently lived here, and whoſe coat of arms were Owls.

The family of the Oldpens had long continued in this place. John Daunt married the daughter and heireſs of the Oldpens, whereby it paſſed into that family.

John Daunt died ſeiſed thereof 13 Hen. VIII. and it continues in that family to this preſent time. Thomas Daunt, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and another Thomas Daunt, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, who has an ancient ſeat near the church, and a good eſtate in this place, and in Ireland.

Mr. Tether has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in the pariſh. Edmond Baſſet held half a yard-land and one meſſuage in Ouldpen 4 Ed. II.

This church is in the deanry of Durſley, and is annexed to Newington Bagpath: it pays for pentecoſtals 10d. The church is very ſmall, with a ſmall low ſpire at the weſt end.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of woods, paſture and arable.

There are twenty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4 / Burials - - 4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	029	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	037	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	008	09	00

OLVISTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineſhead, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Thornbury, ſeven miles weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-three miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It takes its name from Old, and from its Weſtern ſituation, in reſpect of Aleſton, a pariſh conjoined to it.

King William the Conqueror gave the manor of Aleſton to Gwarine de Meez, deſcended from the houſe of Loraine: he married Millet one of the daughters of Pain Peverell, lord of Whitington in Shropſhire; which lord had declared, that whoſoever behaved himſelf with greateſt courage at tilts, at the caſtle of Peake in Derbyſhire, ſhould wed his daughter; whereupon this Gwarine meets at the place, and having there vanquiſhed a ſon of the king of Scotland, and a baron of Burgoyne, gained her for his wife.

Fulk, the ſon of Gwarine, ſucceeded him in the eſtate. It is remarkable of this Fulk, playing at cheſs with king John, the king broke his head with a cheſs-board; but Fulk returned the blow, and almoſt killed the king. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Fulk, who was ſlain in the battle at Lewis 48 Hen. III. This family obtained the name of Fitz-Warine from Warine their anceſtor, who came in with the Conqueror.

This manor, from the Fitz-Warines, paſſed through divers hands, and afterwards ſettled in the family of the Staffords. Roger Crook was ſeiſed of the manors of Alveſton and Berwick 1 Ed. III. Roger Give held the manor 18 Ed. III. Robert Green de Briſtol was ſeiſed of the manor of Olveſton, and of Berwick's tenement, 27 Ed. III.

Edward lord Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was ſeiſed of the manor, and by his attainder it came to the crown; whereupon the manor (except a meſſuage called a farndel of land, and the paſſage called Framilode paſſage, and excepting all woods) was granted to Thomas Henage and Catherine his wife, for life, 23 Hen. VIII.

The manor was ſoon afterwards granted to the Walſhes. Sir John Walſh died ſeiſed of Olveſton 38 Hen. VIII. and left Maurice his ſon thirty years old, who had livery granted to him the ſame year. Nicholas Walſh, ſon of Maurice, died ſeiſed thereof 20 Eliz. Henry Walſh, ſon of Nicholas, had livery thereof granted to him the ſame year.

It has been ſince purchaſed by ſir Robert Cann. Sir Thomas Cann of Stoke-Biſhop, ſon of ſir Robert, is the preſent lord of the manor.

Another manor in Olveſton, and the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge, did belong to the abbey of Bath, and continued in that abbey until the Diſſolution. The manor was then granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 1 Ed. VI. and the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol.

Sir Hugh Stafford was ſeiſed of thirty-ſix acres in Olveſton 1 Hen. VI. John Parmiter did levy a fine of lands in Olveſton 12 Hen. VII. Richard Forſter did alſo levy a fine of lands the ſame year.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is annexed to Alveſton; both which make a vicaridge worth 120l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Briſtol are patrons; Mr. Bayly is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation belongs to the dean and chapter of Briſtol, which, with a ſmall copyhold manor lying in the pariſh of Aleſton, reckoned as part of it, is in leaſe to Mr. Richard Hawkſworth, worth about 100l. yearly.

The church of Olveſton was appropriated to the priory of Bath 8 Ed. II. Roger Crook was ſeiſed of ſix libratas of land in Olveſton, for the uſe of the biſhop of Bath, 16 Ed. II.

Walter

Walter the ſheriff gave the church of St. Hellen's in Alveſton to the monaſtery of St. Peter of Gloceſter 7 Hen. I. John Berkeley has preſented to this church: the prior and convent of Bath have likewiſe preſented.

The church hath a low tower in the middle, with pinnacles. It is dedicated to St. Helen: ſhe was the wife of Conſtantius Clorus, and mother of Conſtantine the Great, who was born of her at Colcheſter in Eſſex, to the honour of Great Britain, though others aſſign Drepani in Nicomedia for the place of his birth. There was a chantry in this church, and a ſchool, whereof ſir John Berkeley had the advowſon 6 Hen. VI.

There lie buried in this church ſeveral of the family of the Dennys's, viz. ſir Gilbert Dennys, whoſe firſt wife was Margaret daughter and heireſs of William Corbet, by whom he had the manors of Aleſton and Siſton: he died 10 Hen. V. Maurice Dennys his ſon, and ſir Walter Dennys his grandſon, for whom there is an inſcription in braſs, on the wall in the chancel: he died 21 Hen. VII.

There is another inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Ralph Green, who had been forty-nine years vicar of this church: he died 1630. There is an old monument in the aile, on the ſouth ſide, for Mr. Parmiter's family; but there is no inſcription left.

Mr. John Hancock gave an annuity out of an eſtate at Ingſt, to be diſpoſed to ſuch poor people who do not receive alms of the pariſh. Jenkin Kite gave an eſtate in land, and three houſes, worth about 16l. yearly, to beautify the church.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and ſome marſh-ground.

In the village of Olveſton there is a very high ſtrong wall, incloſing ſeveral acres of ground, within which are great ruins, and ſome part ſtanding of the ſeat of the Dennis's, who were anciently lords of this manor.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Tockington, upper part. "Wulgar held Tockin-"tune, in Langley hundred, in the reign of king "Edward the Confeſſor; earl William held it in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at eight "hides; there were twenty-five plow-tillages, whereof "five were in demean. It was not let to farm in king "Edward's reign; it paid a yearly rent of 24l. in "king William's reign. It was held of the honour of "Gloſter." Domeſday Book.

Sir Nicholas Pointz, lord of Cory-Mallet in Somerſetſhire, was lord of this manor in the reign of king Henry the Third, as appears by a grant from him of a yard-land in Tockington to Clement Parmiter and his heirs, whoſe poſterity enjoy it now, and have a good ſeat in this place. Mr. Francis Parmiter is the preſent poſſeſſor thereof. There is a very conſiderable farm in this manor, called Tockington Park, belonging to the heirs of Mr. Whetcomb, merchant of London, which heretofore was a large park, when the Pointz's were lords thereof.

This manor continued many generations in the family of the Pointz's, until Alice the heireſs of the family was married to ſir Edward Berkeley: ſhe died 1 Hen. VIII. whereby the manor of Tockington came to the Berkeleys. John Lawford, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor, who keeps a court-leet, and has two fairs yearly, one on the ninth of May, the other on the ſixth of December.

There was a free-chapel in this place, belonging to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, whereof Richard Berry was the laſt incumbent. It was in the tenure of Partrige, at the diſſolution of that abbey, and was granted to ſir Arthur Darcy 7 Ed. VI.

Hugh de Kilpeck was ſeiſed of one plough's tillage in Tockington, and left two daughters coheireſſes; Iſabel, married to William Walter; and Joan, married to Philip Marmion. The lands in Tockington were aſſigned to Iſabel for her ſhare 42 Hen. III.

John Newton, burgeſs of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Tockington, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 8 Hen. V.

A portion of tithes in Tockington did belong to the college of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonſhire, and were granted to Francis Barnham and Martin Barnham 11 Eliz. Mr. Thomas Haynes hath a good houſe and eſtate in Tockington.

The other hamlets in this pariſh are Hazel, Ingſt, Holm, Walning, Akely, Pilvin and Coat, which laſt lies in the hundred of Thornbury. The Walſhes were ſeiſed of lands in Ingſt and Coat 11 Hen. VII. Elizabeth Harriſon widow, late wife of Thomas Stanſhaw, and daughter and heir of Alice daughter of James lord Berkeley, levied a fine of lands in Coat, to the uſe of John Walſh, 13 Hen. VII.

		l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	- - - - - - - -	24	00	00
Tenths	- - - - - - - -	02	08	00
Procurat.	- - - - - - - -	00	10	00
Synodals	- - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	- - - - - - - -	00	01	00

There are in this pariſh fifty-eight houſes, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 8	
	Burials - 8	

	Olweston.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	206	04	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	171	18	08
	1694 To the poll-tax -	025	14	00

	Tockington.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	277	06	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	422	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	052	13	00

OXENHALL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, one mile diſtant north from Newent, ſix miles north from Dean, and eight miles north-weſt from Gloceſter.

"Earl Harold held the mannor of Oxenhall, then "called Horſenhall, lying in Botloe hundred; and "Turkhill held it under the earl. King William the "Conqueror gave it to Roger de Laci. It was then "taxed at three hides; there were ſeven plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean. Three houſes in Glo-"ſter paid a rent of 15d. the mannor yielded 40s. "yearly before the Conqueſt." Domeſday Book.

William de Ebroecis, or de Evers, obtained a charter of free-warren in Oxenhall 36 Hen. III. It deſcended to William de Evers the ſon of William, and was aſſigned in dower to Maud de Evers the widow of William the younger, whoſe claim of free-warren was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I.

This manor, and the manor of Dimmok, afterwards came by marriage to William de Grandiſon. It continued long in the family of the Grandiſons.

It afterwards came by marriage to the earls of Ormond. Sir James Ormond ſon of James earl of Ormond, and Amice the wife of ſir James, levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to the right heirs of Amice, 23 Hen. VI.

James earl of Wiltſhire was attainted for treaſon 1 Ed. IV. and this manor and the advowſon were the ſame year granted to ſir Walter Devereux and his heirs male. It afterwards reverted to the crown, and was granted to the duke of Northumberland, upon whoſe attainder it again came to the crown, and was mortgaged to Paul Withepole and other citizens of London, as ſecurity for money borrowed, 36 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Brook, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 38 Hen. VIII. whereby Joan his ſiſter, the widow of Arrowſmith, became his heir, and had livery of the manor granted to her 1 Ed. VI. William Pigot, eſq. died ſeiſed of Oxenhall 7 Ed. VI. and left Edward his ſon forty years old.

Henry

Henry Finch, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Mr. Foley is the preſent lord thereof: he hath a furnace in this place, which caſts twenty tons of iron weekly for three quarters of the year.

There is a large ruined houſe called the Parks: the hall and ſome part is yet ſtanding. It belongs to Mr. Dobbins, and formerly to Mr. Rogers.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a vicaridge, but now ſwallowed up by the impropriation. Mr. Pauncefoot is the preſent incumbent.

An acre of land, and twenty marks yearly, were decreed to the curate by the court of Exchequer, in the fifteenth year of king Charles the Firſt.

The impropriation pays 6s. yearly to the crown, and belongs to Maynard Colcheſter, eſq. it is worth 60l. yearly. It did formerly belong to the priory of St. John's of Jeruſalem, and to the hoſpital of Dinmore in Herefordſhire, which hoſpital was under the juriſdiction of that priory.

In the firſt grant from the crown, by king Edward the Sixth, to Robert Curſon, one of the barons of the Exchequer, the patronage was reſerved: but there has been no vicar inſtituted for eighty years paſt; which has injured the right of this church.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1613 William Jackman,	- - - - - - -
- - - Robert Kirfoot,	- - - - - - -
1680 Abraham Moris,	- - - - - - -
- - - James Jones,	- - - - - - -
- - - John Pauncefoot,	- - - - - - -

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	09	12	11
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	19	03
Procurations - - - - - - - - } Synodals - - - - - - - - }	00	09	02
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is ſmall, with an handſome ſpire at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the chancel, for Mr. John Spicer, who died 1697; another inſcription, for Francis Nelme of Pell-Hall, who died 1695; another, for Mr. William Biſſe, who died 1695. There is a raiſed tomb in memory of Alice the wife of Mr. Robert Little, who died 1682, and left 10s. yearly for the benefit of the ſacrament. An inſcription in the church-yard, for Robert Kirfoot vicar of this place: he died 1670.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable. A brook called Ellbrook runs through this pariſh, and through Newent into the Severn.

There are forty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 6	
	Burials - 6	

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	079	10	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	023	13	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	016	14	00

OXINTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Tewkſbury hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Tewkſbury, four miles north-weſt from Winchcomb, and nine miles north from Gloceſter: it is ſo called from the number of Oxen kept here.

"Five hides and an houſe in Oxendon did belong to "Theodecheſberie in the reign of king Edward the "Confeſſor. There were twenty-four plow-tillages, "whereof five were in demean; there were twenty-four "acres of meadow; and three houſes at Winchcomb "paid 40d. yearly. Theſe lands formerly paid a "yearly rent of 8l. and paid the ſame rent in the reign "of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor was held by half a knight's fee of the earls of Gloceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Third; and it was within the juriſdiction of their court-leets. John de la Hay held the ſame very anciently. John de la Hay purchaſed lands in Oxenton, of Ralph de la Hay and Euſtachia his wife, 30 Hen. III. His claim of free-warren was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him 15 Ed. I.

William Tuchet was ſeiſed thereof in the reign of Edward the Firſt. Roger de Moreton and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of the manor of Oxenton, to the uſe of William Touchet, 27 Ed. I. He had a confirmation of free-warren granted to him, in this manor, and other manors, 28 Ed. I. He was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 34 Ed. I. and died at the latter end of this king's reign, without iſſue. William Touchet, ſon of Nicholas, was his next heir. He took part with Thomas earl of Lancaſter in his rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, and was taken priſoner at the battle of Burrowbrigg, and was hanged at York 15 Ed. II. whereby the manor of Oxenton came to the crown, and was granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger the ſame year.

He alſo being afterwards attainted, the manor was granted to Bartholomew Badleſmere, who was heir to the former Tuchets: he likewiſe was hanged at Canterbury for rebellion 2 Ed. III. Notwithſtanding which, Giles Badleſmere, ſon of Bartholomew, ſucceeded in this manor, and was ſummoned as a peer to parliament 9 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed of Oxenton 12 Ed. III. leaving four ſiſters coheireſſes; Maud, married to John de Vere earl of Oxford; Elizabeth, married to William de Bohun earl of Northampton; Margaret, married to ſir John Tibitot; and Margery, married to William lord Roos.

The manor of Oxenton was aſſigned to ſir John Tibitot, whereby it came into that family. Sir John Tibitot was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 9 Ed. III. and died 41 Ed. III. Robert lord Tibitot, ſon of John, ſucceeded him in the manor of Oxendon: he married Margaret the daughter of William Deincourt, and died 46 Ed. III. leaving three daughters his coheireſſes; who being granted in ward to Richard le Scroop, lord treaſurer of England, Margaret the eldeſt daughter was married to Roger le Scroop, eldeſt ſon of Richard le Scroop; and the manor of Oxenton has ever ſince continued in the name of the Scroops. Sir Stephen le Scroop and Milleſent his wife levied a fine of the manor of Oxenton 3 Ric. II. Sir John Scroop died ſeiſed of this manor 8 Hen. VIII. Richard Scroop, ſon of ſir John, had livery thereof 17 Hen. VIII. George Scroop had livery of this manor granted to him 15 Eliz. John Scroop, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and Charles Scroop, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

An houſe and lands in Oxenton were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 24 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is annexed to Tewkſbury: the curate has 6l. yearly out of the impropriation. Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent.

The rectory of Oxenton, with a land called Parſons, with the tithes of Kemp, lately belonging to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to James Gunter and Walter Lewis, in truſt, 37 Hen. VIII. Other tithes in Oxenton, belonging to the ſame abbey, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Pigot, 36 Hen. VIII.

The lord Coventry has the impropriation of the great tithes, worth 60l. yearly; Richard Read, eſq. has the ſmall tithes.

Pentecoſtals - 06d. ½.

No houſe or glebe belong to the curate.

The church is ſmall, and has a ſmall aile on the north ſide, with an handſome tower at the weſt end with pinnacles.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable and rich paſture.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	107	07	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	104	09	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	009	01	00

OZLEWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant eaſt from Wooton, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Durſley, and fifteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Half an hide in Ozleward was held of the mannor "of Berchelai in the reign of king William the Con- "queror, which king granted the mannor to Roger "de Berchelai." Domeſday Book.

It was afterwards granted by the Berkeleys to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, who continued ſeiſed of it 15 Ed. I. and their claim to a court-leet was then allowed. It afterwards came to the abbey of Kingſwood, which abbey was ſeiſed of it 12 Hen. IV.

After the diſſolution of that abbey, the manor of Ozleworth was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 31 Hen. VIII. yet it appears that ſir Robert Pointz, grandfather to the ſaid ſir Nicholas, died ſeiſed of the manor of Ozleworth 12 Hen. VIII. and it muſt be ſuppoſed that he was ſeiſed thereof as tenant to the abbey of Kingſwood. Sir Nicholas Pointz, who had the grant of this manor from king Henry the Eighth, died 4 Mar. Nicholas Pointz, ſon of ſir Nicholas, had livery of the manor granted to him the ſame year, who ſold it to ſir Thomas Rivet, alderman of London, and was purchaſed from him by ſir Gabriel Low, likewiſe alderman of London.

Sir Thomas Low, ſon of ſir Gabriel, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Gabriel Low, ſon of ſir Thomas, died ſeiſed thereof 1704. Timothy Low, eſq. ſon of ſir Gabriel Low, is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet. He is of an ancient family in this place, and hath an handſome ſeat in this pariſh, called Newark: it ſtands high, and hath a great proſpect: it was built by ſir Nicholas Pointz, out of the ruins of Kingſwood abbey, a mile from the church.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley: it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. Timothy Low, eſq. is patron; Mr. Gwynn is the preſent incumbent. Roger lord Berkeley gave this church to the priory of Leonard-Stanley. The abbey of Gloceſter were patrons 2 Hen. VIII.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1578 Auguſt. Pilſworth,	Thomas Rivet, eſq.
1607 William Pilſworth,	Sir Thomas Low,
- - - - - - Gwynn,	- - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	06	10	05
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	13	00½
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	11½

The rectory pays yearly 6s. 8d. to the crown.

The church hath a round tower in the middle, with a wooden ſpire, and is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is an inſcription in the chancel for ſir Gabriel Low, who died 1704, aged eighty-ſix. Another for Lydia his wife, third daughter of ſir Stephen Soame, of Haydon in Eſſex: ſhe died 1695.

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable, paſture and woods.

There are ſeventeen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeventy inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2
Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	044	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	042	04	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	008	04	00

Two hundred and thirty-one foxes were killed in this pariſh in one year, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

PAINSWIKE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, two miles diſtant north-weſt from Biſley, two miles north from Stroud, and five miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It has its name from the family of the Payns, who were anciently lords thereof.

Robert, and Ivo or John, were two potent Normans, who came in with king William the Conqueror. John married the daughter and ſole heir of William Tyſon, lord of Alnwike in Northumberland. His ſon was Euſtace Fitz-John, who married Beatrix, a great inheretrix, and ſole daughter of Euſtace Fitz-John: they had iſſue William Fitz-John, who took the name of Veſci, one of his mother's titles. Pain Fitz-John was younger brother of Euſtace Fitz-John, and ſecond ſon of Ivo: he was ſlain by the Welſh 1 Joh. and died ſeiſed of the manor of Painſwike, which from him took its name, being called before Michael's Wike.

Pain Fitz-John left two daughters; Cicely, married to Roger the ſon of Milo of Gloceſter; and Agnes, married to William de Montcdaniſo or Moncdenſy, who in right of Agnes his mother was ſeiſed of this manor. William Fitz-Warine de Moncdenſy pleaded his right of privileges in Painſwike, in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

Dioniſia de Moncdenſy, widow of Hugh de Vere, and daughter of William Fitz-Warine, died ſeiſed of the manor of Painſwike 7 Ed. II. and was ſucceeded by Joan the ſiſter and heireſs of William de Moncdenſy, ſon of Warine: Joan was married to Audomar de Valencia earl of Pembroke, who was ſon of William de Valence of Poictou in France, and half-brother, by the mother, to king Henry the Third. He purchaſed a charter for a weekly market in Painſwike on Tueſday, and a yearly fair on the eve of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, 17 Ed. II. He died the ſame year, and left three ſiſters coheireſſes, whereof Joan the youngeſt was married to John Comyn of Badenagh in Scotland, who was competitor for that crown. He was ſeiſed, in right of his wife, of the manors of Painſwike, Moreton and Whadon, and left John Comyn his ſon and heir, who dying without iſſue, his ſiſters became coheireſſes. Elizabeth, one of the three ſiſters, had the manor of Painſwike aſſigned for her ſhare: ſhe was married to Richard Talbot, of Goderick caſtle in Herefordſhire; by which marriage the manor of Painſwike came into the family of the Talbots, in which family it long continued. Richard Talbot, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Painſwike, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 12 Ed. III. Sir John Talbot, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine thereof to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to the right heirs of ſir John, 20 Hen. VI. John Talbot, the great earl of Shrewſbury, died ſeiſed thereof, and of a tenement called Dames Land, 31 Hen. VI. It was afterwards ſettled on John viſcount Liſle, a younger branch of the earl of Shrewſbury, by Margaret eldeſt daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and of Elizabeth the great heireſs of Thomas lord Berkeley. John earl of Shrewſbury, and Thomas viſcount Liſle, levied a fine of this manor 9 Ed. IV. After the death of the ſaid Thomas viſcount Liſle, it was granted to Margaret his widow for life 11 Ed. IV. Elizabeth Courtney, counteſs of Devonſhire, died ſeiſed of this manor 21 Hen. VII. Sir Arthur Plantagenet, and Elizabeth his wife, couſin and heir of the counteſs of

Devonſhire, had livery thereof granted to them 11 Hen. VIII.

The manor afterwards came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Cromwell earl of Eſſex, upon whoſe attainder it was granted to George earl of Shrewſbury 30 Hen. VIII.

This manor, with Spondbed, and lands in Theſcomb, Stroud-End, and Hors-Warly near Painſwike, was again granted by the crown to ſir William Kingſton 32 Hen. VIII. Sir William died ſeiſed thereof the ſame year; and upon his death livery was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton his ſon and heir, who levied a fine of this manor to ſir Nicholas Pointz 5 Ed. VI.

Afterwards the manor paſſed to the Jerninghams of Norfolk. Henry Jerningham had livery of this manor granted to him 15 Eliz. and Henry Jerningham, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Francis Jerningham is the preſent lord thereof.

The manor-houſe is called the Lodge, and is pleaſantly ſituated in the midſt of an ancient park. Sir Francis has a great eſtate in this pariſh, and in other counties.

Many cuſtomary tenants hold of the manor of Painſwike, whoſe cuſtoms were ſettled by act of parliament, made in the year 1624.

See Private Acts 21. Jam. ch. 16.

There is a handſome pleaſant houſe adjoining to the town, lately the ſeat of Mr. William Rogers: this houſe, with the lands belonging thereto, of about 100l. per annum, were purchaſed by John Latton, eſq. of Eſhare park in Surrey, lineally deſcendent from the ancient family of Latton, of Latton in Wilts, before mentioned in the account of the Abbey of Cirenceſter.

The prior of Lanthony had alſo a manor in this pariſh; which, after the Diſſolution, was granted to Arthur Porter, eſq. and has been ſince ſold, and divided amongſt divers freeholders. Divers lands in Ludbrook and Manſelhope, in the pariſh of Painſwike, did belong to the priory of Black Canons in Fanesford, near Gotheridge caſtle in Herefordſhire, founded by Richard Talbot 1347. It was dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, and it was valued at the Diſſolution at 15l. 8s. 9d. yearly. Theſe lands were granted by the crown to the earl of Shrewſbury 32 Hen. VIII. and have been ſince divided amongſt ſeveral freeholders.

Walter de Wilton, and Iſabel his wife, did recover lands in Painſwike againſt Oſbert Giffard 28 Ed. I. John Mandevil was ſeiſed of lands in Painſwike and Edgeworth 34 Ed. III. Robert Hill and his wife levied a fine of lands in Painſwike and Edgworth 1 Hen. VII. A meſſuage, and lands in Painſwike, called Comb-Houſe, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a vicaridge worth 120l. yearly. Truſtees for the pariſh are patrons; Mr. Downs is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation did formerly belong to the priory of Lanthony, to which it was annexed 21 Ric. II. It is now veſted in ſeveral proprietors.

The advowſon of the vicaridge of Painſwike did belong to the priory of Lanthony; and, upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted to Thomas lord Seimour; and upon his attainder it was again granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 21 Eliz. William Newport, nephew and heir to the lord keeper Hatton, ſold it to ſir Henry Winſton, of whom it was purchaſed, in the name of truſtees, for the benefit of the inhabitants of the pariſh. The advowſon is now preſerved in four truſtees, in truſt, to preſent ſuch a perſon to the vicaridge as ſhall be approved by the major part of the chief inhabitants.

A rent of 21l. 4s. 8d. which was reſerved out of the rectory, and divers lands in Painſwike, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips 9 Jac.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Walter Jones,	- - - - -
1573	Anthony Higgins,	Queen Elizabeth,
1578	Maurice Peirce,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - -	James Thomas,	- - - - -
1585	John Bp. of Gloceſter,	- - - - -
1593	John Girrall,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - -	Roger Garway,	- - - - -
1599	Francis Yate,	Sir Henry Winſton,
- - -	William Ackſon,	Thomas Bingle,
1641	Thomas Wild,	Francis Bud and Robert Heydon,
- - -	George Dorwood,	- - - - -
- - -	Samuel Rogers,	King James,
1686	Samuel Rogers,	Truſtees of the pariſh,
1701	John Downs,	Truſtees of the pariſh.

There is a large glebe belonging to the vicaridge, worth 60l. yearly: the demeans of the manor pay no tithes; the vicar hath Bangrove mead in lieu of them.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	14	15	01½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	09	06½
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - -	00	02	00

The church is large and handſome, and hath an aile on the north ſide, and an high neat ſpire at the weſt end. The great chancel belongs to the impropriators. The chancel on the north ſide was heretofore a chantry-chapel, whereof William Corbet was the laſt incumbent: it belongs to the lord of the manor. In this chapel is a large marble tomb, in memory of ſir William Kingſton, lord of the manor.

There is an handſome monument in the chancel for Dr. Seaman, chancellor of this dioceſe, who enlarged the great ſtone houſe in this town, which is pleaſantly ſituated: he died 1623.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs; it conſiſts of good paſture, arable land and woods. A brook runs through it down into Stroud river.

There are four hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Edge tithing. 2. Sponebedd tithing. 3. Sheepſcomb. Petronella de la Mere was ſeiſed of Sebbeſcomb 42 Hen. III. In this place a gallows is ſtill kept up, in memory of ancient privileges. 4. Stroud-End; where Mr. Webb of the Hill has a good houſe and a good eſtate.

Ebworth is a conſiderable farm in this pariſh. Walter le Bret was ſeiſed of lands and tenements in Ebworth, worth 40s. yearly, in truſt for the abbot of Gloceſter, 31 Ed. I. The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Ebworth 17 Ed. III. This farm does belong to Mr. Wood, heir to the Woods of Brookrup.

Yearly { Births - 50 / Burials - 47

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	241	14	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	396	13	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	088	14	00

Kinſborow hill, called alſo Caſtle Godwin, is an ancient fortification on a very ſteep hill in this pariſh; from whence is a large proſpect on the Severn, and on a great part of the vale. It is ſurrounded by double deep trenches. The name is derived from *Kynemares Barrow*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies the King's Eminent Hill.

PAUNTLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, two miles diſtant north from Newent, ſeven miles north

ſorth from Dean, and ſeven miles north-weſt from Gloceſter.

The manor of Paunteleg did, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, belong to a family of the ſame name, who held it of the honour of Clifford caſtle, by one knight's fee. Walter de Pauntly died ſeiſed of Pauntly, leaving Margery his daughter and heireſs, who was married to John de Solers.

Walter de Solers, ſon of Margery, was ſeiſed of Pauntly 32 Hen. III. in which year Margery his mother, then the wife of Richard de Sutton, releaſed to him all her right. Thomas de Solers was ſon of Walter. John de Solers, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed of Pauntly 4 Ed. I. Maud de Solers was daughter and heir of John de Solers-Hope in Herefordſhire: ſhe married William de Whitington, deſcended from an ancient family of de Vyteinton alias Whitington.

This William died ſeiſed of Upton and Pauntly 12 Ed. I. Sir William de Whitington, ſon of William, married Joan daughter and heir of Robert Linet: he levied a fine of the manor of Pauntley to the uſe of himſelf for life, the remainder to William his ſon, and Joan the wife of William, and daughter of William Manſel, and their heirs, 4 Ed. III. He died ſeiſed of Pauntly 5 Ed. III. Sir William Whitington, ſon of ſir William, died ſeiſed of Pauntley 33 Ed. III. Another William de Whitington, ſon of ſir William, married Catherine ſiſter and heir of John de Staunton, and died ſeiſed of Pauntley 22 Ric. II. which he held of Roger de Mortimer earl of March, as of Clifford caſtle. Robert de Whitington was ſon and heir of William, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 3 Hen. IV. and again 8 Hen. IV. Richard de Whitington was younger brother to Robert, and was thrice lord mayor of London, and was a great benefactor to that city. Sir Guy de Whitington was ſon and heir of Robert: he married Cicely ſiſter and heir of Richard Browning; by which marriage he and his heirs became lords of Natgrove, Lye and Rodborow: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 6 Hen. VI. and again 12 Hen. VI. he died ſeiſed of Pauntley 20 Hen. VI. Robert Whitington, ſon of ſir Guy, died before his father, 15 Hen. VI. Robert Whitington, ſon of Robert, was heir to ſir Guy his grandfather, but died under age, in ward to the king; whereby his brother William Whitington became his heir. He married Elizabeth the aunt and coheireſs of ſir Edmond Arundel, and died ſeiſed of Pauntley 11 Ed. IV. John Whitington was ſon and heir of William: he married the daughter of Richard le Croft: his ſecond wife was Elizabeth daughter and coheireſs of Simon Milbourn, by whom he had William Whitington; and on him he ſettled the manor of Natgrove. Thomas Whitington was ſon and heir of John by his firſt wife: he married Margery daughter of ſir William Needham, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Pauntly 1546, and left ſix daughters coheireſſes; Blanch, married to John St. Aubin; Anne, married to Brice Berkely; Jane, to Roger Bodenham; Margaret, to Thomas Throgmorton; Alice, to Nanfant; and Elizabeth, married to ſir Giles Pool of Saperton, to whom the manor was conveyed 33 Hen. VIII.

Sir Henry Pool was lord thereof in the year 1608; Edward Somerſet, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor. He is of the ſame family with the duke of Beaufort, and hath a good ſeat and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

Mr. Hook hath a good houſe, called the Crooks, and a good eſtate in this place. Mr. Henry Cruys has a good houſe called the Holend, and a good eſtate in this pariſh. Mr. William Atwood is poſſeſſor of the White Houſe in this pariſh, and has a good eſtate.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is an impropriation belonging to Mr. Somerſet; it pays twenty marks yearly to the curate. Mr. Pauncefoot is the preſent incumbent.

The impropriation is worth 40l. yearly, and pays 2s. 6d. a year to the crown: it formerly belonged to the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy, confirmed to them by king Henry the Second.

		l.	s.	d.
Procurations, Synodals, Pentecoſtals		00	01	08
		00	01	04

The church hath a low tower at the weſt end, and a ſmall chancel by the ſide of the chief chancel. There was a chantry in this church dedicated to St. George.

The abbey of Cormeille was poſſeſſed of the advowſon of the chapel of Paunteleg 56 Hen. III. It was afterwards, upon the ſeiſure of alien priories, granted to the college of Fotheringhay in Northamptonſhire; and after the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted by king Edward the Sixth to ſir Giles Pool. The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Pauntley did likewiſe belong to the college of Fotheringhay, and was granted to ſir Richard Lea 1 Ed. VI.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Elizabeth the wife of ſir Giles Pool, one of the ſix daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Whitington, eſq. There is another inſcription for Mr. Pauncefoot, who died 1616. Another for Pool Pauncefoot, of Caſwells, eſq. who died 1687; and for Elianor his wife, who died 1673. Another inſcription, in the great chancel, for Mr. William Wall, who died 1652. An inſcription in the church-yard for Mr. Grimbold Pauncefoot, who died 1667.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. The river Leadon runs through it.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifteen inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3 / Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	087	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	113	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	021	03	00

PEBWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of the hundred of Kiftſgate, four miles diſtant north-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, four miles north from Campden, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Ulviet and Wulward held Pebword in Ceolfled "hundred, for two mannors, in the reign of king Ed- "ward the Confeſſor: it was taxed at ſix hides and "one yard-land; there was one plow's tillage in de- "mean. It paid a yearly rent of 7l. in king Edward's "reign, and only 4l. 10s. yearly in the reign of king "William.

"Two freemen held Pebeword in Ceolfled hun- "dred, as two mannors, in the reign of king Edward: "Hugh de Grantemaiſmill held it in the reign of king "William: it was taxed at two hides and one yard- "land; there were three plow-tillages." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Pebbeworth was held of Roger de Quincy, earl of Wincheſter, 55 Hen. III. This manor did ſome time belong to the Grevils of Campden. William Grevil died ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. IV.

Sir Richard Vernham died ſeiſed of this manor, and left an only daughter Elizabeth, married to John Vampage the elder. They joined in levying a fine of the manor, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 26 Hen. VI.

This manor afterwards came to the Forteſcues, heirs of the lord chancellor Forteſcue. Hugh Forteſcue, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and another Hugh Forteſcue is the preſent lord thereof.

John Rouſe, ſon and heir of John Rouſe de Rageley, was ſeiſed of a yearly rent of 100s. in Pebworth 20 Ric. II. Chriſtian Rouſe the widow of John Rouſe, and William Rouſe ſon of Robert Rouſe, and grandſon of the ſaid Chriſtian, were ſeiſed of ſeven yard-lands, and of Maſton wood, in Pebworth, 8 Hen. VI.

Thomas

Thomas Saunders, and Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter and heir of Edward Ipewell, levied a fine of lands in Pebworth and Broad-Maſton 15 Hen. VII.

A manor and lands, and the rectory and church of Pebworth, did belong to the abbey of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire; and after the diſſolution of that abbey, the manor was granted to Thomas Cromwell earl of Eſſex; and upon his attainder it was granted to Richard Farmer 36 Hen. VIII. This manor was again granted by the crown to Thomas Andrews, in reverſion after the death of ſir Thomas Andrews, 4 Eliz. It was again granted to John Fernham 18 Eliz. The rectory and church of Pebworth were granted to Lawrence Baſkervill, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a vicaridge ſwallowed up by the impropriator, worth 16l. yearly. Mr. How is the preſent incumbent.

Richard, the ſon of Roger de Fredvill, gave the church of Pebworth to the priory of Alceſter in Warwickſhire, founded by Ralph Butler for Benedictine monks in the year 1140, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 101l. 14s. He alſo gave a water-mill in this place to the monaſtery of Combe in Warwickſhire, which was a Ciſtercian abbey founded by Richard de Camvill in the year 1150, and dedicated to St. Mary. It was valued at the Diſſolution at 343l. 5d. yearly.

The impropriation did afterwards belong to the abbey of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire: it is worth about 100l. yearly.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1588 William Philips,	Queen Elizabeth,
--- --- How,	--- --- ---

The impropriation pays 14l. 16s. 8d. to the vicar.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	10	12	00
Tenths	01	01	01½
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	08½

The church hath two ailes with a tower at the weſt end. Sir Allen Buſhel, lord of the manor of Broad-Maſton, lies buried in the church. The lady Finch has given 24l. for the benefit of the poor of this place.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable and paſture.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Broad-Marſton, belonging to the earl of Saliſbury, who has a large well-built houſe of ſtone in the midſt of rich incloſed grounds, where is a chapel erected for the uſe of the manſion-houſe, but no divine ſervice is performed therein. This hamlet is a mile from the church, containing thirty houſes, and one hundred and thirty inhabitants. Lands in Broad-Marſton did belong to the abbey of Eveſham, and were granted to William Sheldon and Francis Sheldon 35 Hen. VIII.

2. Ullington is another hamlet in this pariſh.

3. Winekton. "A thane held Wenitone, in Ceol-"fled hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor; William Gozenboded held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at ſix "hides and an half; there were three plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean. It formerly paid a "yearly rent of 10s. it paid 40s. yearly in king Wil-"liam's reign." Domeſday Book.

There are ninety-five houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

			l.	s.	d.
Yearly	Births - -	10			
	Burials - -	9			
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -		374	14	00
	1694 To the land-tax -		163	10	07
	1694 To the poll-tax -		034	12	00

PINOCK.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, three miles diſtant from Winchcomb, ſix miles from Stow, and fourteen miles from Gloceſter.

"Oſwald held Pignoeſhire, in Holdford hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; he held "it likewiſe in the reign of king William the Conqueror. "It was taxed at four hides; there were eight plow-"tillages, whereof four were in demean; there was "a water-mill and a houſe in Wincelcomb, which paid "8d. yearly; there was a wood half a mile long and "a furlong broad. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. in both "reigns." Domeſday Book.

The abbey de St. Averel held the village of Pinnockſhire 56 Hen. III. The abbey of Hayles was ſeiſed of court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in Pinnockſhire, 15 Ed. I.

This manor was in the crown in the year 1608.

The lord Tracy is the preſent lord of the manor.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 20l. yearly. The lord Tracy is patron; Mr. Wind is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles. The advowſon of the rectory and vicaridge of Pinnock were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1578 Thomas Wood,	Queen Elizabeth,
1603 Peter Small,	Alice Hobby,
1702 William Wind,	Lord Tracy.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	03	13	04
Tenths	00	07	04
Procurat. Synodals	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	06½

The church is converted to profane uſes.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable and woods.

There are only two houſes in this pariſh, and about twenty-four inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

			l.	s.	d.
Yearly	Births -	1			
	Burials -	1			
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -		054	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -		027	12	06
	1694 To the poll-tax -		003	09	00

PITCHOMB.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, one mile diſtant from Painſwike, one mile from Stroud, and five miles from Gloceſter.

Oſbert Giffard and Alice Mordack held Pitchcomb 31 Hen. III. Walter de Wilton and Iſabel his wife did recover lands againſt Oſbert Giffard 28 Ed. I.

The manor was the ſame year conveyed to Walter le Bret, in truſt for the abbey of Gloceſter; and Gilbert Maſſington did at the ſame time grant one meſſuage and one plough's tillage in Pitchencomb to that abbey.

The aforementioned Walter de Wilton ſurvived his wife, and died ſeiſed of one plough's tillage, and of a yearly rent of 22s. iſſuing out of Pitchencomb, 17 Ed. II. Another Walter de Wilton died ſeiſed of the plough's tillage, and of the rent, 1 Ric. II.

After the manor was veſted in the abbey of Gloceſter, it paſſed into the hands of divers perſons, either as tenants, or truſtees for the abbey. Robert de Mandevil died ſeiſed thereof 22 Ed. III. Iſabel his widow died ſeiſed of Pitchcomb 30 Ed. III. Joan, the widow of William Bokeland, died ſeiſed of Pitchencomb 35 Ed. III. and Robert de Wolverton died ſeiſed thereof 44 Ed. III.

After

After the diſſolution of abbeys, this manor, with a wood called Pitchcomb wood, and a meſſuage and lands in Pitchcomb, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. John Throckmorton, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; Thomas Stephens, of Lypiat, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

Richard More, of Piket, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeiſed of ſeven meſſuages, one hundred and eighty acres of land, eight acres of meadow, ten acres of wood, and of the advowſon of the church of Pitchencomb, 11 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is annexed to Harſcomb. Mr. Blag is the preſent incumbent. The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end. Mr. Daniel Cliffold has given 20s. yearly to the miniſter, and 20s. yearly to the poor.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture. A ſmall brook runs from Painſwike through this place into Stroud river.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2
Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	015	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	021	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	004	13	00

PRESBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Deerhurſt hundred, one mile diſtant north-eaſt from Cheltenham, three miles ſouth-weſt from Winchcomb, and ſeven miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It was ſo named becauſe it was a town belonging to Prieſts.

"The biſhop of Hereford held Preſteberie, in Chil-"tenham hundred, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at twenty hides; there were "twenty-five plow-tillages, whereof three were in "demean; there were twenty acres of meadow, and "a wood one mile long and half a mile broad. The "town of Seven-Hampton, which lies in another "hundred, was in this mannor. The whole mannor "paid a yearly rent of 12l. in king Edward's reign, "and paid 16l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The earls of Gloceſter, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, became lords of this manor; but earl Gilbert reſtored it again to the biſhoprick of Hereford. Peter biſhop of Hereford purchaſed a charter of free-warren, and a court-leet, and a yearly fair in Preſbury, 25 Hen. III. The claim to thoſe privileges was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. the biſhoprick had a farther confirmation of theſe privileges 14 Ric. II. and had an additional grant of fairs and markets 19 Ric. II. The biſhops of Hereford had erected in this pariſh an handſome ſtone houſe, which was moated round.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, ſir Thomas Chamberlain, eminent for his many embaſſies in ſeveral ſucceeding reigns, and anceſtor to the Chamberlains of Maugerſbury, obtained a long leaſe of this manor, and reſided in this place.

The ſcite of the manor, and lands called Middle-Branch, were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 16 Eliz. The ſcite was again granted by the crown to Henry Chilman and Robert Knight 3 Jac.

Reginald Nicholas, a ſervant to ſir John Chamberlain, purchaſed a grant of the reverſion of the manor, and ſupplanted his maſter. This Reginald Nicholas was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

The lord Craven is the preſent lord thereof, and keeps a court-leet.

Robert Preſbury was ſeiſed of lands in Preſbury 18 Ed. II. Thomas Rawlins and his wife levied a fine of lands in Preſbury, Gineton, Charleton, and Cheltenham, 9 Hen. VII. Lands called Le Brook, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Cicely Pickerel 4 Eliz.

Other lands, called Haywoods Plots, were granted to ſir Edward Warner the ſame year. Lands in Preſbury, belonging to the biſhop of Hereford, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz.

This church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is a vicaridge worth 60l. yearly. Mr. Baghot is patron; Mr. Wells is the preſent incumbent.

Divers lands in Preſbury, and the impropriation, did formerly belong to the priory of Lanthony, who had free-warren in the lands belonging to the priory 15 Ed. I. It was appropriated to that monaſtery 21 Ric. II. This eſtate belonging to the priory was reputed a manor, which, with the advowſon of the vicaridge, was granted to Thomas Gathwick and Anſelme Lamb 5 Mar. The ſame rectory, church and tithes, being in the tenure of George Badget alias Badger, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac. William Baghot, eſq. is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor, and has a good houſe near the church, and a large eſtate. This family, who were anciently wrote Baghots, though for ſome intermediate time they were by miſtake called Badgers, reſided four hundred years in this place. The impropriation is worth 70l. yearly.

The Barton demeans did belong to the biſhoprick of Hereford; but being ſold from it, two parts of the greater tithes do now belong to the dean and chapter of Hereford; the other third part belongs to the impropriator; but the ſmall tithes are divided between the impropriator and the vicar.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Hare,	- - - - - - -
1587 Richard Sophock,	Edward Baghot,
- - - Richard Murrall,	Thomas Nicholas,
1665 Edward Bedford,	Edward Baghot,
1669 Francis Wells,	William Baghot.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	11	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	02	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church hath a large aile on the north ſide, and a leſſer aile on the ſouth ſide, and a ſtrong tower with battlements at the weſt end. There is on the glaſs "John Wich, prior," painted on the ſouth window of the chancel; and in other windows there is J. W. all round the windows. There is a fryer in his habit, on the glaſs, in a window in the north aile, with theſe words round his head, "*Mater Dei, memento mei.*" In the north window of the chancel is a book open, on the glaſs, and theſe words, "*Miſerere mei, "Deus.*"

The church-houſe, worth 11s. yearly, and a ground called Culver Breach, worth 3l. yearly, were purchaſed by the pariſh money for the benefit of the poor.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. Several good ſprings ariſe in this pariſh: the brook Swilly riſes in the hills of this place, and runs down into the Severn a little below Tewkſbury. The town was formerly a conſiderable market-town, until it was conſumed by fire in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

Overton is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing ten houſes, half a mile from the church, where was the ancient ſeat of the Baghots, called Hall's Place, which is now removed near the church.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred and forty-five inhabitants, whereof forty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 14
Burials - 11

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	178	15	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	123	18	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	042	11	00

There is a large camp on Preſbury hill in this pariſh, with a ſingle ditch.

Sebaſtian Benefield, born in this place, was Margaret profeſſor in Oxford, and rector of Meyſey-Hampton, where he died 1630.

PRESCOT.

THIS place lies in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, two miles diſtant ſouth from Winchcomb, three miles north from Cheltenham, and twelve miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from having been an habitation belonging to a Prieſt.

The abbey of Tewkſbury, by a grant of William the Second, had court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Preſcot, 15 Ed. I.

The place is extra-parochial, and lies in the deanry of Campden, and is tithe-free, as having belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury; and after the diſſolution of that abbey, the manor, and a wood called Preſcot Coppice, and the tithes, were granted to Walter Compton 36 Hen. VIII. John Tracy, of Stanway, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor.

It is four miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of good paſture and arable.

There are twelve houſes, and about fifty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

				l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	-	099	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax	-	047	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	-	002	12	00

PRESTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, one mile diſtant eaſt from Cirenceſter, five miles north-weſt from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and fifteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from Prieſt's Town, becauſe it belonged to the preſbytery of the church of Ciceter, before the monaſtery was founded.

"Elafe held Preſtetune, in Cireceſtre hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Renibald "the prieſt held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at eight hides beſides the "demean lands; there were ten plow-tillages, whereof "four were in demean; there were one hundred acres "of meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in both "reigns.

"Alwin held one hide in Preſtetune, in Cireceſtre "hundred, as a mannor, in the reign of king Edward; "Humphry the chamberlain held it in the reign of "king William. There were two plow-tillages, whereof "one was in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 30s. in "both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor of Preſton did belong to the monaſtery of Cirenceſter before the Norman conqueſt; for it had then obtained the name of Preſton, and it continued in that abbey until its diſſolution. The manor, the advowſon of the vicaridge, and tithes in Northcote, were then granted to John Pope 37 Hen. VIII. Not long after, it came to the family of the Maſters of Cirenceſter. William Maſter, eſq. was lord thereof in the year 1608. Thomas Maſter, eſq. of Cirenceſter, is the preſent lord of the manor.

Doctor William Maſter, a phyſician, has a good houſe and eſtate in this place. He is deſcended from the family of Maſter of Cirenceſter: his grandfather was Edward Maſter, third ſon of Richard Maſter of Cirenceſter, who was phyſician to queen Elizabeth.

One meſſuage and half a yard-land in Preſton and Northcote did belong to the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt in Cirenceſter 33 Ed. I.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a vicaridge worth 80l. yearly. Thomas Maſter, eſq. is patron; Mr. Waſe is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - John Ham,	- - - - - - - -
1666 Anſelm Harford,	Thomas Maſter, eſq.
1675 Dennis Huntington,	Thomas Maſter, eſq.
1686 Chriſtopher Waſe,	Thomas Maſter, eſq.

Seventeen acres of meadow and paſture, and fifty of arable, belong to the glebe. The abbey farm pays no tithes: the ſmaller pieces of land in Norcote pay tithes; the greater do not.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	09	01	04½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	19	08½
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	10

The church hath a tower at the weſt end.

Two parcels of land, part in Southfield, the other part in Northfield, with 3s. yearly charged on the eſtate of Richard Stephens, are given for the uſe of the holy communion.

Doctor Maſter, ſome time vicar of this church, has been a good benefactor to the ſame, by purchaſing tithes of lands in this pariſh, which before were exempted from payment, and reſtoring them to the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable: the river Churn runs through it.

Northcote is an hamlet in this pariſh. "Elward "held one hide in Norcote, in Cireceſtre hundred, as "a mannor in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "Humphry the chamberlain held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. There were two plow-"tillages and an half, whereof two were in demean; "there was a water-mill. It paid a yearly rent of 25s. "in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

It belonged to the earls of Gloceſter. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, had his right of court-leet in Northcote allowed in a *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him 15 Ed. I. Hugh le Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, the relict of Giles de Badleſmere, were ſeiſed of Churncote and Northcote 23 Ed. III. John Cove died ſeiſed of Northcote 32 Ed. III. The manor ſoon after paſſed to the Raleaghs. Thomas Raleagh died ſeiſed of the manor of Northcote 21 Ric. II. Another Thomas Raleagh died ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. IV. Walter Raleagh, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas, had livery of the manor of Northcote granted to him 8 Hen. V. Edward Rawleigh died ſeiſed thereof 5 Hen. VIII. George Rawleigh, eſq. died ſeiſed of Northcote, and of lands in Preſton, 37 Hen. VIII. leaving Simon his ſon twenty-two years old.

The Willoughbys ſucceeded the Rawleighs. Henry Willoughby had livery of the manor granted to him 4 Eliz. This eſtate is now divided between Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq. and William George, of Cirenceſter, eſq.

There are ſeventeen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeventy inhabitants, whereof nine are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	2
	Burials	-	2

				l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	-	058	18	00
	1694	To the land-tax	-	056	06	06
	1694	To the poll-tax	-	008	13	00

PRESTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, two miles diſtant ſouth from Ledbury in Herefordſhire, five miles north from Newent, and twelve miles north-weſt from Gloceſter. It derives its name from belonging to a monaſtery of Prieſts.

"The church of St. Peter of Gloeceſtre held Pre-"ſtetune, in Toland-Briges hundred, in the reign of "king Edward the Confeſſor. It was taxed at two "hides; there were ten plow-tillages, whereof two

"were

"were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 30s. in "king Edward's reign; it paid 4l. yearly in king Wil- "liam's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Preſton, with free-warren, 15 Ed. I. The manor and advowſon of the church and tithes in Preſton continued in that abbey until its diſſolution: they were then granted to the biſhop of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and again confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

William Pauncefoot, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, by leaſe from the biſhop of Gloceſter, and keeps a court-leet: he has an handſome houſe by the church, called the Court, and a large eſtate in this and other places.

The church is in the deanry of Roſs in Herefordſhire; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Pool is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon did formerly belong to the abbey of Gloceſter.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575	Edward Darwardin,	Anthony Higgins,
1587	Michael Drew,	John Powell,
1621	William Harding,	King James,
1690	Richard Hodges,	King William, Queen Mary,
1697	Charles Pool,	Biſhop of Gloceſter.

The glebe conſiſts of forty acres.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	07	06	08
Tenths	00	14	08
Procurations, Synodals	00	06	06
Pentecoſtals	00	01	04

The church is ſmall, with a low wooden tower at the weſt end. There is an handſome monument in the chancel for Mr. Richard Robins, with a long inſcription in Latin: he died 1650.

There is another handſome monument in the ſame place for Anne, the wife of Thomas Rich alderman of Gloceſter, and afterwards the wife of Henry Robins, counſellor at law: ſhe died 1658. There is alſo buried in the chancel the lady Anne Hanbury, the wife of ſir Thomas Hanbury, of Little Martle-court in Herefordſhire: ſhe died 1706. Several of the family of John Powell, eſq. lie buried in the chancel: he was formerly lord of the manor.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable.

There are thirteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	2
	Burials	2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	056	09	04
	1694	To the land-tax	039	07	08
	1694	To the poll-tax	003	00	00

PRESTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of the hundred of Deerhurſt, two miles diſtant weſt from Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickſhire, ſix miles north from Campden, and twenty-ſix miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It derives its name from being a Town belonging to Prieſts; and it is called Preſton upon Stower to diſtinguiſh it from the two other Preſtons in this county.

"The church of St. Dennis held ten hides in "Preſton, in the hundred of Deerhurſt, in the reign "of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This place did anciently belong to the priory of Deerhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, near Paris in France; but when this alien priory was diſſolved, this eſtate was then conferred by king Henry the Sixth on the abbey of Tewkſbury, in the year 1450, and again confirmed 7 Ed. IV.

Upon the diſſolution of the abbey of Tewkſbury, the manor of Preſton, and two mills, with a meſſuage called the Miller's Houſe, and the fiſhery, were granted to the viſcount Liſle 37 Hen. VIII. It was afterwards purchaſed by Hunks, who died ſeiſed thereof 1 Eliz. and livery was granted to Robert Hunks, ſon and heir of the former. Thomas Hunks, ſon of Robert, had livery of the manor, rectory, and advowſon, granted to him in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. It ſoon after belonged to ſir Hugh Brawn, who was ſeiſed of this manor in the year 1608, from whom it deſcended to ſir Richard Brawn, who died ſeiſed thereof 1650: he left only daughters coheireſſes.

Thomas Marriet, eſq. married one of the coheireſſes, and in her right became lord of this manor; and John Marriet, ſon and heir of Thomas, is the preſent lord of the manor of Preſton.

William Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Preſton upon Stour and Alſcot 11 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a donative in the nomination of Mr. Mariett, worth 8l. yearly. Mr. Saunders is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is veſted in Mr. Mariett, and is worth 80l. yearly. The impropriation is charged with 8l. yearly, payable to Chriſt-Church college in Oxford.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	08	13	04
Tenths	00	17	04
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	07½

The church hath a tower, and ſtands on a riſing ground above the town. In the chancel there is an inſcription in memory of ſir Richard Brawn, ſon of ſir Hugh Brawn: he died 1650. Another inſcription for Dorothy, the wife of John Comb, eſq. of Stratford upon Avon, and daughter of Thomas Mariet, eſq. ſhe died 1681.

Alſcot is an hamlet in this pariſh. William Fravileſworth died ſeiſed of Alveſcot 33 Ed. III. William Wilicotes held the manor of Alveſcot upon Stour, and had a grant of free-warren 2 Hen. IV.

Sir William Biſhopſhort was ſeiſed thereof in the reign of king Henry the Fifth, and reſided at this place. It is probable that ſir William left Joan and Margaret his daughters and coheireſſes: for William Wickham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Wilecot, and of lands in Alveſcot, to themſelves for life, the remainder to the heirs of Joan, 31 Hen. VI. and ſir William Fennes, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of the ſame eſtate at the ſame time.

Thomas Conyers, eſq. levied a fine of the manor of Alveſcot to William Broom and William Cobcot 37 Hen. VI. William Cateſby had livery of this manor 9 Eliz. It ſoon after paſſed to ſir Hugh Brawn, and deſcended to John Mariett, eſq. by marriage, as the manor of Preſton: he is the preſent lord of this manor, and has an handſome ſeat in the midſt of a delightful park in this place: he keeps a court-leet, and has a large eſtate. There was anciently a chapel at Alſcot, but it is now wholly demoliſhed.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable and paſture. The river Stour, which falls into the Avon two miles below this pariſh, runs through it, and divides Preſton.

There are forty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof nine are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	7
	Burials	6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	087	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax	096	10	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	030	07	00

It

It is obſervable what influence and power the eccleſiaſticks in ancient times had over the civil juriſdiction. The pariſhes of Preſton and Welford, which lie in the extremity of this county, next to Warwickſhire, and Coln-Deans, which lies near Cirenceſter, were united into one hundred with Deerhurſt, which lies within a mile of Tewkſbury, becauſe theſe ſeveral manors did belong to the priory of Deerhurſt, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis.

PUCKLECHURCH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Pucklechurch, to which it gives name, five miles diſtant weſt from Marſhfield, four miles ſouth from Sodbury, and twenty-ſix miles ſouth from Gloceſter; it being ſo called from the Latin word *Pulcher*, it being a Fair Church, and has a fair proſpect.

This place has been the reſidence of ſome of the Saxon kings: the ruins of great buildings are yet to be ſeen. Edmond king of the Weſt-Saxons was ſlain here in his palace, whilſt he endeavoured to part the ſewer of his houſhold, and Leoff a notorious outlaw, in the year 946.

The manor was afterwards granted to the abbey of Glaſonbury in Somerſetſhire; which monaſtery was ſaid to be founded by Joſeph of Arimathea, with eleven other diſciples of St. Philip the apoſtle, in the thirty-firſt year after our Saviour's crucifixion. This monaſtery was not only the moſt ancient, but the richeſt monaſtery in England: it was endowed with many lands by king Arviragus. It afterwards became a monaſtery of the Benedictine order, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 3508l. 13s. 4d. ½. yearly.

"King Edward the Confeſſor gave thirty hides "in this pariſh to the abbey of Glaſonbury.

"The church of St. Mary de Glaſonbury held "Pulchrecirk, in Pulchrecirk hundred, in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "twenty hides; there were twenty-four plow-tillages, "whereof ſix were in demean. One hundred barrs "of iron were yearly paid to this mannor. There "were ſixty acres of meadow, and a wood half a "mile long and half a mile broad. It paid a yearly "rent of 20l. in king Edward's reign; it paid 30l. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The nomination of the abbot of Glaſonbury was taken from the abbey by king Richard the Firſt, and annexed to the biſhoprick of Bath and Wells; wherefore the abbey did grant this manor and others, with the advowſon of the church, to the biſhop of Bath and Wells, 7 Joh. to recover their privilege of electing their own abbot.

Great part of this pariſh was within the foreſt of Kingſwood, and the biſhop of Bath procured it to be diſaforeſted 12 Hen. III. The biſhop purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Pucclechurch 41 Hen. III.

Ralph Ergam was biſhop of Saliſbury, and was tranſlated from thence to the biſhoprick of Bath: he gave the advowſon and impropriation to the chapter of Wells, and appropriated the tithes to that chapter 1388.

The manor of Pucclechurch was ſeiſed into the king's hands 6 Ed. VI. and the management thereof was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz; but it produced no profits, and was therefore recommended by the king's commiſſioners to be let at a reaſonable yearly rent. The manor and hundred of Pucclechurch, lately belonging to the biſhop of Bath and Wells, were granted to William earl of Pembroke 7 Ed. VI.

A great part of the manor does ſtill continue in the biſhoprick of Bath, but a conſiderable part came to the family of the Dennis's. Henry Dennis had livery thereof granted to him 4 Eliz. William Dennis, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 1701, and left two daughters coheireſſes, who have a large ſeat called the Court-Houſe, and a great eſtate in this and other pariſhes. This has been a very ancient family of long ſtanding in this county. There have been more high-ſheriffs of this family than of any other.

William Higs, eſq. was lord of that part of the manor of Pucclechurch which belonged to the biſhop of Bath, by leaſe from the ſaid biſhop, in the year 1608. The biſhop of Bath and Wells is the preſent lord of the manor.

The lady Hungerford keeps a court-leet.

The biſhop of Bath had anciently a large park within this pariſh; it was granted to ſir William Herbert 4 Ed. VI. and was again granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz for life 2 Eliz. It is now the poſſeſſion of Richard Whitmore of Slaughter, eſq.

William de Cheltenham was ſeiſed of lands in Pucclechurch 16, 33, and 40 Ed. III. William Gatelin died ſeiſed of lands in Pucclechurch 20 Ed. III. Sir John Barr died ſeiſed of lands in Pucclechurch 22 Ed. IV. Richard Forſter, and Thomas Moor and his wife, levied a fine of lands in Pucclechurch 1 Hen. VII. and they levied the like fine 6 Hen. VII.

Giles Cotherington died ſeiſed of the capital meſſuage and other lands in Pucclechurch 20 Eliz. Livery of the capital meſſuage was granted the ſame year to Richard Cotherington ſon of Giles; and livery of the lands was granted the ſame year to Francis Cotherington, another ſon of Giles. Mr. Ridley has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this place.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a vicaridge worth 80l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Wells are patrons; Mr. Barrow is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation does belong to the church of Wells; it is worth 40l. yearly, and is in leaſe to Dr. Creton.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1593	John Trabſhaw,	Chapter of Wells,
1597	George Edwards,	Chapter of Wells,
- - -	John Knowles,	- - - - - - -
1674	Henry Dutton,	Chapter of Wells,
1695	John Davis,	Chapter of Wells,
1701	Henry Berrow,	Chapter of Wells.

Fifty acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	15	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	10	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	08	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church is large, with an aile on the north ſide, at the upper end of which is the burying-place of the Dennis's, and a high tower at the weſt end with pinnacles: it ſtands on a hill, and is ſeen at a great diſtance. The wake is kept the Sunday after the feaſt of Thomas Becket.

There are two old monuments in the aile, with two ſtatues for the Dennis's. An inſcription for Hugh Dennis, eſq. who died 1539. Another handſome monument for John Dennis, eſq. ſon of Henry Dennis: he died 1638. Another for John Dennis, who died 1660. Another for John Dennis, eſq. who died 1682. Another very handſome white marble monument in the north aile for William Dennis, eſq. who died 1701. There is an inſcription in the body of the church for Mr. Charles Ridley, who died 1690. Another inſcription for John Brewen, ſon of Charles Brewen, eſq. he died 1691. An inſcription for Henry Dutton vicar of this place, and prebend of Wells, who died 1694.

Mr. Hill gave 100l. for ſermons, and for the uſe of the poor. Mr. Brig gave 20l. to buy communion plate. Mr. William Hart, clerk, gave 20s. yearly for two ſermons.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture, and ſome woods: the river Boyd, which runs to Bitton, paſſes by this place. Great ſtore of coal is dug in this pariſh.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two

two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 9 / Burials - 8

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	164	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	176	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	034	19	00

There is a well in this pariſh, dedicated to St. Aldam, which water is eſteemed very good for ſore eyes and diet-drinks.

"Not far from the river ſide is ſeen Puckcle-Church, "anciently a royal village called Puccle-Kerk, where "Edmond, king of England, was killed with a dagger, "as he interpoſed himſelf between Leof a noted "thief, and his ſewer, that were quarrelling." Camden's Britannia.

QUEDGLEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whiſton, five miles diſtant north-weſt from Stroud, eight miles north-weſt from Hampton, and two miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It was anciently called Quidzoy.

The manor of Quedgly did anciently belong to the priory of Lanthony. The privilege of court-leet and waifs was adjudged to that priory in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt the prior 15 Ed. I. The priory purchaſed a charter of free-warren 21 Ed. I. The manor, at the diſſolution of religious foundations, was granted to Arthur Porter 32 Hen. VIII. Lands called Rogers in Quedgley, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to John Arnold 33 Hen. VIII.

Sir William Dodington ſoon after purchaſed this manor. He had a grant of common of paſture, and lands in Quedgley lately belonging to Lanthony, 7 Eliz. Sir William Dodington was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He built a convenient new houſe for the miniſter. He left William Dodington, eſq. his ſon and heir, who ſlew his mother by running his ſword through her body; whereby the manor deſcended to his two nieces coheireſſes; one whereof was married to Thomas Hobbey, eſq. the other was married to the lord Brook, who reſtored all the tithes to the miniſter. Mrs. Ann Chapman is the preſent owner of the manor, and is poſſeſſed of a large old manor-houſe.

John Hanborow, Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of lands in Quedgely 2 Ed. IV. John Garrine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Quedgley at the ſame time. William Bruges and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Quedgley 21 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is a donative belonging to the earl of Mancheſter, worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Makepeace is the preſent incumbent. The miniſter hath no other glebe than only a large church-yard, and a little ground adjoining to it.

	l.	s.	d.
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church hath an handſome ſpire-ſteeple on the ſouth ſide, and an aile on the ſame ſide, which belongs to Mr. Barrow of Field-Court.

An inſcription in the chancel for the daughters of Arthur Porter, eſq. he died 1532. There is in the church an inſcription, on a tomb of free-ſtone, in memory of Richard Barrow, eſq. he died 1562.

A monument on the ſouth aile for Richard Barrow, who died 1651. Other inſcriptions in the ſame aile for the family.

There is a very handſome monument for Elianor the wife of William Hayward, eſq. ſhe died 1684, and for William Hayward, eſq. who died 1696.

An inſcription in the body of the church for Matthew Packer, attorney, who died 1670.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. It is bounded by the Severn on the weſt.

Wolſtrop is a conſiderable hamlet in this pariſh, and lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton. Robert de Pont de Larch held Wolricheſthorp 30 Hen. III. He granted the ſame and Lanwarrine to William de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, and half-brother by his mother to king Henry the Third. The grant of Robert de Pont de Larch was confirmed by the king 36 Hen. III. William le Walſh died ſeiſed of Wovelſtrop 3 Ed. III. Giles Walſh held the ſame by the eighth part of a knight's fee of Richard lord Talbot, and Anchoret his wife, 20 Ric. II. William Hayward, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, and has a pleaſant ſeat and a large eſtate in this and other places. This hamlet contains ſix houſes, and joins to the bank of the Severn.

Lafeld is an ancient place in this pariſh. Robert de Lafeld died ſeiſed of Lafeld near Quedgeley 2 Ed. II. The Knights Templers were alſo ſeiſed of lands in Quedgley 2 Ed. III.

There are thirty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 6 / Burials - 5

Quedgly.			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	074	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	104	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	011	02	00

Wolstrop.			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	018	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	032	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	008	65	00

QUEENINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, three miles diſtant north-weſt from Letchlade, ſix miles eaſt from Cirenceſter, and eighteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Three men, Dodo and another Dodo, and Atwood, "held Queenington, in Brictwoldeſberg hundred, of "king Edward the Confeſſor. There were three "reputed manors, which were taxed at eight hides; "there were ſixteen plow-tillages, and two water-mills. "Roger de Laci held theſe lands of king William the "Conqueror: they paid a yearly rent of 8l. in the "reign of king Edward; they paid 10l. yearly in "king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Walter de Laci came in with king William, and was rewarded with this manor. He gave two parts in three of the tithes in Queenington to the monaſtery of Gloceſter; which grant was confirmed by king William the Conqueror. The manor deſcended to Roger de Laci, ſon of Walter, who was likewiſe in great eſteem with king William, and had beſtowed on him one hundred and ſixteen manors, whereof twenty were in Gloceſterſhire.

Mabel de Mara gave divers lands in Queenington to the preceptory of the Knights Templers, founded in this place by Agnes Laci, William of Poicton, and the counteſs Cecilia.

Theſe lands, after the diſſolution of the Knights Templers, were granted to the priory of St. John's of Jeruſalem, and were valued, at the general diſſolution of religious foundations, at 137l. 7s. 1d.

The preceptory in Queenington, lately belonging to the Knights Hoſpitalers of Jeruſalem, was granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton 37 Hen. VIII. William Kingſton, eſq. was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

Henry Ireton, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, and

keeps a court-leet. This manor came to him by the marriage of Catherine the daughter and heireſs of Henry Powle, eſq.

Court-Farm in this pariſh, containing twelve yard-lands, did belong to the priory of St. John's of Jeruſalem, and is therefore tithe-free, the tithes whereof are worth 30l. yearly.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford: it is a rectory valued at about 80l. yearly. Henry Ireton, eſq. is patron; Mr. Andrews is the preſent incumbent. This rectory pays yearly 13s. 4d. to the patron.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Henry Banner,	- - - - - - -
1576 Thomas Skinner,	Henry Banner,
1621 Matthew Oſborn,	SheringtonTalbot, eſq.
1635 George Albert,	Sir Lewis Dives,
1668 John Jones,	Henry Powle, eſq.
1673 Henry Andrews,	Henry Powle, eſq.

The glebe conſiſts of ninety-two acres of arable, and twenty-ſix acres of paſture.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	07	18	02
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	15	10
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is fifty feet long and eighteen feet broad: it formerly had a ſpire in the middle. Over the north door is carved in ſtone the image of Chriſt, with the ſun ſhining on him, and he treading on the devil bound hand and foot, with three ſaints praying with erected hands.

In the chancel are two black marble ſtones: the one in memory of Elizabeth the wife of Henry Powle, eſq. and daughter of Richard lord Newport of Shropſhire; ſhe died 18 July, 1672: the other in memory of Henry Powle, eſq. maſter of the rolls, and privy counſellor; he died 21 Nov. 1692.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. The river Coln parts it from Hatherop.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 4
Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	065	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	065	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	011	02	00

QUENINGTON a Preceptory of the Templers.

In the year 1434, John Stillingfleet, a brother of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, compiled a book, in which he did ſet down the churches, chapels, preceptories and manors, which were given to the Knights Templers.

Agnes Laci, William Poictovin, and Cecille counteſs, founded the preceptory of Quinnington with all its appurtenances. Gilbert Lacy gave many lands in Gloceſterſhire belonging to it.

QUEINTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant ſouth from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, four miles north from Campden, and twenty-four miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. This town is ſo called from belonging to a nunnery; for *Queen*, in the Saxon language, ſignifies a Woman.

"A free tenant held Quenintune, in Ceolfled hun-"dred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "Hugh de Grantemaiſnill held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. There were five plow-till-"ages, whereof three were in demean. It paid a "yearly rent of 7l. in king Edward's reign; it paid a "rent of 4l. in the reign of king William.

"Baldwin held Quenintune, in Ceolfled hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; Hugh de Grantemaiſnill "held it in the reign of king William, and Roger "held it under him. There were fourteen plow-"tillages, whereof three were in demean. It paid a "yearly rent of 7l. in king Edward's reign; it paid "6l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Robert Marmion attended king William the Conqueror, and was well rewarded by him with the caſtle of Tamworth in Warwickſhire, in which place the nuns of the abbey of Poleſworth had great poſſeſſions. He had alſo the manor of Queinton given to him, which did likewiſe belong to the ſaid nuns. This nunnery was of the Benedictine order, and was firſt founded, at Tamworth in Staffordſhire, by Egbert the firſt ſole monarch of England, about the year 800. It was dedicated to St. Edith, and was afterwards removed to Poleſworth in Warwickſhire, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 87l. 16s. 3d.

This Robert Marmion was ſucceeded by Robert his ſon, who gave the advowſon of the church of Queinton to the nuns of Poleſworth 4 Steph. and afterwards theſe nuns procured the tithes thereof to be appropriated to their own uſe, 12 Ric. II.

Another Robert, ſon of the laſt, was the next heir: he was juſtice itinerant in Warwickſhire, and died 2 Hen III. He had two ſons by different wives, both named Robert: the younger ſucceeded him in the manor of Queinton. He married Amice the daughter of Jernegan Fitz-Hugh, and joined with the rebellious barons againſt king Henry the Third. He left iſſue William, who married Lora the daughter and heir of Roeſe de Dover.

John Marmion was ſon and heir of William: he obtained a charter of free-warren in Nether Queinton and Over Queinton 20 Ed. I. and died 16 Ed. II. He married Maud the daughter of the lord Furnivel, leaving John his ſon and heir: he held the manor of the earl of Lancaſter by one knight's fee, and died 9 Ed. III.

Robert, ſon and heir to the laſt John, died without iſſue, leaving two ſiſters; Joan, married to ſir John Burnack; and Avice, married to ſir John Grey of Rotherfield. Robert ſettled the manor of Queinton on the ſaid ſir John Grey, and on Avice his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, upon condition that their iſſue ſhould take upon them the name of Marmion.

Maud the widow of John Marmion levied a fine of the manor of Queinton, to the uſe of herſelf, for life; the remainder to John de Grey of Roderfield, and Avice his wife, in ſpecial tail; the remainder to John de Burnack and Joan his wife, in ſpecial tail, 14 Ed. III. Sir John Grey died ſeiſed thereof 33 Ed. III. From him it deſcended to John his ſon, who in obſervance of the marriage ſettlement took upon him the name of Marmion.

But he dying without iſſue, it came to Robert Marmion his brother, who married Lora, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Herbert de St. Quintine. This Robert left Elizabeth an only daughter and heireſs, married to ſir Henry Fitz-Hugh. Elizabeth ſurvived her huſband, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Queinton 6 Hen. VI.

Sir William Fitz-Hugh, ſon of ſir Henry, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Queinton 8 Hen. VI. The manor ſoon after came to ſir John Burg, who died ſeiſed thereof 11 Ed. IV. and ſome time after, the manor was veſted in Magdalen college in Oxford, in which it has continued. This college are the preſent lords thereof.

Thomas Andrews, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Queinton to Edmond Dalby 1 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a vicaridge worth 70l. yearly. At the diſſolution of religious foundations the rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge

vicaridge of Queinton, lately belonging to the nunnery of Polleſworth, were granted to the dean and chapter of Worceſter 33 Hen. VIII. They were again confirmed to the church of Worceſter 6 Jac. The dean and chapter of Worceſter are patrons; Mr. Cox is the preſent incumbent, who has new built a neat vicaridge-houſe.

A portion of tithes in Queinton did belong to the abbey of Shene in Surrey, and at the diſſolution were in the tenure of Robert Gibbs, and were granted to Anthony Stringer and John Williams 34 Hen. VIII. Other tithes, called the Guildable Tithes, did belong to the abbey of Eynſham in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to Roger Mannors, eſq. 18 Eliz. Both theſe parcels of tithes belong to Mr. Oldiſh, who hath two parts in three of corn-tithes. The impropriation is now in the church of Worceſter, valued at 150l. yearly.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - John Baker,	- - - - - - - -
1692 Rowland Battle,	Chapter of Worceſter,
1695 William Cox,	Chapter of Worceſter.

Ninety-eight acres of arable and five acres of meadow belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	18	13	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	17	04
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church is large, and hath an aile on each ſide, with a high ſpire at the weſt end. It is dedicated to All Saints. Sir Thomas Overbury, of Bourton on the Hill, died in this pariſh 1680, and lies buried in the church. There is in the church a raiſed tomb, with the effigies of a man in armour.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of good paſture, and lies not far from the river Stour.

There are five hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Upper Queinton, containing ſeventy families, and twenty freeholders. Michael Rutter, of Queinton, was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid 300l. for his compoſition.

2. Lower Queinton, or Church Queinton, containing twenty-three families, whereof four are freeholders.

3. Adminton, or Adderminton, containing twenty families, and five freeholders. This hamlet did anciently belong to the abbey of Winchcomb. The abbey purchaſed a charter of free-warren 35 Hen. III. which privilege was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. John Whitchurch granted ten libratas of land in Adelminton to the abbey of Eveſham 6 Ed. II. The abbey of Winchcomb did aſſign this manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulf in Normandy 12 Ed. II. but it did again return to the abbey of Winchcomb, and continued in that abbey 'till the final diſſolution. The manor and chapel of Adminton, and lands called Wind-Cerney, &c. lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to William Brent, alias Burſton, 7 Ed. VI. Tithes in Adelminton, which did belong to the ſame abbey, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. The manor now belongs to the lord Brook, who hath a large houſe in this place.

4. Radbrook, containing one houſe. John de Hirford died ſeiſed of Radbrook, and of lands in Over Queinton and Nether Queinton, 15 Ed. III. Sir William Clopton died ſeiſed of Radbrook 7 Hen. V. Mr. Lingen hath a fair houſe and good eſtate in this place. Roger Lingen, of this place, was alſo ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and compounded for 2831.

5. Mæon, or Meen, which has but one houſe. King John did grant this manor to William de Gamaſh. John de Pembroke held two parts of the manor of Meen, and Walter de Pedewardine held the third part; and their claim was allowed in a *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. This manor afterwards came to the Grevils. William Grevil, of Campden, was ſeiſed thereof, as a member of the manor of Milecot in Warwickſhire, 3 Hen. IV. John Grevil died ſeiſed thereof 1 Ed. VI. and livery was granted to Edward Grevil, ſon of John, 2 Ed. VI. Lewis Grevil had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz.

Larkſtoke is a hamlet in the pariſh of Huniton in Warwickſhire, but lies in the county of Gloceſter, adjoining to the pariſh of Queinton, and did anciently belong to the family of the Biſhopſtones. John de Biſhopſdon died ſeiſed of Larkſtoke, with free-warren therein, 13 Ed. II. Sir William Biſhopſtone levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of divers perſons for life, the remainder to himſelf and the heirs of his body by Philippa his wife, 11 Hen. VII. John de Vall was ſeiſed of lands in Larkſtoke and Queinton 36 Hen. III. This manor is now in the family of the Brents, who are the preſent poſſeſſors thereof, and have an ancient ſeat in this place.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty-two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 15
Burials - 13

	Queinton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	478	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax	346	07	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	035	09	08

	Adminton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	120	14	00
	1694 To the land-tax	096	07	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	010	08	08

	Larkstoke.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	063	18	00
	1694 To the land-tax	111	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	010	01	04

John Riland, ſon of Richard Riland of Radbrook, in this pariſh, was fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, and archdeacon of Coventry: he was an orthodox divine, and publiſhed ſeveral religious diſcourſes: he was rector of Birmingham in Warwickſhire, and was buried in that church 1672.

RAINGWORTHY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Thornbury, four miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Thornbury, two miles ſouth-weſt from Wickwar, and twenty miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

This manor was held of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloceſter, and of Margaret his wife, 21 Ed. III. John Talbot, viſcount Liſle, in right of his mother Margaret, deſcended from Warine Gerard lord Liſle, was ſeiſed of this manor: Joan his widow, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Chedder, of Chedder in Somerſetſhire, had this manor aſſigned to her in dower, and died ſeiſed thereof 7 Ed. IV.

Elizabeth Courtney, counteſs of Devonſhire, died ſeiſed of Raingworthy, Nethercot, and Kingſton Liſle, 11 Hen. VIII. Sir Arthur Plantagenet, and Elizabeth his wife, and heireſs to the counteſs of Devonſhire, had livery of theſe manors 11 Hen. VIII.

Edward lord Stafford, and Mr. Robert Hale, were lords of Kinton and Rangworthy in the year 1608. Matthew Hale, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof, who has a large houſe near the church.

Sir Thomas Brook died ſeiſed of lands in Raingworth 5 Hen. V. Joan his widow had the lands in dower, and died ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and one plough-tillage, ten acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Rangworthy, 15 Hen. VI.

This church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is annexed to Thornbury, though the pariſh of Tithington lies between; and it is reputed to be only a tithing in Thornbury.

The

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and the Trinity is repreſented in ſtone, on the wall of the chancel, on the outſide.

The grandfather of the lord chief juſtice Hale gave lands in this pariſh, worth 20l. yearly, to the poor of Wooton. Six ſhillings and eight pence yearly is given to the vicar, to preach a ſermon on Trinity Sunday. A cottage worth 18s. yearly is given, half to the miniſter, and half to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture and large commons.

Kinſton and Raingworthy make one tithing, and are jointly rated to publick taxes, and in this particular are accounted to be part of the pariſh of Thornbury.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	7	
	Burials - -	7	

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	251	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	263	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	046	16	09

St. Avilda, a virgin, was martyred at Kinſton, in this pariſh: ſhe was reported to have worked many miracles, and her body was removed to the abbey of Gloceſter.

RANDWICK.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stroud, four miles weſt from Hampton, and ſix miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

William ap Adam died ſeiſed of Randwick 18 Hen. VI. Thomas Whiſton, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of this manor to Thomas Mills 4 Mar. Mr. Mitchell is the preſent owner thereof.

This church is in the deanry of Gloceſter; it is annexed to Standiſh. The tithes hereof, and ſome glebeland, belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and again confirmed to the biſhoprick 6 Ed. VI.

Pentecoſtals - 8d.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end, with battlements. Mr. Bennet has given 3l. yearly to the miniſter and poor, iſſuing out of a paſture-ground in Hayward's field, in Stonehouſe.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it is hilly, and conſiſts moſt in woods and paſture-grounds, with ſome arable. They pay 3s. 4d. yearly, to be exempt from the repair of the mother-church; and they receive 10d. yearly from Standiſh, to exempt them from paying to any poor in Randwick.

This pariſh is the higheſt charged to the poor's rate of any pariſh in the county, and, ſome years, pays above 5s. in the pound.

There are eighty houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	15	
	Burials - -	16	

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	043	10	08
	1694	To the land-tax	070	13	03
	1694	To the poll-tax	000	18	00

RENDCOMB.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, four miles diſtant north from Cirenceſter, five miles ſouth from Norleach, and ten miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from being encompaſſed with valleys; for *Ring* is Saxon for a Circle, and *Comb* for a Valley.

"The mannor of Rindcomb, lying in Reſpiget "hundred, did belong to Aluric a Saxon in the reign "of king Edward the Confeſſor. King William, at "the Norman conqueſt, gave it to Turold, who had "accompanyed him in that invaſion. Giſlibert, his "ſon, ſucceeded him, and was ſeiſed thereof at the "general ſurvey, wherein this mannor was taxed at "five hides. There were four plow-tillages, and a "water-mill. It yielded 7l. yearly in king Edward's "reign; it yielded only 5l. yearly in the reign of "king William. This ſame Giſlibert held one other "part of Rendcomb, and Walter held it under him: "this part alſo was taxed at five hides, and had four "plow-tillages and a water mill. It yielded 6l. yearly "in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This Giſlibert took part with Robert Curthoſe againſt king William the Second; wherefore his eſtate in England was ſeiſed; and this manor, with the honour of Gloceſter, and many other great eſtates belonging to the crown, were granted to Robert Fitz-Hamon, who was lord of Aſtremeville in Normandy, and came into England with the Conqueror.

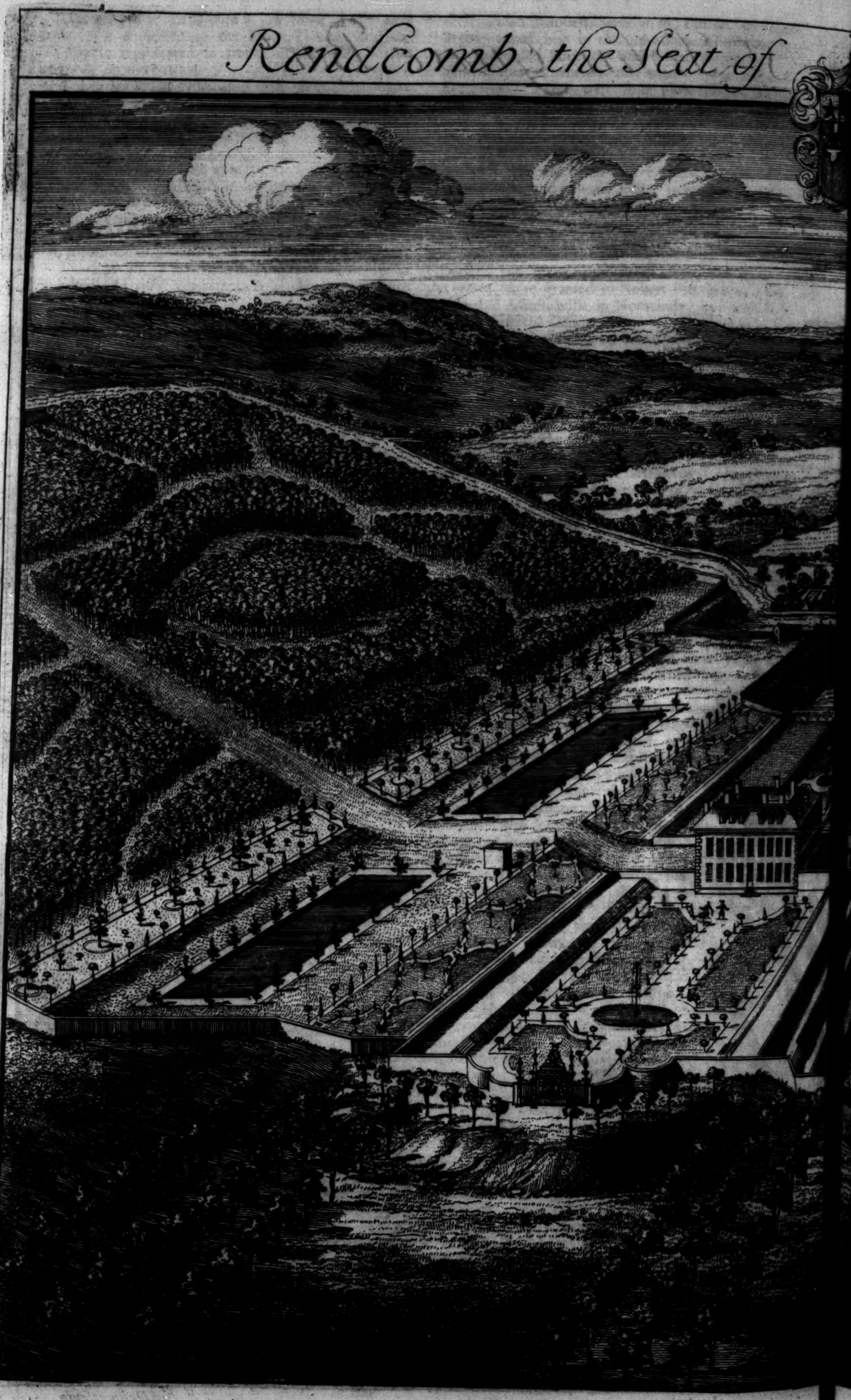
From him the manor of Rendcomb deſcended to Mabel his daughter, who was married to Robert, the baſe ſon of king Henry the Firſt, and was thereupon created earl of Gloceſter. William the ſon of earl Robert ſucceeded him: he left Amice his heir married to Richard de Clare earl of Hartford; whereby Rendcomb came into the family of the Clares, who in her right were afterwards alſo earls of Gloceſter.

Richard de Clare earl of Hartford died ſeiſed hereof 8 Joh. From him this manor deſcended to Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, who died 14 Hen. III. Richard, ſon of Gilbert, was his next heir, who died ſeiſed of Rendcomb 46 Hen. III. Gilbert, ſon of Richard, ſucceeded him. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt this earl 15 Ed. I. to ſet forth by what title he claimed a court-leet in Rendcomb and Rendcomb-Over, and his claim was allowed: he died ſeiſed of this manor 24 Ed. I. and left it in jointure to Joan de Acres, his widow, who was daughter to the king: ſhe died ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. I. in the year 1307. She was ſucceeded by another Gilbert, ſon of Gilbert, by the forementioned Joan de Acres. He was ſlain in the battle of Bannockſbourn, near Strivelin in Scotland, 7 Ed. II. and was found, by inquiſition taken the next year, to have died ſeiſed of the manor of Rendcomb and Rendcomb-Over, with the advowſon of the church: he died without any iſſue; whereby this manor came to Hugh de Audley, who had married Margaret his ſiſter and coheireſs, and widow of Piers de Gaveſton. This Hugh de Audley was earl of Gloceſter in right of Margaret his wife, and died ſeiſed of Rendcomb 21 Ed. III. and left Margaret, his only daughter and heireſs, married to Ralph lord Stafford, who in her right held this manor, and died ſeiſed thereof 46 Ed. III. and was ſucceeded by his ſon, Hugh earl of Stafford, who died 10 Ric. II. and left it to Thomas his ſon, earl of Stafford, who died ſeiſed of Rendcomb 16 Ric. II. and was ſucceeded by his brother William earl of Stafford, who died 22 Ric. II. Edmond earl of Stafford, brother to the two laſt, ſucceeded, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Rendcomb 4 Hen. IV. Humphry earl of Stafford, and afterwards duke of Buckingham, was ſon and heir to Edmond: this duke was ſlain in the battle of Northampton 38 Hen. VI. and was after his death attainted by parliament, whereby the manor of Rendcomb came to the crown, after it had continued near four hundred years in the ſame family, from the grant of king William the Second to Robert Fitz-Hamon, unto the death of the duke of Buckingham.

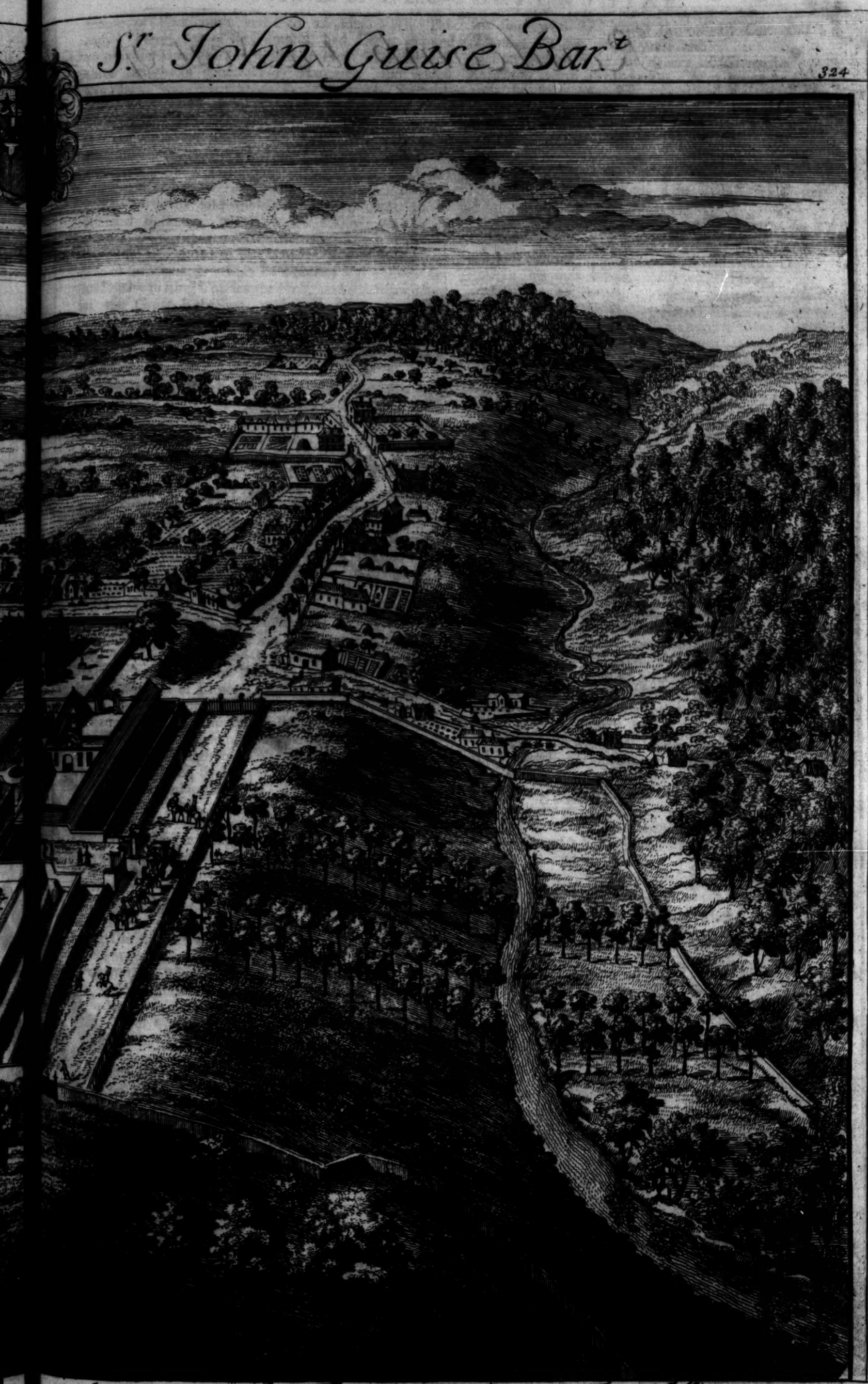
King Edward the Fourth granted this manor to Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, commonly called the Make-King. This earl was too great to laſt long: he himſelf, being afterwards ſlain in the battle of Barnet, 12 Ed. IV. was alſo attainted; whereby the manor did revert to the crown, and was afterwards granted to John Tame, merchant, who alſo purchaſed the manor of Fairford: he died ſeiſed of the manor of Rendcomb in the year 1500.

Sir Edmond Tame, ſon of John, ſucceeded in the manor

Rendcomb the Seat of



S.r John Guise Bar.t



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manor of Rendcomb, and died 26 Hen. VIII. Edmond Tame, ſon of ſir Edmond, had livery granted to him the ſame year, and died 36 Hen. VIII. and left three daughters coheireſſes: Margaret, the eldeſt daughter, was married to ſir Humphry Stafford. They had livery of this manor granted to them 36 Hen. VIII.

The manor of Rendcomb, formerly the duke of Buckingham's, was granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to the lady Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. Edward lord Stafford had livery thereof granted to him 13 Eliz.

The Staffords ſold the manor of Rendcomb to ſir Richard Berkeley, whoſe widow Elianor was ſeiſed thereof in the year 1608: ſhe died 1629, whereby the eſtate deſcended to ſir Maurice Berkeley, ſon and heir of ſir Richard. This ſir Maurice was eminent for his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt, and was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid for compoſition 1372l. His brother Richard Berkeley was ſequeſtered at the ſame time, and paid for his compoſition 601l. This eſtate was afterwards purchaſed from the Berkeleys by ſir Chriſtopher Guiſe.

This ancient family of the Guiſes has been long poſſeſſed of eſtates in Gloceſterſhire. Anſelme Gyſe was ſeiſed of the manor of Elmore in the reign of king Edward the Firſt. He had it of the gift of John de Burg, ſon or near relation to Hugh de Burg, the great earl of Kent, and chief juſticiar of England, who fell from his greatneſs, and his poſterity were reduced to a low condition. The Guiſes do ſtill bear the ſame coat of arms with the great Hugh de Burg. John de Gyſe was ſon and heir of Anſelme: he was ſucceeded by his ſon John de Gyſe, who died 7 Ed. II. Sir Anſelme Gyſe was ſon of the laſt John. Reginald Gyſe was ſon of ſir Anſelme.

John Gyſe, ſon of Reginald, married the daughter and heir of Wiſtam, and reſided at Aſpley-Gyſe in Bedfordſhire, which place took its name from him. Sir John Gyſe of Aſpley-Gyſe, ſon of John, married Agnes the daughter of Berkeley, and was ſucceeded by John Gyſe of Elmore, who married the daughter of the lord Grey of Wilton. Anſelme Gyſe was eldeſt ſon of John; but he dying without iſſue, William Gyſe brother of Anſelme was the next heir: he married Mary the daughter of William Ratſey of Colmore, and was ſucceeded by John Gyſe his ſon and heir, who married Jane daughter of Richard Pauncefoot of Hasfield.

Sir William Gyſe was ſon and heir of John: he married Margaret daughter of Chriſtopher Kenn of Somerſetſhire: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 6 Jac. 1608. William Gyſe was ſon of ſir William: he reſided at Brockworth: he married Cecily daughter of John Dennis of Pucklechurch, and was high-ſheriff of this county 1647.

Sir Chriſtopher Gyſe, baronet, was ſon and heir of William: he married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Lawrence Waſhington, of Gaiſden in Wiltſhire, and was the purchaſer of this manor of Rendcomb: he was buried at Brockworth.

Sir John Guiſe, ſon of ſir Chriſtopher, ſucceeded him: he married Elizabeth daughter of John How of Compton, eſq. and ſerved in ſeveral parliaments as knight of the ſhire for this county: he died ſeiſed of Rendcomb, and lies buried in Gloceſter cathedral. Sir John Guiſe was ſon and heir of ſir John: he married the daughter of ſir Nathaniel Napper of Dorſetſhire, and has likewiſe ſerved as knight of the ſhire in ſeveral parliaments: he is the preſent lord of the manor of Rendcomb, and has a large handſome new-built houſe, with pleaſant beautiful gardens, and a large park adjoining, and a very great eſtate in this county.

Robert de Mara purchaſed lands in Rendcomb, of Jordan his brother, 1 Joh. Lands in Rendcomb and Calmſden did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Rich died ſeiſed of Green's and Upner's farms in Rendcomb, and was ſucceeded by William his ſon, who died ſeiſed thereof 15 Car. and left Thomas his ſon ſeven years old.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. Mr. Broad is patron, and the ſame Mr. Broad is the preſent incumbent. The rectory pays 9s. yearly to the biſhop of Gloceſter, as it did formerly to the abbey.

The advowſon of the church continued in the ſame poſſeſſions with the manor, until the attainder of the duke of Buckingham: it was then granted to ſir Richard Cornwall and his heirs male, 1 Hen. VII.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1576	William Broad,	Queen Elizabeth,
1611	Samuel Broad,	Nat. Oldſworth, clerk,
1611	Thomas Broad,	Edward Hook,
1679	Samuel Broad,	John Scawen,
1709	Samuel Broad,	- - - - - -

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	13	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	06	08
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is large and beautiful, with handſome ailes, and a large tower at the weſt end adorned with pinnacles: it was built by ſir Giles Tame.

In the ſouth aile there is a tomb for Elianor the widow of ſir Richard Berkeley: ſhe died 1629.

This pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land: the river Churn runs through it down to Cirenceſter.

The manor of Mariſden in Rendcomb did belong to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, founded by Nicholas Baſſet in the year 1147. It was dedicated to St. Mary, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 134l. 10s. 10d. This manor or farm of Marſden was granted to ſir John Berkeley 28 Hen. VIII. who died ſeiſed of it 37 Hen. VIII. Richard Berkeley, ſon of ſir John, had livery of this manor 6 Ed. VI. It now belongs to ſir John Guiſe.

Eycot is another conſiderable farm in this pariſh. "The church of St. Mary de Worceſtre held Aicot, "in Reſpiget hundred, in the reign of king William "the Conqueror, and Adric held it under the church. "It was taxed at one hide; there were four plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean; there were "eight acres of meadow, and a water-mill, belonging "to it." Domeſday Book.

Thomas de Berton died ſeiſed of the manor of Eycot, held of the manor of Bibery, 49 Ed. III. John Penger died ſeiſed thereof 7 Hen. IV. Catherine War, 6 Hen. VI. granted the manor of Eycot, lying in Rendcomb, North-Cerney and Woodmancot, to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and others, who two years afterwards granted the ſame to the abbey of Winchcomb. Sir John Guiſe is the preſent owner of this farm.

There are twenty-one houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	3
	Burials - -	3

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	065	01	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	072	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	031	01	00

RISSINGTON GREAT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, four miles diſtant ſouth from Stow, four miles north-eaſt from Norleach, and eighteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from its Riſing ſituation.

"Ulfe, third ſon of earl Harold, afterwards king "Harold, held Riſſington, in Salemaneſberie hundred,

" in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. He " was afterwards taken and confined priſoner in " Normandy, during the reign of king William the " Conqueror. This mannor was then given to Robert " de Todeni: it was taxed at thirteen hides: there " were twenty-one plow-tillages, whereof three were " in demean; there was a water-mill, and a houſe in " Gloſter which paid 3d. yearly. The mannor for- " merly paid a yearly rent of 12l. it paid 10l. " yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Alard Fleming was ſeiſed of the manor of Great Riſington in the reign of king John. Henry le Fleming, ſon of Alard, died ſeiſed thereof 5 Hen. III. John Fleming, ſon of Henry, ſucceeded his father: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 31 Hen. III. and died without iſſue. Alard Fleming was his heir: Anne Fleming, widow of Alard, was afterwards married to Henry de la Lay; and a *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them for marrying without the king's licence; but a licence from king Henry the Third was produced, and the writ was diſcharged.

Henry de Fleming levied a fine of the advowſon of Riſington, to the uſe of Alice the widow of John de Fleming, 51 Hen. III. This laſt Alard Fleming left two daughters coheireſſes: Ann, the eldeſt, was married to William de Liſle; Joan, the other daughter, was married to Henry Huſſey; whereby Liſle and Huſſey were jointly ſeiſed of the manor of Broad Riſſington, in right of their wives.

This manor continued jointly in their iſſue for ſeveral generations. William de Liſle died ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor 19 Ed. III. Walter de Liſle ſon of William, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of a moiety of the manor of Broad Riſſington, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, the remainder to ſir Henry Hoeſe in tail, the remainder to Elizabeth the daughter of ſir Henry, 21 Ed. III. He died ſeiſed thereof 31 Ed. III. and Joan his widow, endowed therewith, died 49 Ed. III. William de Liſle, ſon of Walter, was ſeiſed thereof, with the advowſon of the church, 51 Ed. III. and died 8 Ric. II. and was ſucceeded by John Liſle, eſq. his ſon and heir.

Henry Hoeſe or Huſſey, who had married Joan the younger daughter of Alard Fleming, died ſeiſed of his moiety 6 Ed. III. and was ſucceeded by ſir Henry Huſſey his ſon and heir, who levied a fine of the moiety of the manor and advowſon of Broad Riſſington, to the uſe of himſelf for life, the remainder to Henry his ſon and Elizabeth the daughter of John de Bohun in ſpecial tail, the remainder to Richard brother of Henry in tail, the remainder to Elizabeth the daughter of Henry in tail, the remainder to John de Huntingfield and his heirs, 21 Ed. III. he died 7 Ric. II. Anchoret, the widow of ſir Henry Huſſey, was ſeiſed of two acres of land in Riſſington 13 Ric. II.

This manor afterwards came to the Grevils. John Grevil, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 23 Hen. VI. John Grevil ſon of John, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of this manor 14 Hen. VII. William lord Sandys, and Margaret his wife, were ſeiſed of the manor of Broad Riſſington. He died ſeiſed thereof 32 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted the ſame year to Thomas lord Sandys his ſon, upon whoſe death livery of the manor was granted to William lord Sandys, ſon of Thomas, 9 Eliz.

The manor ſoon after came into the family of the Brays. Edmond Bray, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and Edmond Bray of Barrington, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof.

Lands in Broad Riſſington did belong to ſir William Berkeley, upon whoſe attainder they were granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, 1 Hen. VII. and they were afterwards granted to John Walters and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mar.

Other lands in Broad Riſſington did belong to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire. Sir John Lovel and others were ſeiſed, in truſt for that abbey, of one meſſuage, one plough-tillage, 3s. yearly rent, and half a yard-land in Riſſington, 16 Ric. II. Theſe lands, after the diſſolution of that abbey, were granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton 1 Mar.

Other lands and a tenement in Great Riſſington did belong to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John in Burford, and were granted to Edmond Hermon 35 Hen. VIII. The advowſon of the church did likewiſe belong to the ſame Knights Hoſpitalers; but the advowſon was excepted in this grant to Edmond Hermon.

Richard Gilpyn and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Riſſington Great 19 Ric. II. Thomas de Lee and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Broad Riſſington, to the uſe of themſelves, 20 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 200l. yearly. Mr. Bray of Barrington is patron; Dr. Chetwood, dean of Gloceſter, is the preſent incumbent, who hath built a new large handſome parſonage-houſe, for the benefit of his ſucceſſors.

There was anciently a compoſition for tithes between the rector of this church and the abbey of Belmere in Normandy, who had aſſigned theſe tithes to their cell at Ravendale in Lincolnſhire.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1602	Thomas Whitington,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - -	John Aldridge,	- - - - -
1603	Thomas Whitington,	Row. Whitington,
1654	Lewis Atterbury,	Sir Edmond Bray,
- - -	Edmond Hall,	Sir Edmond Bray,
- - -	Samuel Broad,	Sir Edmond Bray,
1686	Knightly Chetwood, D. D.	Reginald Bray, eſq.

Four yard-lands and an half belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	22	02	00¼
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	04	00½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church is large, and built in the form of a croſs, with a very great but low tower in the middle. In the ſouth chapel there is an handſome free-ſtone monument, with the effigies of Mr. John Bernard and his wife: he died 1621. His wife has given 20l. for a ſtock for the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. The river Windruſh runs through it.

There are ſeventy-five houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and ſeventy-ſeven inhabitants, whereof thirty-ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 8 / Burials - 7

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	138	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	112	14	03
	1694	To the poll-tax -	030	01	04

RISSINGTON LITTLE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant ſouth from Stow, four miles north from Norleach, and eighteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It has been formerly called Riſſington Baſſet.

" The mannor of Riſedune, now called Riſſington " Little, or Baſſet, was held by four Saxons, Aluvard, " Aſchil, Alword and Ulwi, in the reign of king " Edward the Confeſſor. It lay in the hundred of " Salemaneſbury, now called Slaughter hundred; but " when king William the Conqueror had obtained " the

"the kingdom, he gave this mannor and nineteen "other mannors in Gloſterſhire, beſides many more "mannors in other counties, unto Roger de Laci "a Norman, ſon of Walter de Laci. This mannor "was taxed in the general ſurvey at eight hides; "there were nine plow-tillages, whereof ſeven were "in demean. It had a water-mill, and yielded yearly "7l. 10s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

Roger de Laci, taking part with Robert Curthoſe againſt king William the Second, was baniſhed the kingdom, and his lands given to his brother Hugh de Laci, founder of the priory of Lanthony in Wales.

Soon after this time, Ralph Baſſet, chief juſticiar of England, purchaſed the manor of Little Riſſington and many other great poſſeſſions. He gave this manor to Gilbert, a younger ſon. It was held of the honour of Wallingford. This place obtained the additional name of Baſſet, from the family of the Baſſets, in diſtinction from the other Riſſingdons. He left Thomas Baſſet his ſon and heir, who was juſtice itinerant for Gloceſterſhire, and married Alice the daughter of Dunſtanvil; to whom ſucceeded another Gilbert, ſon and heir of Thomas. He married Egeline daughter of Courtney: he was a benefactor to the Knights Templers, and gave lands in this pariſh to that order: he died 7 Joh. leaving iſſue an only daughter, married to Richard de Comvil.

Robert de Briwes, or Brus, was ſeiſed of this manor 53 Hen. III. and died ſeiſed thereof 4 Ed. I. Robert Burnel, biſhop of Bath and Wells, was the next lord of this manor, and purchaſed a charter of free-warren 9 Ed. I. and died ſeiſed thereof 21 Ed. I. and was ſucceeded by Philip Burnel his nephew and heir. The family of the Burnels were deſcended from ſir Robert Burnel, who came in with the Conqueror, and died the laſt year of his reign, whoſe heirs ſettled at Acton Burnell in Staffordſhire, which place gave name to a parliament held there. Philip Burnel above mentioned married Maud the daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, and died 22 Ed. I. Edward Burnel was his ſon and heir, who came of age 1 Ed. II. and had then livery of his lands: he was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 5 Ed. II. and died without iſſue 9 Ed. II. leaving the manor of Little Riſſingdon to Maud his ſiſter and heir, the wife of John de Handelo: ſhe had been the widow of John Lovel. Aliva, the widow of Edward lord Burnel, had this manor aſſigned to her in dower.

John de Handelo and Maud his wife levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Nicholas their ſon, 17 Ed. III. Maud the heireſs had a ſon and heir by John lord Lovel, her firſt huſband, who died 8 Ed. II. She had alſo a ſon Nicholas by her ſecond huſband. John de Handelo, who held this eſtate after her deceaſe by the courteſy of England, died 22 Ed. III. This manor was ſettled on Nicholas de Handelo her ſon by her ſecond huſband, and on his heirs male. Nicholas had livery thereof upon the death of his father: he aſſumes the name of Burnel, and was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 24 Ed. III. he died 6 Ric. II. leaving ſir Hugh lord Burnel his ſon and heir. He married Joyce daughter and heir of ſir John Botetourt. This ſir Hugh was one of the lords who received the reſignation of the crown from king Richard the Second. His only ſon Edward died in his life-time, who had married Alice daughter of the lord Strange. Sir Hugh died 8 Hen. V. ſeiſed of the manor of Riſſingdon Baſſet, and of other great eſtates. He left three grand-daughters by his ſon Edward, his heireſſes; Joyce, married to Thomas Erdington; Margery, to Edmond Hungerford; and Catherine, afterwards married to ſir John Ratcliffe.

The heirs male of Nicholas de Handelo, the ſecond huſband of Maud Burnel, being extinct, the manor of Riſſendon Baſſet did return to the heir of John lord Lovel her firſt huſband, who was William lord Lovel, his great grandſon; and he died ſeiſed of it 33 Hen. VI. and was ſucceeded by John his ſon, who died 4 Ed. IV. He had married Joan ſiſter of William viſcount Beaumont, and left Francis his ſon and heir, who married Ann daughter to Henry lord Fitz Hugh. He was attainted 1 Hen. VII. He had no iſſue, but left two ſiſters; Joan, married to ſir Brian Stapleton; and Fridiſwide, to ſir Edward Norris: but theſe ſiſters could not inherit, by reaſon of the attainder; whereby this manor came to the crown.

It was then granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, and by his attainder it did again revert to the crown, and was granted to Paul Withepool and other citizens of London, for the ſecurity of money borrowed, 36 Hen. VIII. John Fettiplace, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It is now divided amongſt divers freeholders, and is held of the honour of Ewe-Elme in Oxfordſhire. There was formerly a large houſe near the church, which is now demoliſhed.

Another manor in this pariſh did belong to the Benedictine nunnery of Godſtow in Oxfordſhire, which, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, was granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain 34 Hen. VIII. The Knights Templers were ſeiſed of lands in this pariſh 2 Ed. III. Certain lands in Little Riſſington did belong to the Ciſtertian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, which were granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton 1 Mar.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Dr. Chettwood, dean of Gloceſter, is the preſent incumbent.

There was a compoſition between the rector of this church and the abbey of Oſney, about tithes. This abbey lay near Oxford, and was founded by Robert Doily, in the year 1129, for monks of the order of St. Auguſtine. It was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 654l. 10s. 2d. yearly.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1602	Ralph Coulton,	Queen Elizabeth,
1603	Ralph Coulton,	King James,
1613	Thomas Carwardine,	King James,
- - -	Robert Glyn,	- - - - -
1702	Knightly Chetwood, D. D.	Queen Anne.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	10	10	07½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	03	00¼
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

An acre of furze, an acre of arable, and half an acre of paſture, belong to the church-wardens ſucceſſively.

The church hath a ſmall aile on the north ſide, and a ſmall tower adjoining to it.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable: the river Windruſh runs through it.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof ſixteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 6
Burials - - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	093	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	062	13	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	022	15	00

RISSINGTON WICK, or WAKE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant ſouth from Stow, five miles north-weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

Robert

Robert de Briwes was ſeiſed of the manor of Riſſington Wike 53 Hen. III. Thomas Spencer was ſeiſed of this manor 5 Ed. III. Walter de Burghton was ſeiſed thereof the ſame year.

The manor afterwards came to the family of the Lucies. Sir Thomas Luci died ſeiſed of Riſſington Wike 3 Hen. V. William Luci, eſq. died ſeiſed of this manor 6 Ed. IV.

From the Lucies this manor came to the Stratfords. John Stratford died ſeiſed of Riſſindon Wike 7 Ed. VI. and livery was granted the ſame year to Henry Stratford, couſin and heir to John. George Stratford, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It ſtill continues in the name of the Stratfords; but the eſtate is divided amongſt divers freeholders. John Rouſe and others were ſeiſed of lands in Wike Riſſingdon 49 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Rogers is the preſent incumbent.

Robert le Bruſe was ſeiſed of the church of Wike Riſſingdon 4 Ed. I. Edward Burnel was ſeiſed of the ſame 9 Ed. II. Sir Hugh Burnel was ſeiſed of the advowſon 8 Hen. V.

The biſhop of Bath and Wells has preſented to this church: the lord Hungerford has likewiſe preſented: Thomas duke of Norfolk has alſo preſented.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575 Ralph Eaton,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - - Jaſper Merick,	- - - - - - -
1614 Robert Knoiles,	King James,
- - - Richard Horwood, D. D.	- - - - - - -
1669 Edward Diſney,	King Charles,
1671 John Rogers,	King Charles.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	16	02	06
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	12	03
Procurat. - - - - - - - - } Synodals - - - - - - - - }	00	03	06
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	09½

The church hath a tower at the weſt end: it was built by Wakefield, who lies buried in the chancel. Clerks Mead, worth 40s. yearly, is given to the repairs of the church, and to pay 13s. 4d. yearly to the clerk. Richard Winchin has given 10s. yearly to the poor, charged on an acre in Vitocks-Ham.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable. Dickler brook runs into the river Windruſh, which likewiſe paſſeth through this pariſh.

There are twenty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof thirteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4 / Burials - - 4

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments { 1692	To the royal aid -	068	08	00
1694	To the land-tax -	052	00	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	016	14	00

ROCKHAMPTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langeley and Swineſhead, two miles north from Thornbury, three miles ſouth from Berkeley, and eighteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Dunne held Rocheminton, in Langelie hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Oſborn "Giffard held it in the reign of king William the Con-"queror. It was taxed at three hides; there were five "plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; there "were twenty acres of meadow, and a ſalt-pit; there "was alſo a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. "It paid a yearly rent of 6l." Domeſday Book.

This manor was given by king William to Oſborn Giffard, of Brimpsfield; and the Giffards claim to a court-leet and waifs was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. and the manor continued in that family until John Giffard, the laſt of that name, was attainted and executed for treaſon. It was then granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger, 17 Ed. II.

It was afterwards granted to John Maltravers, who died ſeiſed of the manor of Rockhampton, and of the advowſon of the church, 38 Hen. III. and was ſucceeded by John Maltravers his ſon, to whom John Calew, heir to the Giffards, by a daughter, did by a fine releaſe all his right.

From Maltravers the manor of Rockhampton came to Maurice Berkeley, ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, and continued in that family until ſir William Berkeley, who fled beyond ſea, was attainted for treaſon. It was then, with the manor of Sheppardine, granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, and to his heirs male, 1 Hen. VII. Theſe manors were again granted to ſir William Berkeley, after the intail of the duke of Bedford, 4 Hen. VII. Richard Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, died ſeiſed of Rockhampton 5 Hen. VIII. Sir John Berkeley, ſon of Richard, died 37 Hen. VIII. and was ſucceeded by John his ſon, who had livery of the manor granted to him 6 Ed. VI.

The manor did afterwards belong to the Willoughbys. Henry Willoughby had livery of the manor of Rockhampton 4 Eliz. Edward Hill of Alveſton is the preſent lord.

Mr. Waſborow and Mr. Mallet have good houſes and eſtates in this pariſh.

William Warine held lands in Rockhampton 38 Ed. III. William Goffe, of Woolaſton, died ſeiſed of lands in Rockhampton 5 Ed. VI. and was ſucceeded by his grandſon George Goffe, ſon of William, who was then ſixteen years old. John Wither was ſeiſed of lands in this pariſh, and left them to Margaret his daughter and heireſs, who was married to Thomas Seger, and died 36 Eliz. Two tenements in Rockhampton did belong to the abbey of Hailes, and were granted to Theophilus Adams and Robert Adams 25 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley: it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. Mr. Whitfield is patron; Mr. Whitfield is preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1587 Humphry Storard,	John Whitlock,
- - - Theophilus Quinton,	- - - - - - -
1683 Samuel Whitfield,	Suſanna Whitfield.

Eighteen acres in ſeveral grounds, and eight acres and an half in the meadow, in ſatisfaction of all tithes in the ſame meadow, do belong to the glebe.

Seventy acres of land lying in the common field are tithe-free.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	15	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	10	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church is ſmall, and hath a tower at the weſt end with pinnacles. An inſcription in the chancel for William Quinton, rector, who died 1640. There is a raiſed tomb in the wall, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, with an inſcription in ancient characters, almoſt worn out, and a croſs on it, and ſcutcheons over it; but the arms are worn out.

Richard Berkeley of Stoke, 18 Hen. VII. gave a houſe and lands worth 2l. yearly for repairing the church. Mabel Mallet has given 12s. yearly to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture: it is bounded by the Severn. A ſmall brook riſeth here, and runs down into the Severn at Sheperdine.

There are twenty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Rockhampton, conſiſting of twelve houſes. 2. Newton, containing four houſes, half a mile from the church. 3. Sheperdine, which conſiſts of ten houſes,

houſes, and lies three miles from the church. At this laſt place there was a chapel, now converted into an ale-houſe, but ſtill bears the name of Sheperdine Chapel, wherein Thomas lord Berkeley founded a chantry 25 Ed. III. At this place is a paſſage over the Severn.

Yearly { Births - 4
Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	119	19	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	112	09	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	014	05	00

RODBOROUGH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, two miles diſtant from Hampton, one mile from Stroud, and nine miles from Gloceſter. It was ſo called from lying on the great Road.

This manor did belong to a family of the ſame name. Thomas de Rodburg, or Rodborough, was lord of Lye and Rodborow, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1 Ed. III. and again 4 Ed. III. William de Rodborough, ſon and heir of Thomas, ſucceeded him in the eſtate: he died without iſſue 10 Ric. II. whereby Agnes his ſiſter became his heir.

She was married to John Browning, lord of Natgrove, and had livery the ſame year. Richard Browning, ſon of John and Agnes, was their heir; but he dying without iſſue 21 Hen. IV. the manor did deſcend to Cicely his ſiſter and heir: ſhe was married to ſir Guy Whitington of Pauntley, who died ſeiſed of Rodborough 20 Hen. VI.

Thomas Whitington, a deſcendant and heir of that family, died 38 Hen. VIII. and left ſix daughters coheireſſes. Philip Shepard, of Hampton, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor. Mr. Holyday has a good houſe and eſtate at Dowel-Hill, in this pariſh. Lands in Rodborough did belong to the nunnery of Sion in Middleſex, and were granted to Andrew lord Windſor 34 Hen. VIII. Thomas Rogers, of Wotton-Baſſet, was ſeiſed of lands in Rodborough, by deſcent from his mother, 15 Eliz. and left Thomas his poſthumous ſon. Roger Gulden levied a fine of lands in Rodborough to John de Pearle and others 14 Ric. II. John Pentour, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Rodborough and Hampton, to their own uſe, 22 Ric. II. John Fry, ſon of John Fry, levied a fine of lands in Rodborow and Rookſmore, to the uſe of William Elland their ſon, 7 Hen. VII.

This church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is annexed to Hampton: the tithes thereof are worth 50l. yearly, out of which the rector of Hampton is obliged, by a decree in Chancery, to find a curate to officiate at Rodborough. The pariſh of Rodborough pays 6s. 8d. yearly to the repair of Hampton church.

Pentecoſtals - - 6d.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen: it hath an handſome tower with pinnacles at the weſt end, and ſtands upon the road towards the top of the hill: it hath an aile on the ſouth ſide. There is a ſmall monument in the church for Mr. Michael Stringer, who died 1603; another for the wife of Mr. Thomas Shermer, who died 1701.

Nathaniel Cuſſon, merchant, who died at Smyrna, gave 20l. to the poor of this place. Mr. Cambridge, merchant of Hamborough, gave 1000l. to maintain a ſchool, for the benefit of Rodborough and Woodcheſter: he died 1697. This money has been ſince laid out in the purchaſe of Sinkley farm, for the uſe aforeſaid.

Henry King, of Rodborough, has lately given the ſurpluſage of his perſonal eſtate, for the benefit of the poor of Rodborough and Hampton, which is computed to amount to 600l. John Yates of Rodborough, clothier, gave 100l. for the farther ſupport of the ſchool. Mrs. Tuck, widow, has given a ground newly incloſed, in the field of Hampton, for the benefit of the ſchool.

Several lands called Dunyards, Hauſteds, Amberlys, Biſhams and Rodborough wood, lying in the pariſhes of Biſley, King's-Stanley, Hampton and Rodborough, are veſted in truſtees for the repair of the church, and finding a lecturer in the morning on Sundays, to be nominated by Brazen-Noſe college in Oxford. Theſe lands were given by divers perſons. Hugh Natgrave gave ſome of the lands in Biſley 1398. Margaret Brinſcomb gave other lands in Biſley 14 Hen. VI. 1436. Edmond of Rodborough gave Dunyards and Hauſteds 1432.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs into Stroud river. Rodborough tithing, or Nailſworth, contains ſixty houſes. Dunbridge, Walbridge, Fraſmill, Spilmans-Court, Rookſmore and Light-Pill, are places in this pariſh.

There are one hundred and ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeven hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 26
Burials - - 34

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	099	09	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	172	08	02
	1694	To the poll-tax -	058	12	00

Sir Leonard Holiday, and alderman Holiday, who was lord mayor of London 1605, were both born here.

RODMARTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, three miles diſtant north from Tetbury, four miles ſouth-weſt from Cirenceſter, and thirteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from being a Town on the Borders by the Road; for *Meer* is Saxon for a Boundary.

"Leuvin held Rodmertone, in Longetrew hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Hugh "Marminot held it of Giſlebert biſhop of Liſieux in "Normandy, and the biſhop held it of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at two hides; there was "a prieſt and three plow-tillages, whereof two were in "demean. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 3l. yearly in king William's reign.

"Oſward held Rodmertone, in Longtrew hundred, "in the reign of king Edward: he held the ſame in the "reign of king William. It was taxed at three yard-"lands; there was one plow-tillage. It formerly "paid a yearly rent of 20s. it paid 10s. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloceſter, by one knight's fee, 47 Hen. III. Peter de Breuſe purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Rodmerton and Culkreton 29 Ed. I. Thomas de Berton died ſeiſed of Rodmerton 49 Ed. III. John Langley died ſeiſed of the manor of Rodmerton and Torlton 10 Hen. IV.

William Fitz-Warren was ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of Rodmarton, and of lands in Torleton, and levied a fine of the ſame to ſir Ralph Boteler and John Edwards, and to the heirs of John, 19 Hen. VI. Lands in Rodmerton did belong to the abbey of Cirenceſter, and were granted to John Pope 37 Hen. VIII. Robert Cox was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Walter Long is the preſent lord thereof.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. Sir Walter Long is patron; Mr. Collier is the preſent incumbent. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Oſney in Oxfordſhire, which was a priory of canons of St. Auſtin, founded in the year 1129, by Robert d'Oily.

Mr. Yate, rector of this pariſh in the year 1641, recovered the tithes of Torleton, proving it to have been a member of Rodmarton, 14 Ed. III.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574 Edward Millingthorpe,	James Weſterwood,
--- John Yate,	- - - - - - - -
1668 Ralph Caldecot,	Sir Walter Long,
1672 Stephen Collier,	Sir Walter Long.

A yard-land in each field belongs to the glebe.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	18	01	03
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	16	01½
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	10

The church hath two ailes and a ſpire in the middle. In the north aile are the arms of the family of the Wyes, and the name of Allen is in the ſouth aile; which two families are ſuppoſed to have built theſe two ailes.

In the chancel there is an inſcription for John Edwards, counſellor at law, and lord of this manor: he died 1461. An inſcription for John Yate, who had been rector of this church forty years: he died 1668.

Henry Smith of London, eſq. gave 5l. yearly, charged on Tolerſcomb farm in Suſſex, for the benefit of the poor, and for the binding out apprentices in that part of this pariſh called Cuckerton.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. There is no running ſpring in the pariſh. The church is in Rodmorton, where are four houſes.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Cuckerton, containing fifteen families. "Scire-"wolde held Culcortone, in Langetrew hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William de "Owe held it in the reign of king William the Con-"queror, and Herbert held it under him. It was taxed "at three yard-lands and five acres; there was one "plow's tillage in demean: it paid a yearly rent of "35s. in both reigns. Radulph de Limeſi did once "hold this land, but Aleſtan did never hold it.

"Aluric held Culcortone, in Langetrew hundred, "in the reign of king Edward, and Auſchitil held it "under him. Roger de Lury held it in the reign of "king William. It was taxed at one hide and an half; "there were two plow-tillages in demean. It paid a "yearly rent of 20s. in king Edward's reign; it paid "30s. yearly in king William's reign.

"Grim held Culcortone, in Langetrew hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; Durand de Gloweceſtre "held it in the reign of king William, and Roger "Juri held it under him. It was taxed at two hides "and two yard-lands and an half. There were five "plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean. It paid "a yearly rent of 4l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the Knights Templers, who purchaſed a charter for a court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and their claim to their privileges was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. The manor of Culkerton was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntington 28 Ed. III. It afterwards came to the Monox's. Richard Monox died ſeiſed thereof 5 Mar. Thomas Monox, ſon of Richard, had livery granted to him the ſame year. Sir William Webb was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Charles Cox of Lower-Lypiate, eſq. is the preſent lord thereof. Adam de Smethelie granted one meſſuage and one yard-land in Culkerton, to the abbey of Kingſwood, 5 Ed. II.

2. Haſleden is another hamlet, in which is one farm-houſe. "Elnoc held Haſeden, in Longtrew hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Roger "de Lury held it in the reign of king William. It "was taxed at three hides, and three yard-lands; there "were ſeven plow-tillages and an half, whereof four "and an half were in demean; there was half a water-"mill belonging to it, and fifteen acres of meadow. "One, whoſe name was Roger, paid a yearly rent of 16l. to the biſhop of Bayeux for this manhor." Domeſday Book.

Reginald de Waleri was lord of Haſleden about the year 1140: he took part with Maud the empreſs againſt king Stephen, for which he was diſſeiſed of the manor. He afterwards recovers the manor, and builds a monaſtery of Benedictine monks, which for want of water removed to Tetbury, and in the year 1169 removed from thence to Kingſwood.

The family of St. Waleri is ſo called from the port of St. Valerick in Normandy; which ſaint was, in the year 589, made abbot of a monaſtery in this port, by king Clothaire. Gilbert de St. Walery, anceſtor of this family, was a learned advocate of that place, and married Papia daughter of Richard, the ſecond of that name, duke of Normandy. Ranulph de St. Walery, a deſcendant from him, came over with William the Conqueror. Guy de St. Walery was lord of Ambroſden in Oxfordſhire, in the reign of Henry the Firſt, 1115.

Reginald de St. Walery was the perſon who built the monaſtery in this place. Thomas de St. Walery gave the church of Tetbury to the abbey of Eyneſham, in Oxfordſhire, 1196. Thomas de St. Walery, the laſt heir male, died 1219, and left Elianor, his only daughter and heir, married to Robert earl of Dreux in France. The abbey of Kingſwood held Haſledon Grange and Culkerton 12 Hen. IV.

3. Torleton is a third hamlet in this pariſh, containing ten families. This place is a corps to a prebend of Saliſbury: it pays a yearly rent of 20l. to the prebend: the full value thereof is about 180l. yearly. Mr. John Cox, clerk, is the tenant, and it has been in that name above two hundred years. Here is a well-built chapel, with handſome ſeats and pulpit; but all divine ſervice is omitted.

"Leurick held Torentone, in Cireceſtre hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "William de Owe held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror, and Herbert held it un-"der him. There was one plow's tillage in demean. "It paid a yearly rent of 40s. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 20s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

John Langley was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and of one plough's tillage in Torlton, 18 Ed. II. John Ebden, D. D. prebend of Saliſbury, was owner of this manor in the year 1608. Tithes in Torlton, with a chapel lately belonging to the Benedictine nunnery founded by king Edgar, 907, at Rumſey in Hampſhire, were granted to Giles Pool 34 Hen. VIII.

There are thirty-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	5	
	Burials - -	4	

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	071	02	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	099	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	025	07	00

RUDFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, four miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Newent, ſix miles north-eaſt from Dean, and three miles north-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from a Road through the Ford.

"Madoc held Rudeford, in Botelau hundred, in "the reigns of king Edward the Confeſſor, and of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at two "hides; there were five plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean; there was a water-mill belong-"ing to it. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. in both "reigns." Domeſday Book.

King William the Second gave Rodesford to the church of St. Peter of Gloceſter, when Serlo was abbot. Winebald Baalun, a great baron, with the conſent

conſent of Roger his ſon, gave the manor of Rodford to St. Peter's monaſtery at Gloceſter 1126. The abbot of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manors of Rudford, Leden, and Mude-Leden; and his right of free-warren was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I.

This manor continued in the abbey of Gloceſter until its diſſolution: it was then granted to the dean and chapter of Gloceſter, 33 Hen. VIII. and the tithes of High-Leden were granted at the ſame time. Thomas Luci, eſq. is the preſent tenant of the manor, by leaſe from the dean and chapter of Gloceſter.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Gloceſter are patrons; Mr. Millechamp is the preſent incumbent. It is annexed to Upleaden.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Richard Bradley,	- - - - -
1578 John Roberts,	- - - - -
- - - Edward Jackſon,	Edward Hayward,
1678 William Whitington,	Chapter of Gloceſter,
1685 Thomas Thack,	Chapter of Gloceſter,
1697 Richard Millechamp,	Chapter of Gloceſter.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits	10	00	00
Tenths	01	00	00
Procurations, Synodals	00	08	08
Pentecoſtals	00	01	06

The church is ſmall, and hath a tower at the weſt end.

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable: it lies on the ſide of the river Leaden, and has another ſmall brook running through it.

High Leaden is an hamlet in this pariſh, but lies in the hundred of Dudſtone and King's-Barton, in which are nine families, about half a mile from the church.

There are twenty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſix inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 3

Rudford.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	035	02	00
1694	To the land-tax -	036	00	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	003	08	00

High Leaden.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	056	09	04
1694	To the land-tax -	063	12	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	003	05	00

RUERDEAN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavell's, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Dean, four miles ſouth from Roſſe, and ten miles weſt from Gloceſter. It was anciently called River Dean, becauſe it is bordered by the river Wye.

William de Alba Mara died ſeiſed of Ruerdean 40 Hen. III. Thomas Deverty held the ſame and St. Briavel's caſtle 21 Ed. I.

This manor did belong to the abbey of Flaxley, until its diſſolution; it was then granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton, 36 Hen. VIII. It was ſoon after conveyed to the Baynhams: Thomas Baynham and Joſeph Baynham were lords of this manor in the year 1608. From the Baynhams this manor paſſed to the Vaughans. John Vaughan, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Ruerdean, and has a good houſe, and a large eſtate, and keeps a court-leet.

Hatheways was a diſtinct manor in the pariſh of Ruerdean, and continued long in a family of the ſame name. William Hatheway was ſeiſed thereof 10 Ed. II. Thomas Hatheway died ſeiſed thereof 5 Ric. II. William Walleyn was ſeiſed of a tenement called Hatheways 11 Ed. IV. This eſtate did alſo come to the Baynhams.

Alexander de Byknore held one meſſuage in Ruerdean and Ludbrook, with the bailiwick of Ruerdean, in the foreſt of Dean, and the bailiwick of St. Briavel's caſtle, 34 Ed. I. Walter de Clare was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, and of one plough's tillage in Ruerdean, 18 Ed. II. Alexander Carent was ſeiſed of a mill, and of a yearly rent in Ruerdean, 50 Ed. III. John Carent, ſon of Alexander, was ſeiſed of the ſame mill, and of a yearly rent of 26s. 8d. in Ruerdean, 6 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Roſs in Herefordſhire: it is annexed to the pariſh of Walford in Herefordſhire. Mr. Greenway is the preſent incumbent. The ſmall tithes belong to the miniſter; the great tithes belong to Mrs. Philips, and are worth 48l. yearly.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Procurations, Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	04

The church is large, with a large aile on the ſouth ſide, and an handſome high ſpire at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the church for Baynham Vaughan, eſq. who died 1650. Another inſcription in memory of Frances, wife of John Vaughan, eſq. and daughter of ſir Peter Brown of Kiddington in Oxfordſhire: ſhe died 1694. There are other inſcriptions for the family of the Vaughans.

Nine parcels of land are given to the poor of the pariſh, and towards the repair of the church.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable, and is bounded on the north-weſt ſide by the river Wye.

There are one hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 16 / Burials - 13

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	126	16	00
1694	To the land-tax -	142	15	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	038	17	00

SAINTBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, two miles diſtant weſt from Campden, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and eighteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Cheuniçille held Swineburg, in Witelai hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Haſ- "coit Muſard held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides; there "were twenty-two plow-tillages, whereof three were in "demean; there was a water-mill belonging to it. "It paid a yearly rent of 12l. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 10l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued long in the family of the Muſards. Richard Muſard was ſon and heir of Haſcoit, and Haſcoit the ſecond was ſon and heir of Richard: he held fifteen knights fees 12 Hen. II. Ralph Muſard, ſon of Haſcoit the ſecond, had livery of this manor 2 Ric. I. and paid 100l. for his relief: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 17 Joh. and took part with the barons, and continued high-ſheriff to the tenth year of the reign of king Henry the Third, and died 14 Hen. III. Walter de Abbytot was ſeiſed thereof 1 Joh. but it does not appear by what right; for the manor continued in the Muſards long after.

Robert

Robert Muſard, ſon of Ralph, entered after his father's death, without ſuing forth of livery; wherefore his caſtle of Miſerden, and all his lands, were ſeiſed into the king's hands, but were ſhortly after reſtored upon compoſition: he died 24 Hen. III. Ralph Muſard his brother ſucceeded him, whoſe wardſhip was purchaſed by Jeffry Deſpencer, paying five hundred marks. Ralph had livery of his lands 31 Hen. III. and died 49 Hen. III. Ralph Muſard, ſon of Ralph, was his heir, and died 1 Ed. I. and was ſucceeded by John Muſard, who died ſeiſed thereof 17 Ed. I. Maſculine Muſard became ſeiſed of the manor of Seynbury 28 Ed. I. and granted the ſame to the abbot of Eveſham 31 Ed. I.

It appears by the following records, that Seinbury was in lay-hands after this grant to the abbey of Eveſham; but perhaps they were only tenants to the abbey, or only feoffees in truſt. Maſculine Muſard was ſeiſed of this manor 2 Ed. II. Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and others, were ſeiſed in truſt of Seinbury 24 Ed. III. John Rouſe and others held the ſame 49 Ed. III. The abbey of Eveſham was ſeiſed of the manor of Seinſbury, and of the impropriation of the church, in the reign of king Richard the Second; and it continued in that abbey until the Diſſolution. The manor, and two mills, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to Richard Bartlet 35 Hen. VIII. and it continued ſeveral generations in that family. Livery thereof was granted to Richard Bartlet, ſon of Richard, 20 Eliz. He married Alice daughter of Ruding, of Worceſterſhire. Henry Bartlet, eldeſt ſon of Richard, married the daughter of Dutton, of Dutton in Cheſhire, but died without iſſue. Sir Thomas Bartlet, brother of Henry, had livery of this manor 25 Eliz. He married Mary, daughter of ſir John Dauntiſer, and was ſucceeded by John Bartlet, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Kelway of Dorſetſhire. From the Bartlets it came to the Brawns: ſir Hugh Brawn was ſeiſed thereof 1608, and the three coheireſſes of the family of the Brawns are the preſent owners of this manor.

There was another manor in this pariſh, which conſiſted of lands and tithes, and did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and was afterwards granted to the chapter of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. Other tithes in Saintbury, alias Senebrig, did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. The three coheireſſes of Mr. Brawn are patroneſſes; and Mr. Brawn is the preſent incumbent. The manor did formerly belong to the abbey of Eveſham, and therefore the demeans are tithe-free.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1602 Chriſtopher Crag,	Queen Elizabeth,
1603 Chriſtopher Crag,	Sir Thomas Bartlet,
1617 William Warburton,	Richard Dover, eſq.
- - - - - - - - Brawn,	The coheireſſes of Mr. Brawn.

There is a ground aſſigned to the miniſter in ſatisfaction of incloſures.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	19	09	02
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	18	11¼
Procurat. - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſt. - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church hath a chapel on the north ſide, and a ſteeple on the ſouth ſide: it is dedicated to St. Nicholas. There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of Mrs. Alice Bartlet, who died 1574. Another inſcription for William Warburton, D. D. and rector of this church: he died 1649.

A tenement, and ſeven ridges of land, are aſſigned to the pariſh-clerk, paying 4s. 6d. yearly towards the repair of the church. Mr. Veal's lands are charged with 2s. yearly to the ſame uſe. The lady Theodoſia Biſhop has charged an eſtate with the payment of 5l. yearly to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of paſture and arable.

There are fifty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 7 / Burials - 6

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	146	02	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	114	18	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	021	04	00

SALPERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, four miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Winchcomb, three miles north-weſt from Norleach, and twelve miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Gundulph held Sapetune, in Wacreſcumbe hun-"dred, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, "and alſo in the reign of king William the Con-"queror. It was held of Thomas, archbiſhop of "York: it was taxed at one hide, and there was "one plow's tillage in demean: it paid a yearly rent "of 8s.

"Wulwar held Salpretune, in Bradlege hundred, "in the reign of king Edward; Hugh Laſne held "it in the reign of king William: it was taxed at "ten hides; there were ten plow-tillages, whereof "three were in demean: there was a water-mill and "eight acres of meadow: it formerly paid a yearly "rent of 9l. it paid 7l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did ſoon after belong to William Fitz-Oſberne, earl of Hereford; for he gave the rent of 8s. to the monaſtery of Lyra in Normandy.

The Knights Templers were ſeiſed of this manor, and had a grant of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, from king Henry the Third, and pleaded this grant in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. and it was allowed. They continued ſeiſed of it 2 Ed. III. It was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntington 28 Ed. III.

This manor was afterwards granted to the Benedictine nunnery at Stodely in Oxfordſhire; which nunnery had been founded, in the reign of king Henry the Second, by Barnard de St. Waleric, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 102l. 6s. 7d. yearly, and was then granted to the college of Wincheſter; which college is now ſeiſed of it; and it is in leaſe to Mr. Roberts of Cheltenham.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is an impropriation, and pays 8l. yearly to the curate, and 4s. yearly to the crown. Robert de Chandos, who came in with the Conqueror, gave the advowſon of the church of Salperton to the monks of Lyra. Mr. Iles is the preſent incumbent. This impropriation did afterwards belong to the nunnery of Stodely, to whoſe uſe it had been appropriated; and at the diſſolution of that nunnery it was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. It now belongs to the college of Wincheſter, which they had in exchange for lands lying near Hampton-Court and Thiſleworth 35 Hen. VIII. Mr. Bee is the preſent tenant; the Veizes have been former tenants.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - - }	00	04	04
Synodals - - - - - - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church is ſmall, and hath a tower at the weſt

weſt end, which not long ſince was blown down level to the church.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Lower Salperton, lying a quarter of a mile from the church, and contains twelve families.

2. Upper Salperton, containing three families.

There are fifteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	023	09	00
	1694	To the land-tax	020	09	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	004	02	00

SANTHURST.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, nine miles diſtant from Newent, five miles from Tewkſbury, and two miles from Gloceſter. The name ſignifies a Sandy Wood.

"Edmar a freeman held Sanher, in Dudeſtan "hundred, in the reign of king William the Con-"queror." Domeſday Book.

This manor, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, belonged to the family of the Willingtons, and the manor-houſe obtained the name of Willington-Court. Ralph de Willington, and Olympias his wife, gave ſix ridges of land behind Abload's court, in this pariſh, to the abbey of Gloceſter, 12 Hen. I. John Willington was ſeiſed of Sandhurſt, and had a charter for free-warren, 4 Ed. II. Henry Willington held one meſſuage, one yard-land, and fifteen acres of meadow, in Morſlade near Sandhurſt, 12 Ed. III. Sir Ralph Willington held the ſame 22 Ed. III. Sir John de Willington was ſeiſed of the manor of Sandhurſt, with Moreſlade adjoining to it, 2 Ric. II. Ralph de Willington was ſeiſed of lands in Sandhurſt, Moreſlade, Ablinton and Colverden, 6 and 7 Ric. II. Joan the wife of Ralph ſurvived him, and was endowed with the manor of Sandhurſt 8 Ric. II. She was afterwards married to Thomas Weſt, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived. Ralph Willington, grandſon and heir of ſir John de Willington, died ſeiſed of this manor 19 Ric. II. and was ſucceeded by John de Willington his brother, who was ſeiſed of the manors of Sandhurſt, Poulton, Culverden, Ablindon, and lands called Moreſlade in Sandhurſt, 20 Ric. II. Joan the widow of Thomas Weſt, and formerly of Ralph de Willington, died ſeiſed of the third part of the manor of Sandhurſt, and of tenements in Moreſlade, 6 Hen. IV. The laſt John de Willington died without iſſue, and the manor came to his ſiſter Joan, who was married to John Wrath, whoſe ſon John Wrath died ſeiſed of the manors of Sandhurſt and Moreſlade 13 Hen. IV. Sir John Wadham became ſeiſed of the manor the ſame year.

The manor afterwards came to the Beaumonts. Iſabel, daughter of William Beaumont, was ſeiſed of the manors of Sandhurſt and Moreſlade 2 Hen. VI. and Philip Beaumont, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 13 Ed. IV.

Sir William Poulton, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the ſixth part of the manor of Sandhurſt to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to Iſabel the widow of William Beaumont, 14 Hen. IV. Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, and John Beaumont, clerk, levied a fine of the ſame manor to Richard biſhop of Durham, and to other biſhops and great men, 16 Hen. VII. John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Sandhurſt to Richard biſhop of Wincheſter, and others, 20 Hen. VII. it is probable, for the uſe of the king; for the manor was afterwards granted by the crown to Giles lord d'Aubeny; and Henry lord d'Aubeny, ſon of Giles, had livery of it 6 Hen. VIII. It was again granted to Edward duke of Somerſet; and after his attainder it was granted to James Baſſet 4 Mar. and again to Arthur Baſſet, and to the heirs of ſir John Baſſet, 7 Eliz.

The Winſtons were afterwards lords of this manor, which family is now extinct, and John Viney, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Sandhurſt-Willington.

Robert le Savage held lands in Sandhurſt 44 Hen. III. Adam de Ardeen was ſeiſed of lands in Sandhurſt and Culverden 56 Hen. III. Robert de Aſton held lands in Sandhurſt 23 Ed. III. John de Aſton, ſon of Robert, died ſeiſed of the ſame lands 7 Ric. II. John Gaby, alias Withely, was poſſeſſed of one meſſuage, forty-two acres of arable, and ſix acres of meadow in Sandhurſt, 15 Ric. II. Edward Brug held lands in Sandhurſt 16 Hen. IV. and Edward Brug, eſq. died ſeiſed of lands and tenements in Sandhurſt 15 Hen. VI. Two yard-lands in Sandhurſt did belong to the nunnery at Dartford in Kent, which nunnery was of the order of St. Auſtin, and was founded by king Edward the Third, in the year 1373, and was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Margaret, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 400l. 8s. yearly; and the lands were at that time in the poſſeſſion of Richard Amenell, and they were granted to Thomas Babington 36 Hen. VIII. Other lands in Sandhurſt, in the tenure of Richard Gibbs, were granted to William Wit and William Bryton 2 Mar.

There is another manor in this pariſh, called Abload's Court, becauſe it belonged to the Abbey of Gloceſter, and from Lade, which ſignifies the name of a place where a ſmaller brook unloads itſelf into a greater. King Henry the Firſt granted lands in Ablode, and the grove of Barton called Paygrove, to the abbey of Gloceſter, in exchange for the place where the tower of the cathedral now ſtandeth, which was then an orchard belonging to the monks: and the ſame king farther granted ſix ridges of land, behind Ablode's court, to the abbey.

The abbey of Gloceſter was ſeiſed of the manor of Abbey-load 17 Ed. III. and it continued in that abbey until the Diſſolution; it was then granted to the chapter of Gloceſter, 33 Hen. VIII. Half a wood in Abload, called Willrige, was granted to the chapter at the ſame time. This manor was not long ſince in leaſe to John Guiſe, eſq. a younger branch of the Rendcomb family. "William Guiſe, ſon of John "Guiſe of Abload's court, was eminent for his great "progreſs in learning, eſpecially in the oriental lan-"guages: he married Frances daughter of George "Southcote of Devonſhire, eſq. he died in his younger "years, 1683, to the great regret of the learned." *Athenæ Oxon.*

The manor of Abload is now in leaſe to Mr. Cocketel, who has a good houſe and eſtate in this place; but the keeping of the court is reſerved to the dean and chapter of Gloceſter.

Bruerne is another ancient manor in this pariſh. "Wigot held Bruerne, in Dudeſtan hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Miles Criſpine "held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror: "it was taxed at three yard-lands; there were three "plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean, and there "was half a fiſhery belonging to it. It paid a yearly "rent of 40s. in king Edward's reign; it paid 30s. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

John le Boteler was ſeiſed of the manor of Bruarne, and of the barton near Gloceſter, 15 Ed. II. at which time ſeveral privileges in this manor were allowed to be his right in a writ of *Quo Warranto.* John le Boteler of Lanſart held the ſame 2 Ed. III. Beatrix le Boteler was ſeiſed of Bruarne, holden of the manor of Berton, 33 Ed. III. John Boteler of the Parke held the manors of Bruerne and Kingſholme 36 Ed. III. Elianor le Boteler held them 46 Ed. III. A fair for cattle was anciently kept in this place. John Kenn was ſeiſed of la Bruerne in Sandhurſt 6 Hen. IV.

There is alſo another manor in Sandhurſt, called

Culverden, of which Chriſtopher Throckmorton died ſeiſed 5 Hen. VIII. and William his ſon had livery thereof, and of twenty meſſuages in Sandhurſt, the ſame year. Livery of the manor of Culverden was granted to Thomas Throckmorton 9 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is a vicaridge, which, with the ſtipend given for a lecture, is worth 40l. yearly. The biſhop of Briſtol is patron; Mr. Jordan is the preſent incumbent. The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge of Santhurſt did anciently belong to the monaſtery of St. Oſwald in Gloceſter: it was granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1595	Arthur Hazard,	Queen Elizabeth,
1664	Abraham Gregory,	Biſhop of Briſtol,
1676	William Bennet,	Biſhop of Briſtol,
1679	John Brawn,	William Bird,
1685	Samuel Cordell,	Biſhop of Briſtol,
1687	Charles Penniſton,	Biſhop of Briſtol,
1702	William Moiſley,	Biſhop of Briſtol,
- - - - - -	Jordan,	Biſhop of Briſtol.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church hath a tower, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Heſter the wife of John Gyſe, eſq. ſhe died 1673. Another inſcription for Joan the wife of the ſame John Gyſe: ſhe died 1680. Another inſcription for Girard Prior, who recovered the concealed vicaridge of this place, and, after fifty-three years labour in the miniſtry, died 1654.

Lands in Bromſborough and Ridmarly were purchaſed, and given for a perpetual lecture in Santhurſt. Joan, the ſecond wife of Mr. Gyſe, gave 10l. yearly, for ſixty years, to a reſident miniſter in this place. Mr. William Hayward, ſome time of Willington court, gave 3l. yearly for a monthly ſacrament. Forty pounds are given to buy coals for the poor, with the profits thereof. The church-houſe, and one acre in the church-field, are given for the benefit of the church and poor. Four acres, and two acres of land in Down-Hatherly and Norton, are given for repair of the church, and for the benefit of the poor.

Giles Cox, formerly of Abload's court, gave lands in Upton St. Leonard, of the yearly value of 50l. to the uſe of the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Dudſton hundred; and it is juſtly proportioned, and is duly paid.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of rich meadow, and is bounded on the weſt ſide by the Severn: a ſmall brook from Badgworth runs through it.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof ten are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	9
	Burials -	8

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	208	05	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	251	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	019	15	00

SAPERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, four miles diſtant weſt from Cirenceſter, three miles eaſt from Biſley, and eleven miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Ulfe held Sapletone and Frantone, in Biſlege "hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Con- "feſſor. He was third ſon of king Harold; and there- "fore, in the reign of king William the Conqueror, he "was deprived of theſe mannors, and confined, &c. "and they were given to Robert de Todeni. Each "of theſe mannors was taxed at five hides; there were "ſeventeen plow-tillages, whereof ſeven were in de- "mean; there were two water-mills, and a wood half "a mile in length, and two furlongs in breadth. The "two mannors paid a yearly rent of 14l. in king Ed- "wards reign; they paid 16l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

Robert de Todeni gave a plough-tillage in Saperton to the priory which he had founded at Belvoir in Lincolnſhire, to pray for the ſoul of Adela his wife. He died ſeiſed of Riſendon, Horedone, Saperton and Frampton, in Gloceſterſhire, 1088, and was ſucceeded by William his ſon and heir, who changed his name, and was ſtyled William de Albini, with the addition of Breto, to diſtinguiſh him from William de Albini, who was chief butler of the realm.

Theſe manors continued not long in the family of Todeni; for Alard le Fleming was ſeiſed of them in the reign of king John. Henry le Fleming, ſon of Alard, died ſeiſed of Saperton and Broad Riſendon 5 Hen. III. John le Fleming was ſon of Henry, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 31 Hen. III. and died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his kinſman Alard le Fleming, whoſe widow Anne Fleming was married to Henry de la Lay; and a writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt them for marrying without the king's licence; but the licence from king Henry the Third was produced, and the writ was diſcharged. Upon her death the manor of Saperton came to her huſband's two daughters and coheireſſes: Anne, the eldeſt daughter, was married to William de Liſle; and Joan, the other daughter, was married to Henry Huſſey; whereby Liſle and Huſſey were jointly ſeiſed of Saperton and Broad Riſendon, in right of their wives.

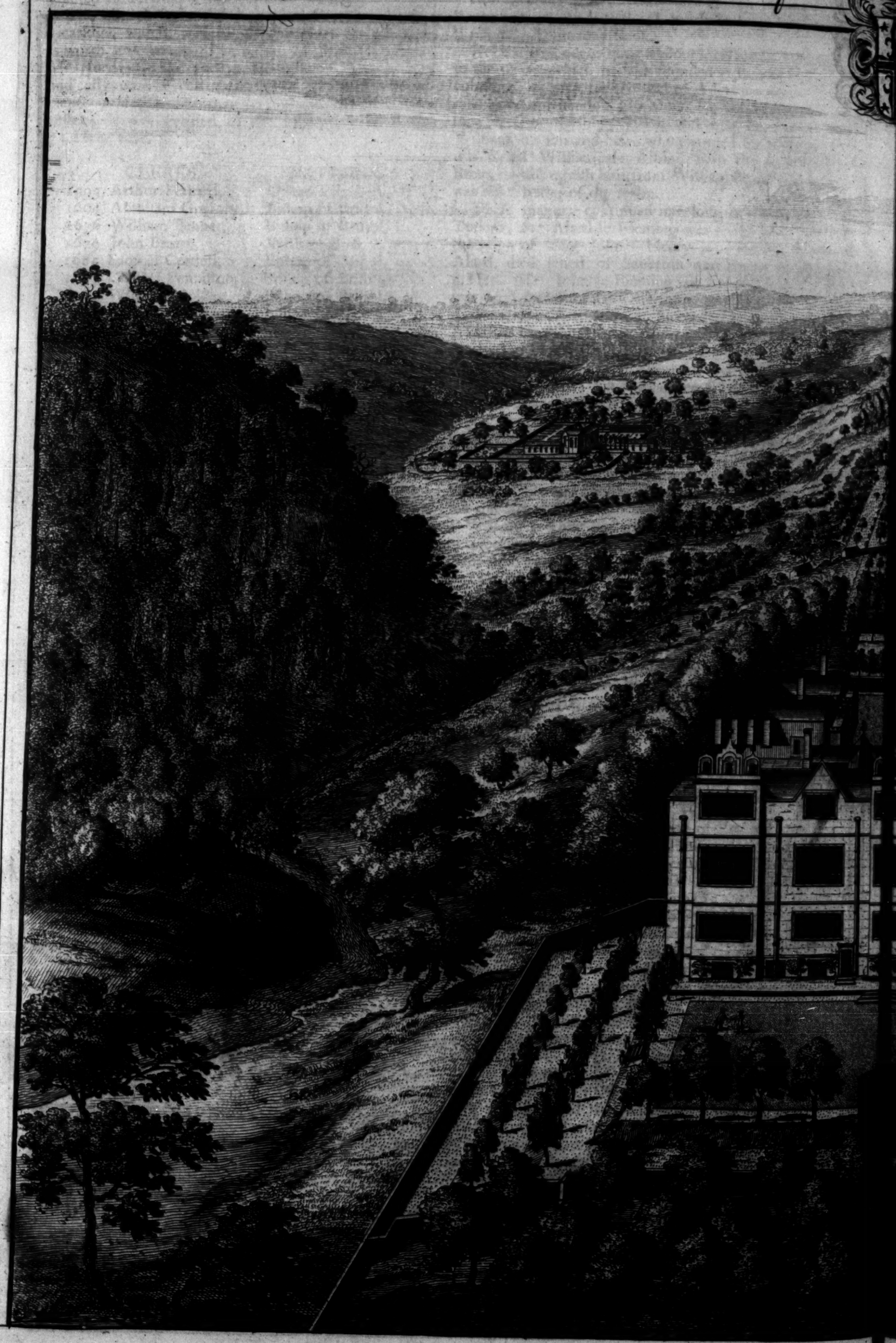
William de Liſle died ſeiſed of a moiety of the manor of Saperton 19 Ed. III. Walter de Liſle, ſon of William, had livery of the moiety of Saperton granted to him 20 Ed. III. He and Joan his wife levied a fine thereof to Thomas Sherborn parſon of Saperton, and to Robert de Taynton parſon of Broad Riſendon, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to ſir Henry Huſſey in tail, the remainder to Elizabeth daughter of ſir Henry in tail, with divers remainders over, 21 Ed. III. Walter continued ſeiſed of his moiety 25 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed 31 Ed. III. Joan his widow held it in dower, and died 49 Ed. III. William de Liſle, ſon of Walter, was ſeiſed of a moiety 51 Ed. III. and he and Margaret his wife were ſeiſed thereof, and of a moiety of the advowſon of the church, 8 Ric. II. John Liſle, eſq. was ſon and heir of William.

The other moiety of the manor of Saperton was in the Huſſeys. Henry Hoeſe or Huſſey, who had married Joan the younger daughter of Alard Fleming, died ſeiſed of his moiety 6 Ed. III. Sir Henry Huſſey, ſon of Henry, was ſeiſed of the ſame 19 and 20 Ed. III. He levied a fine thereof to the uſe of himſelf for life, the remainder to Henry his ſon, and to Elizabeth the daughter of John de Bohun, in ſpecial tail, the remainder to Richard brother of Henry, the remainder to Elizabeth daughter of Henry, the remainder to John de Huntingfield and his heirs, 21 Ed. III. and died 7 Ric. II. Ancharet, widow of Henry Huſſey the elder, was endowed with the moiety of Saperton, and died 13 Ric. II. Sir Henry Huſſey, ſon of ſir Henry, held the ſame 10 Hen. IV.

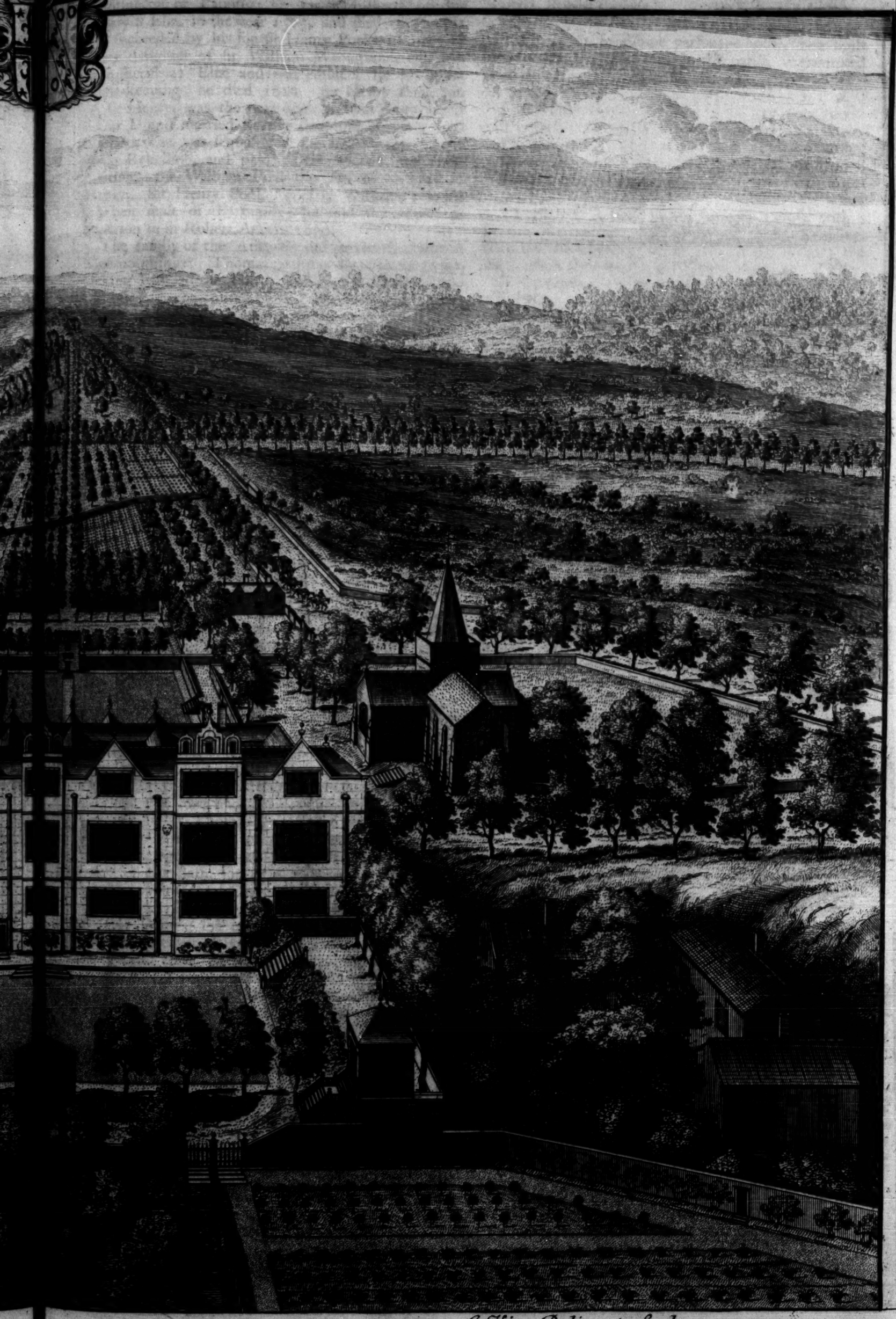
Some time after, ſir William Nottingham purchaſed both moieties, and died ſeiſed of the entire manor 2 Ric. III. He died without iſſue, and left the manor of Saperton to Elizabeth his wife, for life, and the reverſion in truſtees.

Richard Pool, of Coats, married Elizabeth the widow of ſir William Nottingham, and purchaſed the inheritance of the manor from the truſtees 7 Hen. VII. He was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 13 Hen. VII. This ancient family is deſcended from the Pools of Cheſhire. John Pool, ſecond brother of Pool of Cheſhire, removed into Gloceſterſhire. Richard Pool, ſon of John, married the widow of ſir William

Saperton The Seat of



S.r Robert Atkyns.



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liam Nottingham, and was lord of Saperton. Sir Leonard Pool, ſon of Richard, married Katherine daughter of ſir Giles Brydges, and died 30 Hen. VIII. Sir Giles Pool, ſon of ſir Leonard, married Elizabeth one of the ſix daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Whitington of Pauntly: he was high-ſheriff of this county 8 Eliz. in the year 1565, and died 1588. He was ſucceeded by his ſon ſir Henry Pool: he married Anne daughter of ſir William Wroughton, and was high-ſheriff 31 Eliz. and was eminent for his great houſe-keeping: he died 1616. Sir Henry Pool, ſon of ſir Henry, was the next heir: he was high-ſheriff 8 Car I. and married Beatrix daughter of Grey lord Chandos: he was ſequeſtered for his loyalty in the Great Rebellion, and paid 1494l. 6s. 6d. for compoſition. Sir William Pool was ſon of the laſt ſir Henry. Sir Henry Pool, ſon of ſir William, was the laſt heir male of the family: he ſold the manor of Saperton to ſir Robert Atkyns 1660.

The family of the Atkyns's did anciently reſide in Monmouthſhire. Thomas Atkyns lived in the reign of king Edward the Third, and died in London, and was buried in the church of St. Peter Cheap, 2 Hen. IV. in the year 1401. Richard Atkyns, ſon of Thomas, followed the profeſſion of the law in Monmouthſhire. Thomas Atkyns was ſon of Richard, and was of the ſame profeſſion. Richard Atkyns, ſon of Thomas, died 11 Hen. VII. Thomas Atkyns, ſon of Richard, died 4 Hen. VIII. and was ſucceeded by David Atkyns, who married Alice the daughter of and was an eminent merchant in Chepſtow, and removed to Tufleigh near Gloceſter: he died 1552. Thomas Atkyns, ſon of David, married Margaret daughter of John Cook of London, and was judge of the ſheriffs court in London: he argued the firſt caſe in Plowden's Commentaries, and died before his father, 1551, and lies buried in Aldermanbury church in London. Richard Atkyns, ſon of Thomas, was under age at his father's death, and was granted in ward to Thomas Wendy, eſq. phyſician to king Edward the Sixth, and was found by inquiſition to be ſeiſed of the manors of Tuffly, Hempſted and Morecot, in the pariſh of Minſterworth; and of Brickhamton in the pariſh of Churchdown, held of the king *in capite*, and of lands in Sodbury, Beteſly and Tudenham, all in the county of Gloceſter: he married Eleanor daughter of Thomas Marſh, of Wareſly in Huntingtonſhire, eſq. and was one of the juſtices of the ſeſſions of North Wales, and one of the counſel of the Marches of Wales: he died 1610, and lies buried at Hempſted. Sir Edward Atkyns, third ſon of Richard, (whoſe elder brothers and their iſſue have ſince been extinct) married Urſula daughter of ſir Thomas Dacres of Cheſhunt in Hartfordſhire: he died one of the barons of the court of Exchequer, aged eighty-two years. Sir Robert Atkyns, knight of the Bath, ſon of ſir Edward, married Mary daughter of ſir George Clerk of Watford in Northamptonſhire: his ſecond wife was Anne daughter of ſir Thomas Dacres, ſon of ſir Thomas: he was chief baron of the court of Exchequer, and died 1709, aged eighty-eight years. Sir Robert Atkyns, ſon of ſir Robert, married Loviſe daughter of ſir George Carteret of Hawnes in Bedfordſhire, and is the preſent owner of the manor of Saperton. It is remarkable of this family, that there has been always one of this name and family preſiding in ſome of the courts of judicature in this kingdom above three hundred years. There is a large ſtone houſe near the church.

Saperton was held of Cecily ducheſs of York, as of the manor of Biſley: ſhe was mother of king Edward the Fourth.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. Sir Robert Atkyns is patron; Mr. Parſons is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574 Thomas Williams,	- - - - - - -
- - - Walter Chelley,	Sir Giles Pool,
1603 Nathaniel Butler,	{ Francis Marſh, John Pool,
- - - - - - Haines,	- - - - - - -
1660 Thomas Thatch,	Sir Robert Atkyns,
1668 Ambroſe Rogers,	Sir Robert Atkyns,
1684 Joſias Greenwood,	Sir Robert Atkyns,
1695 Richard Davies,	Sir Robert Atkyns,
1708 Robert Parſons,	Sir Robert Atkyns.

There is an handſome parſonage-houſe, new-built by Mr. Davies. No land in the pariſh is exempted from tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	17	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	14	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	03

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a ſpire in the middle: it is dedicated to St. Kenelme. Both the ailes belong to the lord of the manor: the north aile is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

In the north aile there is a very handſome monument in alabaſter, with two ſtatues kneeling, in memory of ſir Henry Pool, and of Anne his wife, daughter of ſir William Wroughton: he died 1616. There is another monument in the ſame aile for ſir Devereux Pool, who died in France, and was buried there. There is an inſcription on a tomb-ſtone in the chancel, for Henry Wentworth, major-general to king Charles the Firſt; he was ſon to the earl of Cleveland, and died 1644. Another inſcription, for Thomas Thach, rector, who died 1664; another for Ambroſe Rogers, rector, who died 1683; another for Joſiah Greenwood, rector, who died 1695.

Leonard Pool, eſq. gave the church-houſe, with two acres of arable in each field, and one beaſt's paſture, to the uſe of the church: they are worth 1l. 10s. yearly. Mr. Butler, rector of this church, gave 10s. yearly, whereof 6s. 8d. for a ſermon on the fifth day of November, the reſt to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs; it conſiſts moſt of arable lands. A brook, which runs down to Stroud, parts this pariſh from Biſley.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Frampton, which contains twenty-eight families, and lies a mile from the church, and did anciently belong to the family of the Manſells, and does ſtill retain the name of Frampton-Manſell. 2. Hayly, containing five houſes, and lies near a mile from the church.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 7
Burials - 6

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	065	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax	043	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	015	04	00

SAUL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſon, two miles diſtant eaſt from Newnham, ſix miles north-weſt from Durſley, and eight miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

This manor was long in the family of the Staffords of Thornbury. Sir Hugh Stafford was ſeiſed of the manor of Salle 1 Hen. VI. George Floid of Wheatenhurſt, eſq. is the preſent lord.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation belonging to Mr. Arnold, worth 40l. yearly to the impropriator; but the ſmall tithes, worth about 5l. yearly, are given to the curate. It is annexed to Standiſh, and the curate is nominated by the biſhop. Mr. Smith is the preſent curate.

The tithes of Saul did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and were given to the biſhoprick 33 Hen. VIII. and

and again confirmed 6 Ed. VI. Lands and tithes in Saul, belonging to Gloceſter abbey, were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower with battlements at the weſt end.

The pariſh is three miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of meadow, paſture and arable, and is bounded on the north-eaſt by the river Severn. There is a fair kept yearly on St. James's day.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and thirty inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

This ſmall pariſh and the hamlet Putlo are joined together in publick payments with Frethern.

SEISINCOT.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, three miles diſtant north-weſt from Stow, four miles ſouth from Campden, and nineteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from *Cheſne*, which ſignifies an Oak.

"Leuvin and Leuvi held Cheiſnocot, in Ceolfledeſtorn hundred, as two mannors, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Durand held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror, and Walter held it under him. It was taxed at two hides and an half; there were two plow-tillages in demean. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 40s. it paid 60s. in king William's reign.

"Elwin held Cheiſnecote, in Witelai hundred, as a mannor, of king Edward; Urſo de Abbetot, of Wireceſtre, held it of king William: he was brother to the earl of Montgomery, and hereditary ſheriff of Worſterſhire. There was one plow's tillage in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 40s. in king Edward's reign; it paid only 10s. yearly in king William's reign.

"Godwin held Cheiſnecote, in Witelai hundred, of king Edward; Walter Deacon held it of king William. It was taxed at four hides and an half; there were eight plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 3l. in both reigns.

"Ulwin held Cheiſnecote, in Witelai hundred, as a mannor, of king Edward; Haſcoit Muſard held it of king William. It was taxed at one hide; it paid a yearly rent of 10s. in both reigns.

"Alwi held Cheiſnecote, in Witelai hundred, as a mannor, of king Edward; Hunfrid de Medehall held it of king William. There were two plow-tillages in demean. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 50s. it paid only 12d. yearly out of the meadow-ground in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Urſo de Abbetot, who had a grant of this manor from king William, left Emeline an only daughter and heireſs: ſhe was married to Walter de Beauchamp; whereby this manor came anciently to the Beauchamps, and continued long in that family. William de Beauchamp, of Elmley, who married Iſabel ſiſter and heir of William Manduit earl of Warwick, died ſeiſed of Cheiſnecot hamlet 53 Hen. III. Guy de Beauchamp earl of Warwick had livery of this manor 26 Ed. I. and died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and knight of the garter, died ſeiſed of Seiſincote 2 Hen. IV. and was ſucceeded by Richard Beauchamp lord Bergavenny.

This manor, ſome time after, came to the Grevils. Sir John Grevil died ſeiſed of this manor, and of the hundred of Kiftſgate, 20 Ed. IV. Ludowick Grevil was ſeiſed of this manor, and reſided in this place in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was guilty of an horrible murder, and God's revenge upon it ought to be publiſhed to poſterity. He invited Web to his houſe, who had been formerly his ſervant, and was grown rich: he procured two of his ſervants to murder Web in his bed, and then forged a will, whereby he gained his whole eſtate. One of theſe ſervants in his drink, not long after, ſaid he could hang his maſter: the other ſervant acquainted his maſter with what he had ſaid: the maſter thereupon adviſes the ſervant to murder his fellow aſſaſſinate. This ſecond murder was ſoon diſcovered, and Ludowick Grevil was arraigned and executed: he ſtood mute to ſave his eſtate to his family; but his family never flouriſhed afterwards, and ſoon fell to decay.

Sir Edward Grevil was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir William Juxon was afterwards ſeiſed of this manor, and Francis lord Guilford is the preſent lord of it.

A conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh did belong to a family of the ſame name. Thomas Cheſnecot died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and of two plough-tillages in Cheſnecot 33 Ed. I. Alice the widow of Thomas was ſoon married to Henry de Duffeld, who joined with his wife in a fine, and acknowledged this eſtate to be the right of Maud the daughter and heir of Thomas de Seiſincote: ſhe was afterwards married to Peter de Wallingford. John de Minera, and Alice his wife, granted lands in Cheſneton to William Camera, and Alice his wife, 20 Hen. III. Nicholas de Sherborne was ſeiſed of one plough's tillage in Seiſincote 15 Ed. I.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly; but the church has been lately ſuffered to be demoliſhed, and it is now a fine-cure, in the nomination of the lord Guilford, and only 8l. allowed yearly to the curate. Mr. Baker is the preſent incumbent.

The glebe-lands and tithes did anciently belong to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to Anthony Stringer and John Williams 34 Hen. VIII. Other tithes in Seiſincot did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1571	William Waterall,	Lewis Grevil, eſq.
1572	Thomas Hawkins,	Lewis Grevil, eſq.
1592	John Lampet,	Edward Grevil, eſq.
1605	Edward Peirce,	Sir Edward Grevil,
- - -	Jenkin Bowen, D. D.	- - - - - -
1665	Thomas King, D. D.	Sir William Juxon,
1680	James Butterworth,	Sir William Juxon,
1706	Thomas Baker,	Lord Guilford.

The church is wholly demoliſhed.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	09	12	09½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	19	03½
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable.

There are ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about thirty inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 1 / Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	099	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	099	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	006	16	00

SHEERNTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, two miles diſtant ſouth from Cheltenham, eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Tewkſbury, and four miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is generally writ Shurdington.

The manor of Scherneton, with view of frankpledge, was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, 8 Ed. II. Peter de la Mere held this manor with free-warren 12 Ed. II. It then came

came to the Maltravers's; for John Maltravers was ſeiſed thereof the ſame year. John Maltravers the elder died ſeiſed of this manor 31 Ed. III. Sir John Maltravers, ſon of John, had livery of it the ſame year. Agnes, the widow of John Maltravers, died ſeiſed of the third part of this manor, which ſhe held in dower, 49 Ed. III.

This manor afterwards deſcended to Eleanor Maltravers, heireſs of this family: ſhe was married to John Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel; and after his death ſhe was married to Reginald lord Cobham, who in her right was ſeiſed of Shurdington 4 Hen. IV. John Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel, ſon of John the laſt earl, and of Elianor, became ſeiſed of this manor upon the death of Eleanor, who died 6 Hen. IV. This laſt earl John was ſlain near Beauvois in France; and by inquiſition taken 13 Hen. VI. he was found to have died ſeiſed of the manors of Stonehouſe, Shurdington, Archards, Kingſtanely and Woodcheſter, in Gloceſterſhire, beſides great eſtates in other counties. Humphry earl of Arundel was ſon and heir of John, who was ſix years old at his father's death; but he dying ſoon after, William earl of Arundel, uncle to Humphry, was the next heir, and had livery of the manor of Shurdington 18 Hen. VI. Eleanor the widow of John earl of Arundel, and mother of William, held this manor in dower: her ſecond huſband was ſir Richard Poinings; her third huſband was ſir Walter Hungerford: ſhe died 33 Hen. VI. Thomas earl of Arundel was ſon and heir of Humphry: he died ſeiſed of Shurdington 16 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted the ſame year to William earl of Arundel, ſon of Thomas.

The archbiſhop of York was ſeiſed of the manor of Sherdington 14 Ed. III. and probably the great perſons above mentioned were tenants under the archbiſhop; for this manor was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI. and in the grant it was mentioned to have belonged to that archbiſhoprick; and Edmond Chamberlain of Maugerſbury is the preſent lord of the manor of Shurdington.

Henry de Pet held one plough's tillage in Great Shirdinton of John Giffard of Brimesfield 1 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb, and is annexed to Badgworth.

The church is ſmall, with an aile on the north ſide called Hatherly Aile, and has a very handſome ſteeple at the weſt end.

The tithes of Shurdington did anciently belong to the Benedictine nunnery at Uſke in Monmouthſhire, and were granted, together with the chapel of Up-Hatherly and South-Hatherly, to James Gunter and Walter Lewis, 37 Hen. VIII. Tithes in Shurdington, lately belonging to the nunnery at Uſk, were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. The like grant was made of the tithes in Uphatherly the ſame year.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Severn at Santhurſt.

Uphatherly is an hamlet in this pariſh, and is reputed a diſtinct pariſh; yet John de Chancecy held the hamlet of Hatherly of the honour of Wallingford 6 Ed. II. Robert Preſbury was ſeiſed of lands in Uphatherly 18 Ed. II. John Moor the younger levied a fine of lands in Uphatherly, to the uſe of Thomas Lane, 15 Hen. VII. This hamlet contains ſix families.

There are fifteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeventy inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	2
	Burials - -	2

	Shurdington.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	030	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax	042	02	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	003	04	00

	Uphatherly.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	037	14	08
	1694 To the land-tax	044	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	001	11	00

SHENINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, four miles diſtant north-weſt from Banbury in Oxfordſhire, five miles eaſt from Shipſton in Warwickſhire, and thirty-two miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from the ſun's Shining on it; ſo Sheen in Surrey has the like derivation.

There are two manors in this pariſh, and it will be difficult to apply the records to the proper manor; therefore the ſeveral records are ſet down in order of time. The manor of Shenington was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, 47 Hen. III. John de Suor held this manor with free-warren 15 Ed. I. John le More was ſeiſed of a manor in this pariſh, with free-warren, the ſame year.

The family of the Peachys were ſeiſed of Shenington for ſeveral generations. John Peche died ſeiſed thereof 47 Ed. III. and left two daughters his heirs: Joan died without iſſue, whereby Margaret the ſurviving daughter was the ſole heir: ſhe was married to ſir John Montfort of Cole's-Hill in Warwickſhire. Catherine the widow of ſir John Peche, William Montford of Coleſhull, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Shennington, to the uſe of Catherine for life, the remainder to William and Margaret in tail, 12 Hen. IV.

John Saliſbury was ſeiſed of Shenington 11 Ric. II. Joan the widow of Ruſtin of Norfolk was ſeiſed of the manor of Shennington 7 Hen. V. Gerald earl of Kildare, and Elizabeth his wife, had a grant of the manor of Shennington, and of the advowſon, to them and their heirs male, 18 Hen. VII. and confirmed 2 Hen. VIII. Henry Fitz-Gerald, ſon and heir of Gerald, granted the manor to his brother ſir Thomas Gerald, who died ſeiſed thereof 23 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to James Fitz-Gerald, ſon of ſir Thomas, 24 Hen. VIII.

The manor of Shennington, and the advowſon of the rectory, were granted to John Coke and John Baſſet 4 Ed. VI. and it is recited in the grant, that the manor was lately John Fitz-Gerald's.

John Wigate, upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor of Shennington granted to him 20 Eliz. Richard Pigot died ſeiſed of the manor 12 Eliz. Robert Pigot was his ſon and heir, who dying unmarried, he was ſucceeded by Agnes his ſiſter and heir. Oriel college in Oxford is owner of one manor in this pariſh, and Mr. Richard Gooding is the lord of the other manor.

John le Strange, of Knokyn, held one meſſuage, three yard-lands, and five acres of meadow in this pariſh, 3 Ed. II. Henry le Fend, and Iſabel his wife, levied a fine of lands in Shenendon, to William Giffard archbiſhop of York, 7 Ed. I. By another fine, levied 20 Ed. I. a third part of lands in Shenendon is acknowledged to be the right of Henry le Fend, and of Iſabel his wife. John de Shokereſwell and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Shokereſwell and Shenendon, to John de Doweneved, 27 Ed. I. John le Strange, of Walton, and Mabel his wife, levied a fine of lands in Shenington to Roger le Strange, and others, to the uſe of Philip le Strange, 15 Ed. II. Henry Vyell and Alice his wife levied a fine of a rent in Shennington to the uſe of Joan Scovile for her life, the remainder to Henry Vyell and Alice, 3 Hen. IV. James Veel, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Shennington, to ſir Reginald Bray and others, 17 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it

is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Mr. Sheldon is patron; Mr. Archer is the preſent incumbent, who has a pleaſant houſe near the church. The advowſon of the rectory of Shenington did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley 36 Hen. VIII.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1577 Thomas Pettifer,	Thomas Sheldon, eſq.
1615 Richard Ingram,	Anne Dockin,
- - - William Burton,	John Kite and Thomas Child, eſquires,
- - - Walter Harris,	- - - - - - -
1677 Simon Archer,	William Monteny.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	15	03	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	10	04
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church hath a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles. It is dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable, and is almoſt ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire. Some part of Edghill is in this pariſh; Shunlo hill is alſo in this pariſh, from whence there is a large proſpect; and Reekin hills in Shropſhire may be ſeen. Here are two ſprings, one of which runs into the Thames, the other into the Severn.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof twenty-four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	10
	Burials -	8

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	067	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	082	01	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	033	02	00

"Calybute Downing, eldeſt ſon of Calybute Down-"ing of Shennington, was a violent preacher to "ſtir up the rebellion againſt king Charles the Firſt: "he died 1644." *Athenæ Oxon.*

SHERBORNE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles diſtant eaſt from Norleach, four miles weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and fifteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from being on the Border of the Shire, and from *Bourn*, which ſignifies a Bottom with Water.

"The church of St. Mary of Winchcombe held "Schireburne, in Salemaneſberie hundred, in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "thirty hides, but ten were excuſed from payment. "There were twenty-ſeven plow-tillages and four "water-mills. It paid a yearly rent of 20l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 16l. yearly in king Wil-"liam's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Winchcomb purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Shirburn 35 Hen. III. The ſame abbey aſſigned this manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulph, at Utica in Normandy, 12 Ed. II. Richard Buſhel was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, two tofts, and of a paſturage for eight cows, in Winchcomb and Sherborne, in truſt for the abbey of Winchcombe, 18 Ric. II. The manor of Shirborne was diſcharged from the hundred court 8 Hen. III.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor, with the rectory and advowſon of Sherborne, were granted to Chriſtopher Allen, who joins with Ethelreda his wife, and levies a fine thereof to Thomas Dutton, eſq. 6 Ed. VI.

This ancient family is deſcended from Dutton of Dutton in Cheſhire.

Hugh Lupus, nephew to king William the Conqueror, accompanied him into England, and was made earl of Cheſter. Nigel, a kinſman of the earl's, attended him in the expedition, and brought with him five brothers, whoſe names were Huddard, Edar, Wolmer, Horſwain and Wolfaith. Huddard, the elder brother, was rewarded with the manor of Dutton, which place gave name to his poſterity, and the Duttons of Sherborn are deſcended from him.

Ranulph the ſixth earl of Cheſter from Hugh Lupus, who for diſtinction's ſake was called Ralph Blandeville, had been ſucceſsful in many wars againſt Lewellen prince of Wales, but at laſt was ſurpriſed, and forced to fly into the caſtle of Rothlain for his preſent ſecurity, and was ſtraitly beſieged therein, and in great danger to be taken. He forthwith ſends away to Roger de Laci conſtable of Cheſter, to haſten away to his reſcue. It happened to be Midſummer-day when this news came to Cheſter; which being their principal fair, a great concourſe of people was aſſembled; and Roger de Laci immediately diſpatched away Ralph de Dutton to the earl's relief; who gathering together the rude multitude, and amongſt them a great number of fidlers, arrives in good time at the caſtle of Rothlain, and delivers the earl from his imminent danger. In reward for this great piece of ſervice, a charter for the government and regulating all fidlers within the county of Cheſter, was granted to Ralph de Dutton and his heirs: and that juriſdiction is ſtill enjoyed; for on every Midſummer-day, all the fidlers and minſtrels of that county do attend the heir of Dutton, or his ſteward, from their lodging to the church, one going before with a ſurcoat of the arms of Dutton, and the fidlers walking two by two playing upon their ſeveral muſical inſtruments. After church is done, this harmonious proceſſion goes to the court-houſe, where laws and ordinances are eſtabliſhed for their better government, and penalties are inflicted on the tranſgreſſors. The ſtatute for puniſhing rogues and vagabonds, and for erecting houſes of correction, made 39 Eliz. cap. 4. does particularly provide, that no clauſe therein ſhall any ways prejudice the right of John Dutton, of Dutton in Cheſhire, eſq. which he or his anceſtors have lawfully enjoyed in the county or city of Cheſter; and the ſame care upon the like occaſion is taken, 1 Jac. cap. 25. to preſerve the right of John Dutton, of Dutton in Cheſhire, eſq.

Sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton in Cheſhire, was a deſcendant from Hudard, who firſt came into England with the Conqueror.

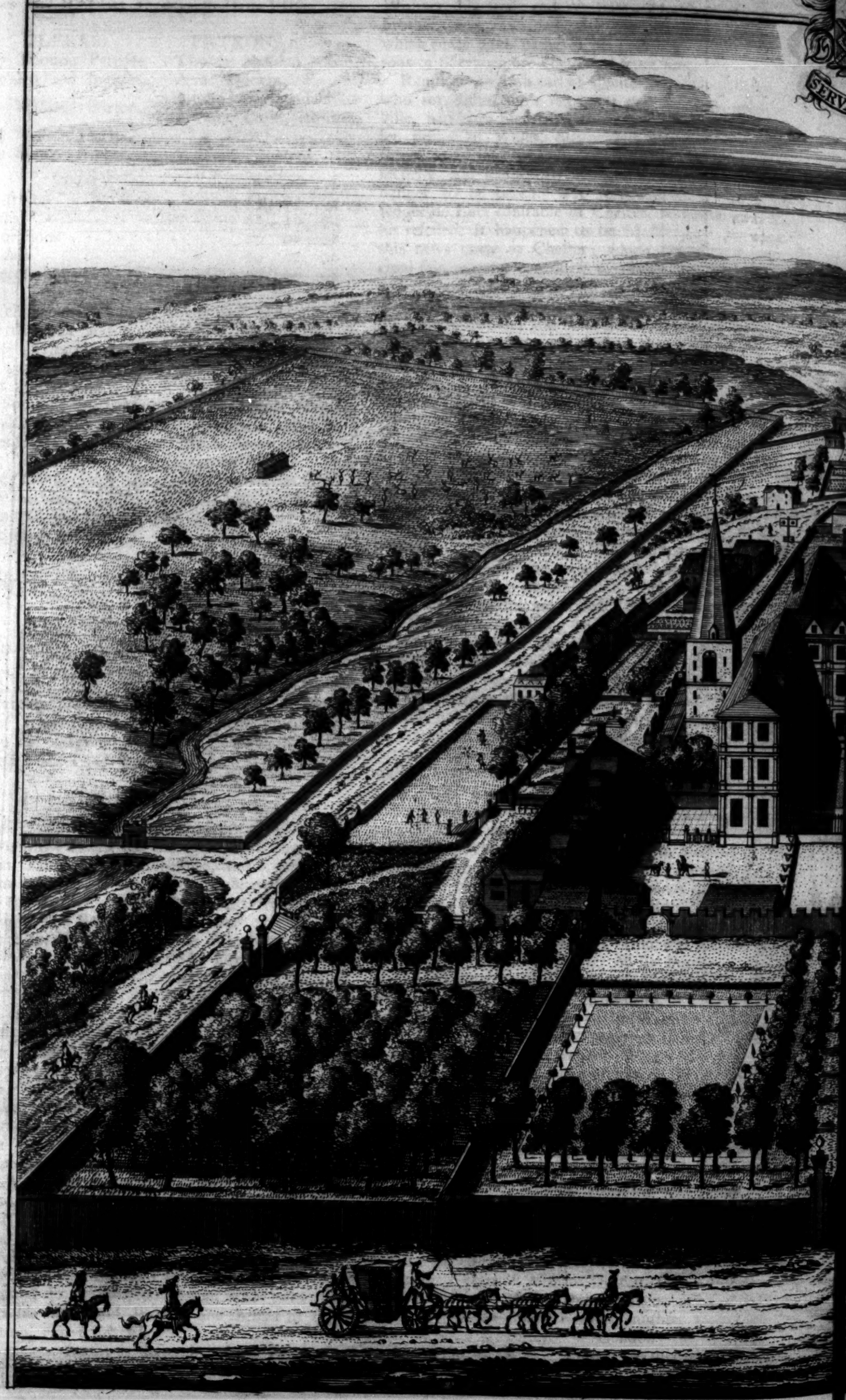
Sir Hugh Dutton, ſon of ſir Hugh, married Jane daughter of ſir Robert Holland. Sir Thomas Dutton, ſon of the laſt ſir Hugh, married Elianor daughter of ſir Peirce Thornton. Edward Dutton, ſon of ſir Thomas, married Elizabeth daughter of John Carington of Carington. Sir Peter Dutton was ſon of Edward. Hugh Dutton, brother of ſir Peter, married Parnell daughter and heir of Ralph Vernon of Hatton in Cheſhire. John Dutton of Hatton, ſon of Hugh, married Margaret daughter of ſir William Atherton. Peter Dutton, ſon of John, married Iſabel daughter and heir of Groſvenor. Richard Dutton was brother to Peter, and younger ſon of John. Ralph Dutton was ſon of Richard. William Dutton, ſon of Ralph, married Agnes daughter of John Conwey of Flintſhire.

Thomas Dutton of Sherborn, younger ſon of William, married Mary daughter of Robert Taylour: he afterwards married two other wives; one of which was Anne daughter of Stephen Kyrton alderman of London, and widow of ſir Thomas Wythers.

This Thomas Dutton purchaſed the manor of Sherborn of ſir Chriſtopher Alleyn: he died 1581, aged ſeventy-four years. William Dutton, ſon of Thomas, had livery of the manor and advowſon of Shirborne the ſame year: he married Anne daughter of ſir Ambroſe Nicholas lord mayor of London: ſhe was afterwards married to ſir Paul Tracy. William was high-

ſheriff

Sherborn The Seat of



S.r Ralph Dutton Bar.t

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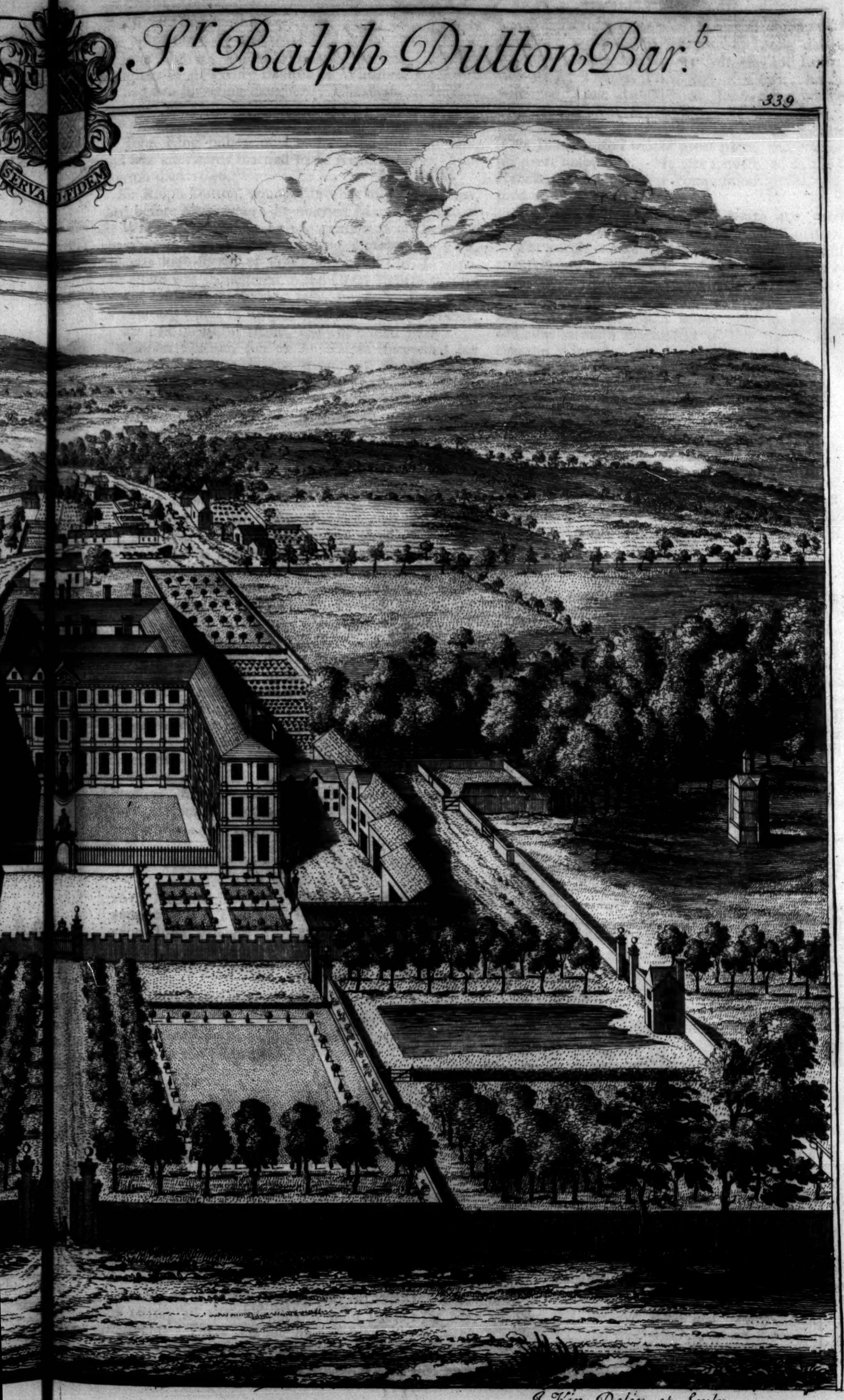
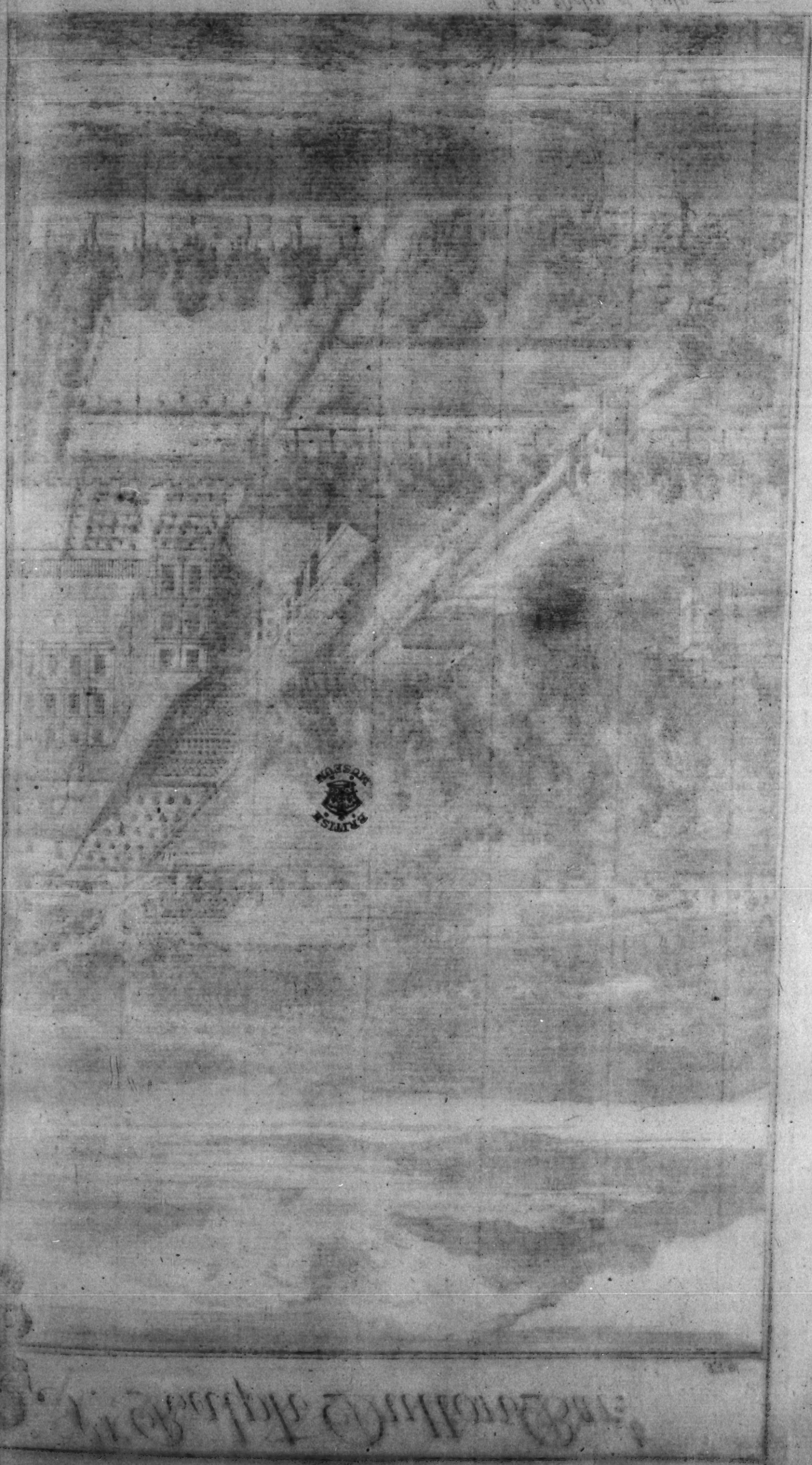


I. Kip Delin. et Sculp.



ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 33 Eliz. 1590, and again in the year 1601: he died 1618.

John Dutton, ſon of William, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Henry Bainton of Wiltſhire, by whom he had two ſurviving daughters; Elizabeth, married to George Colt, eſq. and Lucy, married to Thomas Pope earl of Down. His ſecond wife was Anne daughter of John King biſhop of London: ſhe ſurvived him, and was afterwards married to ſir Richard How. John Dutton died 1656.

Sir Ralph Dutton, younger brother to John Dutton, died before his brother: he married Mary daughter of ſir William Duncomb: he was gentleman of the privy chamber in extraordinary to king Charles the Firſt. He was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 6 Car. I. 1630. His eſtate was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and he was forced to fly beyond ſeas; but being beat back by contrary winds in his paſſage from Leith to France, he was caſt on Burnt Iſland, and there died 1646.

William Dutton, ſon of ſir Ralph, ſucceeded his uncle John Dutton in the manor of Sherborn and other great eſtates: he married Mary daughter of the lord Scudemore, and widow of Thomas Ruſſel, eſq. of Worceſterſhire. He was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 19 Car. II. 1667, and died without iſſue. Sir Ralph Dutton baronet, brother to William, married Griſsle daughter of ſir Edward Pool of Kemble in Wiltſhire, by whom he had an only daughter, who died without iſſue. His ſecond wife was Mary only daughter of Dr. Peter Barwick, by whom he hath two ſons, John and Ralph, and divers daughters. He has ſerved as knight of the ſhire in ſeveral parliaments, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this manor. He hath a large ſtately houſe by the church, with large parks and a pleaſant paddock-courſe, with a beautiful lodge-houſe. He hath a very great eſtate in this pariſh, and in other places of this county.

A meadow in Sherborne did belong to the priory of St. John the Evangeliſt in Burford, which priory was valued at the Diſſolution at 13l. 6s. 6d. This meadow was granted to Edmond Herman 35 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford: it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. Sir Ralph Dutton is patron; Mr. Parſons is the preſent incumbent. The demeans pay no tithes; and ſir Ralph Dutton, who hath the rectory, has the whole tithe of corn, and half the tithe of hay, of the reſt of the pariſh; which tithes are valued worth 140l. yearly.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Alexander Read,	- - - - - - - - -
1616 Nicholas Tucker,	William Dutton, eſq.
1669 William Teinton,	William Dutton, eſq.
1677 John Price,	Ralph Dutton, eſq.
1684 George Venn,	Sir Ralph Dutton,
1703 Thomas Parſons,	Sir Ralph Dutton.

The vicar hath tithe of wool and lamb, and half the tithe of hay, of the tenants lands, a ſmall cloſe near his houſe, ten acres in the north field, and fourteen acres in the ſouth field.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	14	06	04½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	10	08
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It has an aile as large as the body of the church, and a large ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end.

There is an handſome monument in the aile, in memory of Thomas Dutton, eſq. who died 1581, and of William Dutton ſon of Thomas, who died 1618, and in memory of Thomas Dutton ſon of William, who died 1610: all theſe lie buried in a vault near the monument. There is a fair monument in the chancel for John Dutton, eſq. ſon of William Dutton, and of Anne daughter of ſir Ambroſe Nicholas: his firſt wife was Elizabeth daughter of Henry Baynton, of Wiltſhire, eſq. by whom he had two ſurviving daughters; Elizabeth, married to George Colt, eſq. and Lucy, married to ſir Thomas Pope earl of Down: his ſecond wife was Anne daughter of John King, deſcended from the ancient Saxon kings of Devonſhire, as is there expreſſed in the inſcription on the monument. This John Dutton was of great parts, and eminent for his great hoſpitality. He was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid for compoſition 5216l. 4s. He died 14 Jan. 1656.

A ground called Cruckmore, worth 40s. yearly, is given towards the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and has many quarrs of excellent free-ſtone. The river Winruſh runs on the north ſide of the pariſh, and parts it from Barrington. Another ſmall brook riſes in Farmington, and runs through the middle of this pariſh, and falls into the Winruſh.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 10
Burials - - 08

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	198	18	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	106	13	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	056	01	00

SHIPTON-MOIGN and DOVEL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, two miles diſtant ſouth from Tetbury, three miles north-weſt from Malmſbury in Wiltſhire, and fourteen miles from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the Sheep kept here, and from its belonging to two great families of Le Moyne and Dovell, who were two eminent warriors, and are ſuppoſed to lie buried in this church. A conſiderable hamlet has alſo the name of Dovell.

"Wulvi held Sciptone, in Langtrew hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William "de Owe held it, in the like manner as Radulph de "Limes held it before him, in the reign of king Wil-"liam the Conqueror. It was taxed at two hides; "there were two plow-tillages. It paid a yearly rent "of 40s. in both reigns. Hugh held Sciptone under "William de Owe." Domeſday Book.

This manor was very anciently in the family of Le Moigne. William le Moigne was ſeiſed thereof 5 Hen. III. he held it of the king by ſervice, to keep the king's larder: he purchaſed free-warren in all his lands in Gloceſterſhire 37 Hen. III. William le Moigne, ſon of William, had a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him, to ſet forth by what right he claimed divers privileges in Shcipton, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. He died ſeiſed thereof 23 Ed. I. Henry le Moigne, ſon of the laſt William, was ſeiſed of the manor and of the advowſon of Shiptone 1 Ed. II. and died 8 Ed. II. Joan the widow of Henry was endowed with this manor, and died 14 Ed. III. and livery was granted the ſame year to Robert le Moyne ſon of Henry. Sir Henry Moigne, ſon of Robert, ſucceeded his father, and died ſeiſed of Shipton-Moigne and Hullecot 49 Ed. III. Sir John Moyne was ſon and heir of ſir Henry: he died ſeiſed of the manor of Shipton-Moign, and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heireſs: ſhe was married to William de Stourton, who in her right was ſeiſed of Shipton 21 Ric. II. and was deſcended of an ancient family reſiding at Stourton in Wiltſhire: he died 1 Hen. V.

John de Stourton, ſon of William, was under age at his father's death, and had not livery of this manor until 9 Hen. V. and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 18 Hen. VI. he was created a baron of this realm 28 Hen. VI. and died ſeiſed of Shipton-Moign, Hullcourt, and Hamvelli alias Vetham near Berkeley, and was ſucceeded by William lord Stourton, who had livery

livery of this manor the ſame year: he married Margaret one of the daughters and coheirs of ſir John Chidiok, and died 17 Ed. IV. John lord Stourton was ſon and heir of William, and had livery of this manor the ſame year in which his father died, and he himſelf died 2 Ric. III. William lord Stourton, ſon of John, had livery of this manor the ſame year: he married the ſiſter of John Dudley duke of Northumberland, and died 14 Hen. VIII. William lord Stourton ſucceeded his father, and died ſoon after; whereby Edward lord Stourton, brother of William, had livery of this eſtate 16 Hen. VIII. he died ſeiſed of Shipton-Moign 27 Hen. VIII. and was ſucceeded by William lord Stourton his ſon, who had livery of this manor 33 Hen. VIII. and died 2 Ed. VI. He was father of Charles lord Stourton, who being guilty of a barbarous murder, was hanged at Saliſbury 3 Mar.

The family of the Hodges's ſucceeded to the Stourtons. Livery of the manor of Shipton-Moigne was granted to John Hodges, eſq. upon the death of his father 20 Eliz. Thomas Hodges, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 20 Jac. 1622; and it ſtill continues in the ſame name and family. Thomas Hodges, eſq. is the preſent lord of it, and hath an handſome ſeat near the church, and a great eſtate. Mr. John Hodges has a good farm-houſe and eſtate, called Hill-Court.

There is another great ſeat, and a large eſtate in this pariſh, belonging to the ancient family of the Eſcourts, who have reſided in this place three hundred years. John Eſcourt died ſeiſed of a manor in Shipton-Moign 14 Ed. IV. Walter Eſcourt, eſq. ſon of Thomas, is the preſent lord of this manor, and of Laſborough, and other great eſtates in this county and elſewhere: he has a large houſe, with a very handſome gate-houſe, with towers on each ſide, in this place, and a pleaſant park adjoining to it.

Jeffry Pulham granted two yard-lands in this place to the abbey of Cirenceſter 32 Ed. I. Lands in Shipton-Moign, belonging to the abbey of Cirenceſter, were granted to John Dudley and John Aſcough 17 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Thomas Hodges, eſq. is patron; Mr. Hodges is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - John Nelme,	- - - - - - - - -
1667 John Martin,	Thomas Hodges, eſq.
1684 Chriſtopher Hanly,	Thomas Hodges, eſq.
1697 William Hodges,	Thomas Hodges, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	18	01	09
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	16	02
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	05

The church is handſome, and hath a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, with battlements round it. There is a ſtrong low tower with battlements, and an aile on the north ſide of the tower. The chancel has a ſmall veſtry on the north ſide.

There is an effigies of a man in armour, in ſtone, lying with his hand on his ſword, in a nich on the north ſide of the chancel. There is another effigies of a woman lying oppoſite, on the ſouth ſide. There is an effigies of a man in armour, lying croſs-legged, in a nich in the wall, on the ſouth ſide of the church.

The aile on the ſouth ſide is the burying-place of the family of the Eſcourts, in which is a ſtately monument for judge Eſcourt and his lady, lying in ſtone. The aile on the north ſide belongs to Mr. Hodges, and is the burying-place of that family: there are likewiſe ſeveral inſcriptions for the ſame family in the body of the church. Mr. Stourton, formerly lord of this manor, gave the church-houſe for the repair of the church, paying the lord of the manor 4d. yearly: it is now made uſe of for the poor. Two ſhillings yearly are paid out of Great Mead for the uſe of the church.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable, and is bordered by Wiltſhire. A ſmall brook riſes in Weſtonbirt, and runs through this pariſh, and divides it from Newton, and goes into the Avon at Malmſbury.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	6	
	Burials - -	5	

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	147	12	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	105	09	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	032	06	00

John Oldham, an ingenious poet, was born in this pariſh: many excellent poems of his compoſing are extant: he died at the age of thirty, in the year 1683.

SHIPTON-OLIVE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, four miles diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, four miles north-weſt from Norleach, and ten miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has the diſtinction name of Olive, from a family of the ſame name, which reſided in this place.

John de Turbervil died ſeiſed of this manor 17 Joh. It afterwards came to the Olives, which family continued owners of it to this preſent age. Ralph Olive ſold it to William Peachy, eſq. who is the preſent lord of it.

Lands in Shipton did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald in Gloceſter, and were granted to Cicely Pickarel 17 Eliz. Tithes in Shipton-Ollife did belong to Gloceſter abbey, and were granted to ſir Edward Warner 4 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Peachy is patron; Mr. Petty is the preſent incumbent. Robert de Shipton has anciently preſented to this church: the family of the Olives has likewiſe frequently preſented.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575 Richard Jones,	Richard Olive,
1577 Richard Clerk,	Richard Olive,
1578 George Mace,	Richard Olive,
1621 Samuel Temple,	Anne Knowles,
1665 Joſeph Walker,	Clement Barkſdale,
1707 Elias Petty,	William Peachy, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	09	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	18	00
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	05½

The church is ſmall, and hath a croſs aile on the ſouth ſide, with a very low ſpire at the weſt end. There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the chancel for the family of the Olives, owners of this manor, who were all inſcribed yeomen.

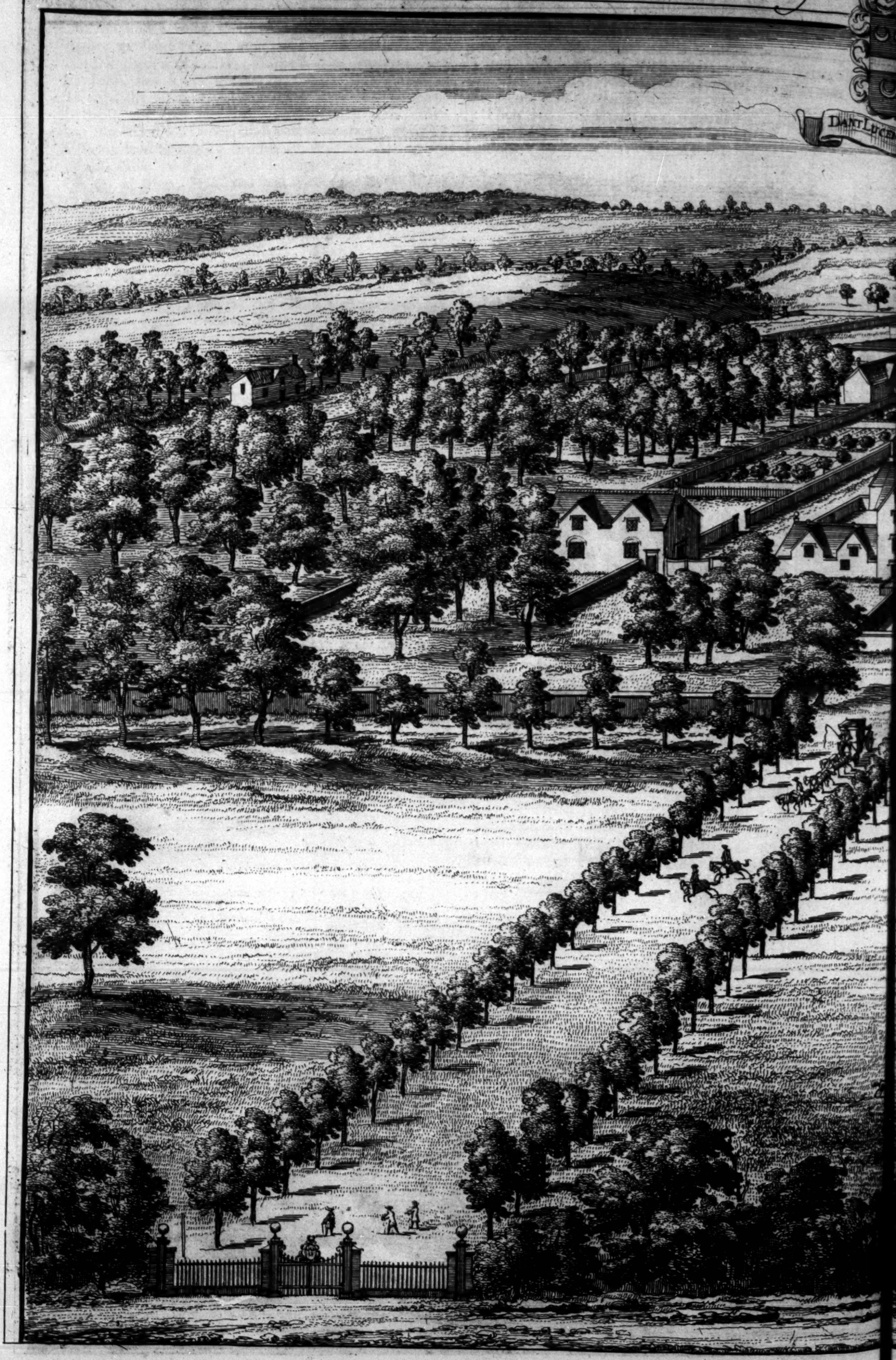
The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

Hampine is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing one houſe, belonging to Lionel Rich, eſq. and lies a mile from the church.

" Pin held a mannor of one hide in Hagepin, in the " hundred of Wacreſcomb, in the reign of king Ed- " ward the Confeſſor; Anſger held it of Thomas " archbiſhop of York, and had one plow's tillage in " demean. It paid a yearly rent of 20s. in king Ed- " ward's reign; it paid only 10s. in king William's " reign.

" Edwy

Shipton Moyne the Seat of



Mrs Hodges Relict of Tho. Hodges.

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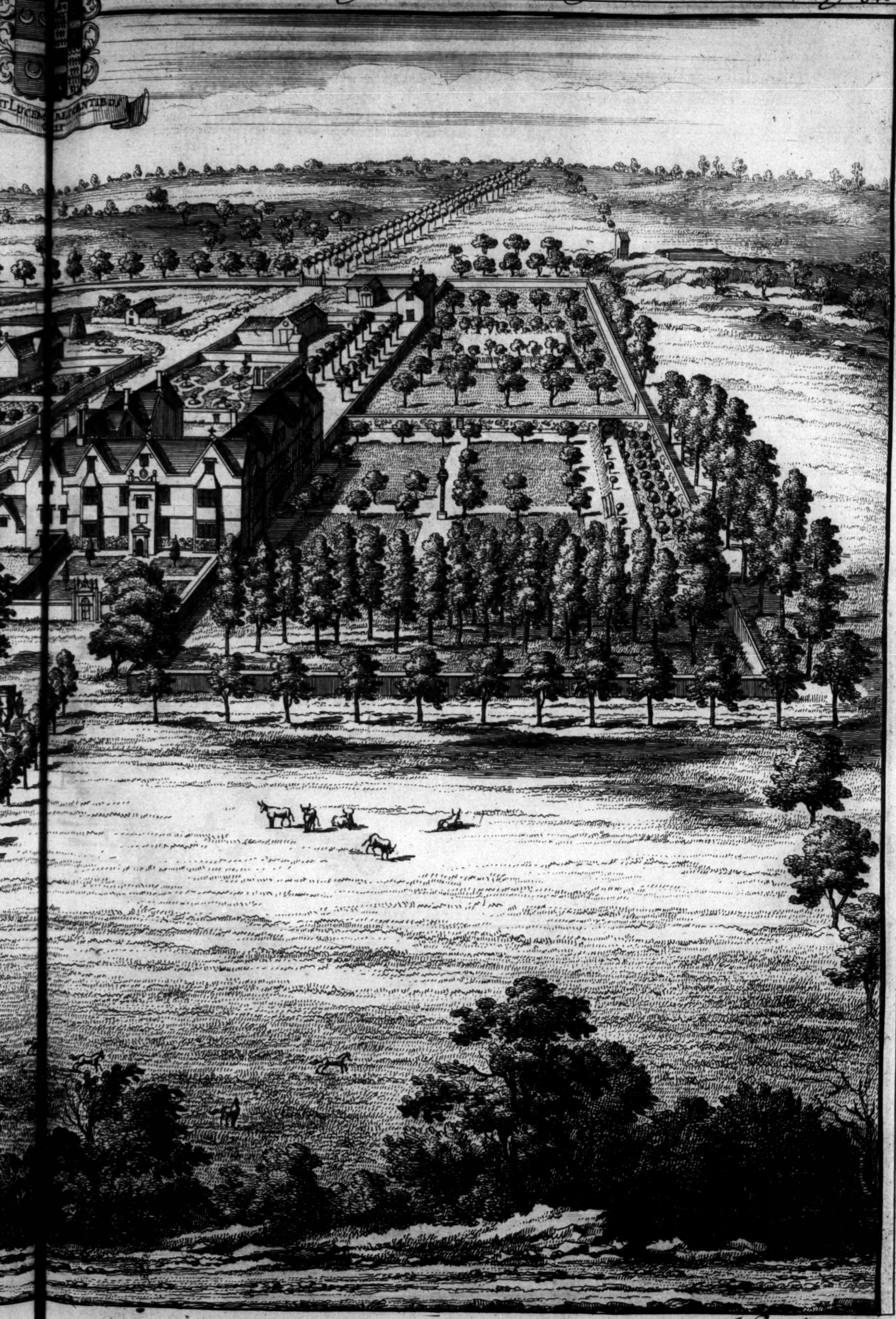
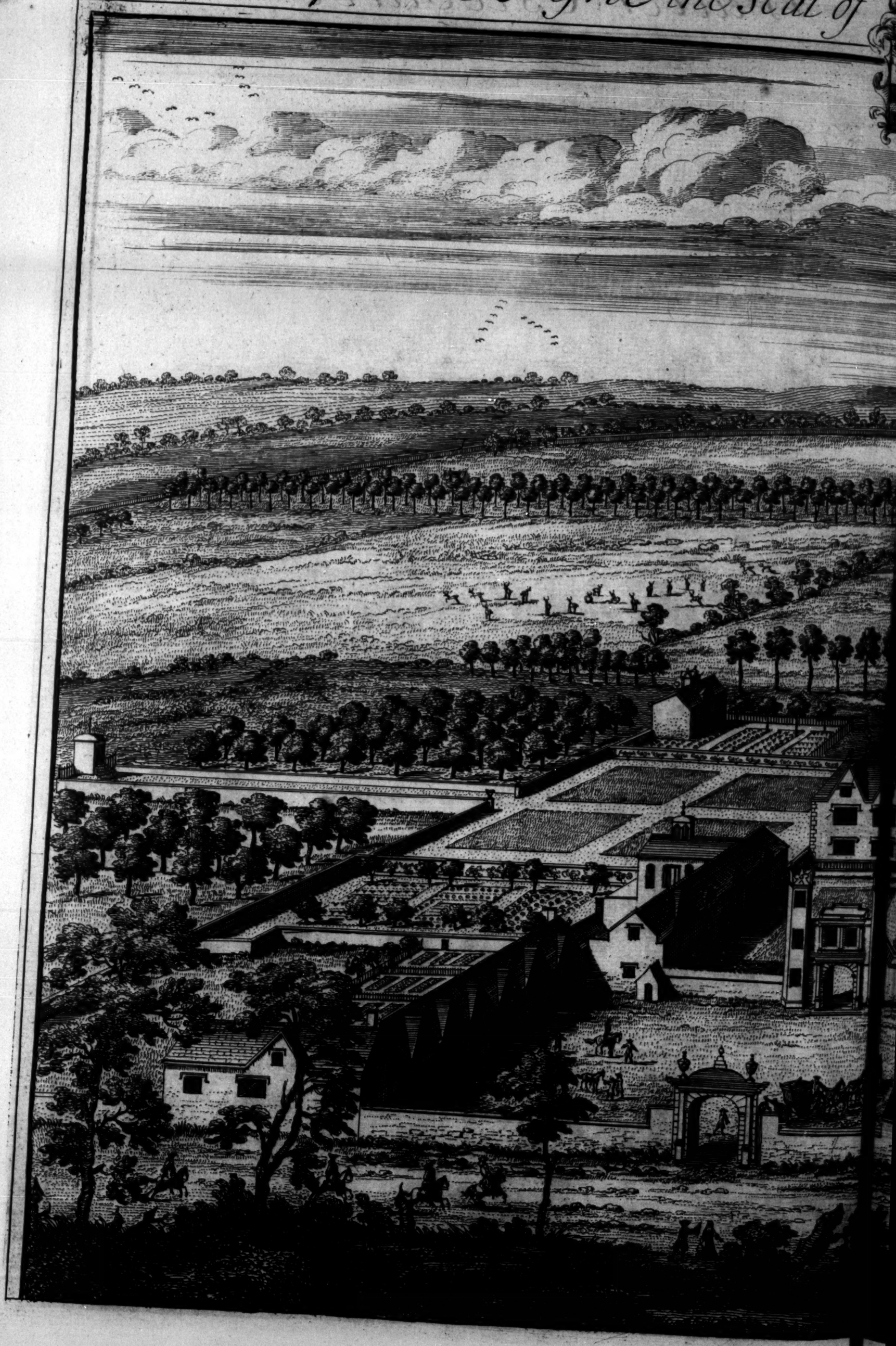


J. Kip Delin et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

Shipton Moyne the Seat of



Walter Estcourt Esq.

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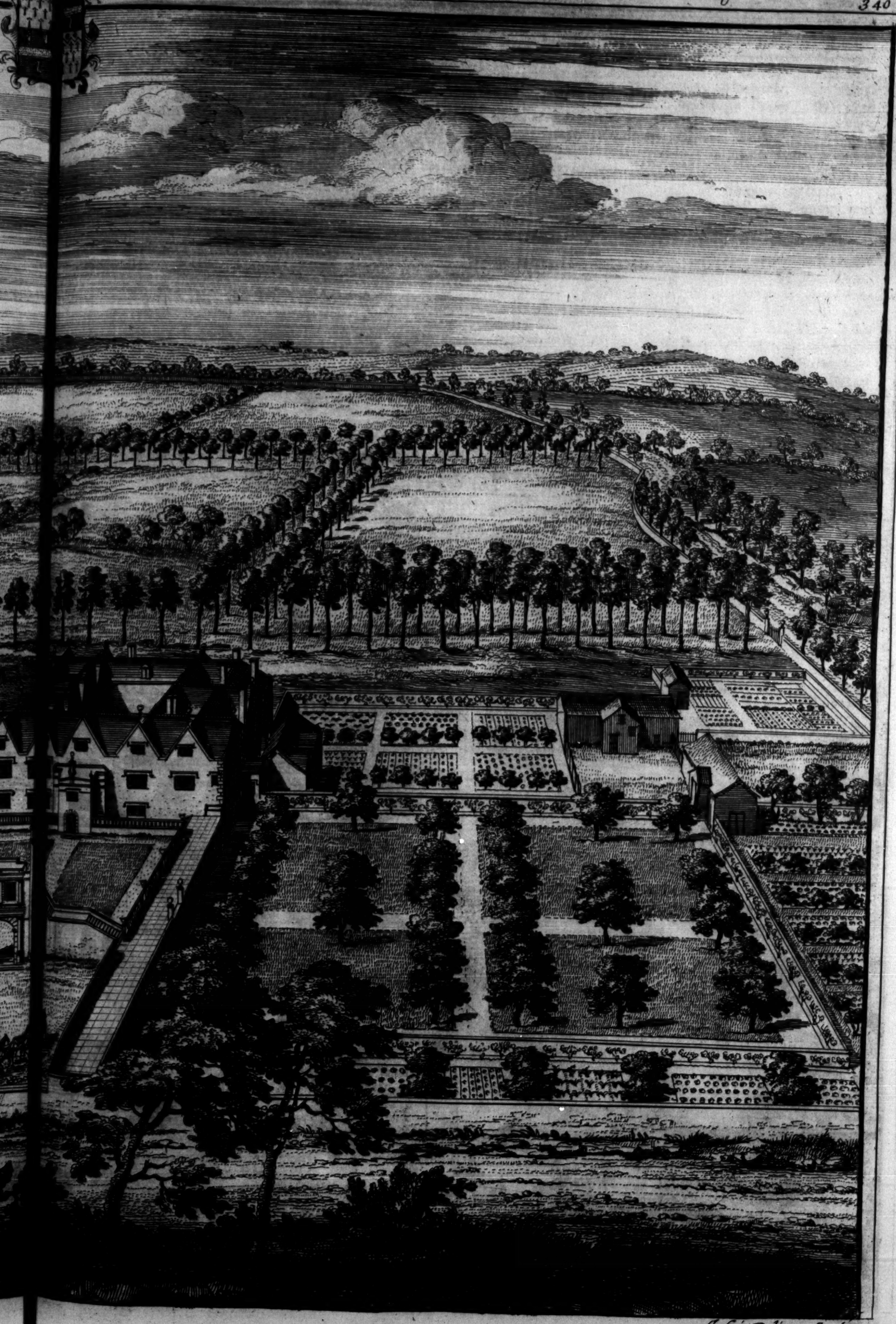

J. Kip Delin: et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

"Edwy held Hagenepine, in Wacreſcombe hundred, "in the reign of king Edward; William the ſon "of Baderon held it in the reign of king William. "It was taxed at five hides; there were five plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean. It paid a "yearly rent of 100s. in king Edward's reign; it "paid 60s. in king William's reign.

"Ulfel and Elward, and Wiga, held Hague, in "Reſpegate hundred, in the reign of king Edward: "Ansfrid held it in the reign of king William; "he had it in marriage with a niece of Walter de "Laci. It was taxed at one hide." Domeſday Book.

William Docket, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Over Hampen and Nether Hampen, to Edmond Tame, 19 Hen. VII. Lands in Hannypen did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to William Sharington 34 Hen. VIII. The manor of Hampen did belong to the Knights Templers, and afterwards to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem. It was granted to Edward Fiennes lord Clinton and Say, and to Robert Tyrwit, 35 Hen. VIII. Thomas Lane died ſeiſed of the manor of Hampine, held of the archbiſhop of York, 37 Hen. VIII. and left Thomas his ſon eighteen years old.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	069	07	02
	1694	To the land-tax	057	08	04
	1694	To the poll-tax	013	15	00

SHIPTON SOLERS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, four miles diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, four miles north-weſt from Norleach, and ten miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its additional name of Solers from a family which was long owner of this place.

"Oſgot held Sciptune, in Wacreſcumbe hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William "Leuric held it in the reign of king William the Con-"queror, and Goisfrid held it under him. It was "taxed at three hides; there were ſix plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean. There was a wa-"ter-mill, and a wood one mile long, and half a "mile broad. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 40s. "it paid only 20s. yearly in king William's reign.

"Edwi held Scipetune, in Wacreſcumbe hundred, "in the reign of king Edward; Durand de Glowe-"ceſtre, who was ſheriff, held it in the reign of "king William, and Radulph held it under him. "It was taxed at three hides and an half; there "were four plow-tillages, whereof two were in de-"mean; there were ten acres of meadow belonging "to it. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 4l. it "paid 40s. yearly in king William's reign.

"Wulwarde held Sciptune, in Wacreſcumbe hun-"dred, in the reign of king Edward; Hugh Laſne "held it in the reign of king William. It was "taxed at five hides; there were four plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean; there was a water-"mill belonging to it. It formerly paid a yearly "rent of 4l. it paid 3l. yearly in king William's "reign.

"Bill held the mannor of Sciptune, in Wacreſ-"cumbe hundred, in the reign of king Edward; "Ansfrid de Cormeile held it in king William's reign. "It was taxed at three yard-lands; there was a "plow's tillage in demean. It formerly paid a yearly "rent of 10s. it paid 8s. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

Walter de Laci came over into England with king William the Conqueror, and for his eminent ſervices, eſpecially againſt the Welſh, was rewarded with great poſſeſſions. He gave ſixteen manors in Glocester-ſhire to Ansfrid de Cormeiles, who had married his niece. This Shipton was one of thoſe manors, of which Ansfrid de Cormeile was ſeiſed at the time of the general ſurvey, by virtue of the gift from Walter de Laci.

Richard de Cormeile was ſon and heir of Ansfrid: he died ſeiſed of Shipton 23 Hen. II. His wife Beatrix ſurvived him, and enjoyed this manor ſome time in dower, after whoſe death the manor deſcended to Walter de Cormeile ſon of Richard, who left three daughters coheireſſes: Margaret, the eldeſt daughter, was married to Hugh Poher: ſhe died 20 Hen. III. and left iſſue two daughters coheireſſes, whereof the eldeſt was married to Robert Archer, and the youngeſt was married to Simon Solers; which Solers held this manor in right of his wife, and from him it obtained the name of Shipton Solers.

Thomas Solers was ſon and heir of Simon, and John Solers was ſon of Thomas. John died ſeiſed of Shipton 4 Ed. II.

King Henry the Third granted a court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in Shipton, to the Knights Templers: their right was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt them 15 Ed. I. They were ſeiſed of Shipton near Withington 2 Ed. III. This manor was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon 28 Ed. III. and John Tyrrel held the manor of Shipton Solers 34 Ed. III. The family of the Twinihos were long owners of this manor. Edward Twiniho, the laſt heir male, died 22 Hen. VIII. He left two daughters coheireſſes, who had livery of this eſtate the ſame year: Anne the eldeſt daughter was married to Henry Heydon; and Catherine the younger daughter was married to John Daunſey.

The manor was aſſigned to the Heydons. Edward Heydon, eſq. was lord of it in the year 1608, and the heireſs of this family was married to William Peachy, eſq. who is the preſent lord thereof.

A meſſuage in this pariſh did belong to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Peachy is patron; Mr. Petty is the preſent incumbent.

A portion of tithes in Shipton Solers did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick 33 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 6 Ed. VI. The tithes are now in leaſe to Mr. Giles Roberts, and are valued at 3l. yearly. Other tithes, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to ſir Edward Warner 4 Eliz.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Thomas Roſe,	Robert Shipton,
1621	Thomas Wild,	- - - - - - -
1641	William Ackſon,	Robert Cook,
1706	Elias Petty,	William Peachy, eſq.
1707	Elias Petty,	William Peachy, eſq.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	07	03	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	14	04
Procurations - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church is ſmall, with a low wooden turret at the weſt end.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Colne runs by this place, and divides it from Withington. Frogmill, lying on the road between Oxford and Gloceſter, is within this pariſh.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3
Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	069	07	02
	1694	To the land-tax -	057	08	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	013	15	00

SIDDINGTON MARY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, one mile diſtant ſouth from Cirenceſter, four miles north-weſt from Cricklade in Wiltſhire, and ſixteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is generally writ Suddington, and has its name from lying South from Cirenceſter. It is alſo called Upper Siddington.

"Oſwid held Suditone, in Cireceſtre hundred, of "king Edward the Confeſſor; William the ſon of "Baderon held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at one hide; it paid "the like rent of 24s. in both reigns.

"Alward held two hides in Sudingtone, in Cire-"ceſtre hundred, as a mannor, in the reign of king "Edward; Humphry the chamberlain held them "in king William's reign, and Anſchitill held them "under him. There was one plow-tillage and an "half, and a water-mill. It paid a yearly rent of "40s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the Diſpencers in the reign of king Edward the Second. The manor of Over Soddington was granted to Edmond earl of Kent 1 Ed. III. reſerving the rent of 23l. and it is expreſſed in the grant to have lately belonged to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger. This earl was ſoon after attainted, and the manor was then granted to Jeffry Mortimer 4 Ed. III. He was the ſon of Roger Mortimer earl of Marſh. This manor was again reſtored to the iſſue of the earl of Kent; for Edward earl of Kent died ſeiſed of it 26 Ed. III. and John earl of Kent, ſon of Edward, had livery of it the ſame year.

Sir Edward le Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Bughurſt, were ſeiſed of the manor of Soddington 49 Ed. III. Elizabeth, the widow of John earl of Kent, died ſeiſed of Soddington Over 12 Hen. IV. Edward Mortimer, earl of Marſh, died ſeiſed of this manor 3 Hen. VI. Joan the widow of ſir John Grey, and ſiſter and heir of Edward earl of Marſh, had livery thereof 4 Hen. VI.

The manor of Over Siddington did ſoon after come to Walter Langley, who, and his family before him, had been long lords of Lower Soddington. Iſabel, the widow of Walter Langley, died ſeiſed of Upper Soddington 14 Ed. IV.

Henry Kettleby, in right of Iſabel his wife, was ſeiſed of Over Soddington: ſhe died 31 Hen. VIII. and John Kettleby their ſon had livery granted to him 32 Hen. VIII.

Sir John Danvers purchaſed this manor of the heir of Kettleby 5 Jac. Henry lord Danvers was ſeiſed thereof in the year 1608, and ſold it to ſir Henry Pool 13 Jac. Sir William Pool did ſettle it on Anne his daughter by his ſecond wife, who was married to James earl of Newburgh in Scotland; whoſe ſon dying ſeiſed of it, it was ſoon after his death ſold to ſir Benjamin Bathurſt. Allen Bathurſt, ſon of ſir Benjamin, is the preſent lord of the manor of Upper Suddington.

John de Langeley was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, one plough's tillage, and of fourteen acres and an half of meadow in Over Soddington, in truſt for a chantry in the church of Lower Soddington, 18 Ed. II. Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Siddington Over, to John Young and William Lypiat, 18 Ric. II.

This church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Stephens is the preſent incumbent. The rectory pays 10s. yearly to the crown.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	11	00¼
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	17	02¼
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	09	01	06

The church hath no ſteeple: on the north ſide there are the ruins of a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, as may be ſeen by the ſeveral inſcriptions yet legible. There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of Mr. Richard Bridges, who had a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh: he married the ſiſter of ſir George Hanger of Driffield: he died 1676.

This pariſh is intermixed with the other Suddington, and has the ſame patron, incumbent, and lord of the manor, and is jointly rated to publick taxes; and both together are ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable. The river Churn runs through it down into the Iſis at Cricklade.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants: there are ten freeholders in both Suddingtons.

In both Pariſhes.

Yearly { Births - - 5
Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments in both	1692	To the royal aid -	129	15	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	151	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	014	03	06

SIDDINGTON PETER.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, one mile diſtant ſouth from Cirenceſter, four miles north-weſt from Cricklade, and ſixteen miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is alſo called Suddington Langeley, from an ancient family of that name, which long reſided in this place.

"Erneſi held Suditone, in Cireceſtre hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Haſ-"coit Muſard held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides, beſides "the lands which were in demean; there were eight "plow-tillages and an half, and twenty acres of "meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 10l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 8l. yearly in king Wil-"liam's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued in the family of the Muſards until the reign of king Edward the Firſt. Ralph Muſard died ſeiſed thereof 1 Ed. I. It then paſſed to the Langleys; for Jeffry de Langeley was ſeiſed of the manor of Southington, and of Weſton, 2 Ed. I. It was held of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, who pleaded his privilege of court-leet granted to his anceſtor Richard de Clare 47 Hen. III. and his plea was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I.

Walter de Langley, ſon of Jeffry, held this manor 8 Ed. I. John de Langley, ſon of Walter, was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1 Ed. II. and died ſeiſed hereof 18 Ed. II. William de Caroſwell, and Mary his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Nether Sodington, to the uſe of themſelves for their lives, the remainder to Jeffry Langley ſon of Jeffry, in tail, 4 Ed. III. Joan, the widow of John Trillow, died ſeiſed of Nether Sodington 49 Ed. III. It muſt be ſuppoſed that ſhe had before been the widow of Jeffry Langley, and held this manor in dower. John Langley, grandſon of John, was ſeiſed of Soddington Langley, alias Nether Soddington, 10 Hen. IV. Jeffry Langley held Sodington of Edmond earl of Marſh 3 Hen. VI. John Langley, eſq. died ſeiſed of this manor 39 Hen. VI. Iſabel, widow of Walter

ter Langley, died ſeiſed of Nether Sodington 14 Ed. IV. This family had an ancient houſe near the church, which was moated round; but it is now altogether ruined.

This manor of Suddington Peter had, from this time, the ſame proprietors with Suddington Mary; and their ſucceſſion may be ſeen in that pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a vicaridge worth 25l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Stephens is the preſent incumbent. The vicaridge pays 7s. 8d. yearly to the crown, for tithes and glebe in Cheſteſton. Jordan de Clinton gave the manor of Sodington, conſiſting of lands and tithes, with their appurtenances, to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem. Mr. Coxwell of Turk-Dean has the preſent impropriation: it is worth about 30l. yearly.

The church hath a fair chapel on the north ſide, and a tower at the weſt end unfiniſhed. The chapel is called Langley's Chapel, as appears by the painted glaſs, which repreſents ſeveral perſons of that family: there are alſo painted on the chapel-windows the coat-arms of ſir Nicholas de Seymore and ſir Thomas Gourney.

The extent, payment, and other particulars concerning this pariſh, are included in the pariſh of Suddington St. Mary; for the lands of the two pariſhes, lying intermixed, have naturally produced an union.

SIDE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Rapſgate, ſix miles diſtant north-weſt from Cirenceſter, three miles north from Biſley, and eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. Its name is derived from being ſituated on the Side of an hill.

"Leuvin held Side, in Reſpigete hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Ansfrid de "Cormeile held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at three hides; there "was a prieſt, and three plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean; there were four acres of mea-"dow belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of 4l. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 40s. yearly in "king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, came to the Giffards of Brimsfield, and continued in that family 'till the reign of king Edward the Second. John Giffard of Brimsfield was ſeiſed of the manor of Side and Walliſwood 1 Ed. II. he had alſo the advowſon of the church; but he joining with Thomas earl of Lancaſter in rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, to remove the Spencers from court, was taken at the battle of Burrough-Bridge in Yorkſhire, and was attainted, and ſent to Gloceſter, and executed there.

Upon the attainder of John Giffard, the manor of Side was granted to Hugh le Diſpencer the younger 15 Ed. II. John Maltravers the younger had a grant of this manor from the crown, and he procured a fine of it from John Calew, the heir of the Giffards, 4 Ed. III. Soon after, the manor came to the Berkeleys. Sir John Berkeley was ſeiſed of Side, and of the advowſon of the church held of the manor of Brimsfield, 6 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverſton was ſeiſed of this manor 38 and 39 Hen. VI. and died ſeiſed thereof 14 Ed. IV. Sir William Berkeley died ſeiſed of Side 5 Ed. VI. and John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, had livery of it 6 Ed. VI.

John Partridge, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608, who ſold it to Sandys of Miſerden. Mr. Nathaniel Ridler of Edgworth is the preſent lord of the manor of Side.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1592 Thomas Knight,	Robert Partridge, eſq.
1592 Chriſtopher Windle,	Anthony Ockold,
- - - - - - Phipps,	- - - - - - -

		l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	- - - - - - -	03	18	03
Tenths	- - - - - - -	00	07	10
Procurat.	- - - - - - -			
Synodals	- - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſt.	- - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is worth 20l. yearly. Mr. Ridler is patron; Mr. Phipps is the preſent incumbent. There was a chantry in this church founded by William Side of this place.

The church is ſmall, with a little low tower at the weſt end. Mr. Muggleton, of Duntſburn Abbots, has given 15s. yearly, to be paid to the poor by the overſeers of the poor at Duntſburn, out of ground given by him to charitable uſes.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land. A ſmall brook parts it from Brimsfield, and runs down into Stroud river. Haycroft is a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh.

There are ſeventeen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeventy inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2
Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-			
	1694 To the land-tax	-	017	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	002	12	00

SISTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Puckle Church, five miles diſtant north-eaſt from Briſtol, five miles ſouth from Sodbury, and twenty-ſix miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is generally called Siſen.

"Anne held Siſtone, in Pulcrecerce hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: Roger de "Berchelai held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there "were ſix plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; "there were eight acres of meadow belonging to it. "It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to Serlo, not long after the Norman conqueſt. Anne his wife ſurvived him, and was afterwards married to Hugh de Stratton: ſhe had the manor of Siſton aſſigned to her in dower, by Agatha the wife of Henry and by Juliana the wife of William de Stratton, who were ſiſters and coheireſſes of Serlo, 4 Hen. III.

Siſton ſoon after came to the Walerans. Robert Waleran, who was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 30 Hen. III. and governor of St. Briavel's caſtle, was ſeiſed thereof: he married Maud the daughter and coheireſs of Ralph Ruſſel of Deerham: he purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Siſton 31 Hen. III. and died 1 Ed. I. John and Robert Waleran, and Iſabella the wife of Robert, held Siſton 2 Ed. II. Alan Blakeman held the ſame 19 Ed. II.

Not long after, this manor came to ſir Peter Corbet, who died ſeiſed thereof 36 Ed. III. Sir Gilbert Dennis married Margaret daughter and coheireſs of ſir Peter Corbet, and with her had the manors of Siſton, Alveſton, and Erdecot, and was ſeiſed of the ſame 44 Ed. III. It continued long in the family of the Dennis's: Walter Dennis, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of this manor to Chriſtopher Twiniho and others, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 21 Ed. III. Richard Dennis levied a fine thereof to ſir Maurice Dennis 7 Ed. VI. Sir William Dennis was ſon of ſir Maurice, and Maurice Dennis was ſon of ſir William: he died ſeiſed thereof 5 Eliz. and left his brother Walter Dennis his next heir, who was then ſixty years old, and had livery of this manor the ſame year.

Henry

Henry Billingſley, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Samuel Trotman, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Siſton: he has a very large handſome houſe, and a great eſtate in this and other places: his family has long reſided in this county: the large houſe was built by the Dennis's.

The Stranges were an ancient family of this place: they reſided at a farm called Mound's Court, where queen Katherine, dowager of king Henry the Eighth, was entertained for ſeven or eight days.

Henry Gildeney, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Siſton to Henry Harſhfield, clerk, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 7 Hen. V. John Kemys died ſeiſed of lands 16 Ed. IV. Roger Kemys was his ſon and heir, and was found to be a lunatick 21 Ed. IV. Sir John Bar was ſeiſed of an eſtate in Siſton 22 Ed. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. Mr. Trotman is patron; Mr. Luffingham is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - John Honiborn,	- - - - - - -
- - - Richard Flower,	- - - - - - -
1687 Jon. Luffingham,	Samuel Trotman, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	05	14	04¼
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	11	05¼
Procurations - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	05

The church is ſmall, and hath a low flat tower at the weſt end, and is dedicated to St. Anne the mother of the Bleſſed Virgin. There were formerly two other churches in this pariſh, which are now wholly ruined; one was dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was the mother church; the other was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, who was biſhop of Lindesfern, ſince called Holy Iſland, on the coaſt of Northumberland, about the year 800. When the biſhops of this ſee were afterwards drove thence by the heathen Danes, they carried the bones of St. Cuthbert with them, and ſettled at Durham in the year 990; which county had been beſtowed on that church by king Alfred, and confirmed by ſeveral Saxon kings, his ſucceſſors, out of their great veneration for St. Cuthbert; whence that county was generally called St. Cuthbert's Patrimony. The feaſt-days of all theſe three churches are ſtill obſerved in this pariſh.

There is an inſcription in this church in memory of ſir William Dennis; another for Dorothy the wife of Mr. Arthur Pleyer, and for two children; another inſcription for Edward Strange, of Mounds-Court, eſq. who died 1638. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Thomas Rhodes, captain in the army of king Charles the Firſt: he died 1671.

Dr. Harmer, of Marſhfield, gave 4l. 10s. yearly to the poor, 1690.

The pariſh is eleven miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of good paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs through this place down unto Bitton bridge into the Avon.

Warmly is an hamlet in this pariſh, containing ten houſes, and lies two miles from the church, where is an handſome ſeat and large eſtate belonging to John Holland, eſq.

Breach Yate is another ſmall hamlet in this pariſh. Mr. Meredith has a good houſe called the Lodge.

There are ninety-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	12
	Burials - -	11

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	104	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	115	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	040	12	00

There is a ſpring in this pariſh, eſteemed for its wholſome water, and is dedicated to St. Bridget.

SLAUGHTER LOWER.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant ſouth from Stow, five miles north from Norleach, and ſeventeen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Offa and Leuvin held Scloſtre, in Salemaneſberie "hundred, as two mannors, in the reign of king Ed- "ward the Confeſſor; Roger de Laci and his mother "held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. "It was taxed at three hides; there were four plow- "tillages in demean, and a water-mill did belong to "it. It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in both reigns. One "of the hides paid 10s. yearly to the king." Domeſday Book.

This manor, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, did belong to the priory of Mountberg in Normandy, which being an alien priory, was ſuppreſſed 2 Hen. V. and the manor did afterwards belong to the nuns of Syon in Middleſex. Maud abbeſs of Syon levied a fine of this manor, and of the manor of Salemaneſberie, to the biſhop of Exeter, to the uſe of the nunnery of Syon, 22 Hen. VI. It was again confirmed to them 1 Ed. IV.

This manor came to the crown by the diſſolution of religious foundations, and was in the crown in the year 1608. King James the Firſt did grant it to George Whitmore, eſq. Richard Whitmore, ſon of George, was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 18 Car. II. he married the daughter of John George, of Baunton, eſq. and died ſeiſed of this manor 1667. Richard Whitmore, eſq. ſon of Richard, is the preſent lord of the manor of Lower Slaughter, and hath a neat handſome ſeat in this place, and a very great eſtate in Gloceſterſhire, Shropſhire, and other counties.

Thomas Everdon, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands, in Lower Slaughter and in Upper Slaughter, to William Wiggeſton and others, 19 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow, and is annexed to Bourton on the Water: it hath a chapel, and a ſmall aile on the north ſide, in which ſeveral of the family of the Whitmores lie buried. Richard Whitmore, eſq. lies buried in this aile: he died 1667. The advowſon of the chapel of Lower Slaughter was granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 21 Eliz.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable land. A ſmall brook runs through it down into the Windruſh.

There are thirty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eleven are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	5
	Burials -	4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	064	10	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	038	10	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	024	13	00

SLAUGHTER UPPER.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, to which it gives name, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stow, four miles north from Norleach, and ſixteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"King Edward the Confeſſor held Scloſtre in "Salemaneſberie hundred. It was taxed at ſeven hides; "there were eleven plow-tillages, whereof three were "in demean; there were two water-mills, and a mea- "dow which yielded 10s. yearly. It paid no certain "rent in king Edward's reign; but the ſheriff afterwards "added two plow-tillages more; and then, with the "hundred annexed, it paid a yearly rent of 27l. in "king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Edward de Bona Vera held Sclaugtre with its appurtenances 5 Joh. Thomas Baſſet held twenty libras of land in Sloutres, Wales and Cotes, which were in the poſſeſſion of Edward de Bona Vera, 4 Hen. III.

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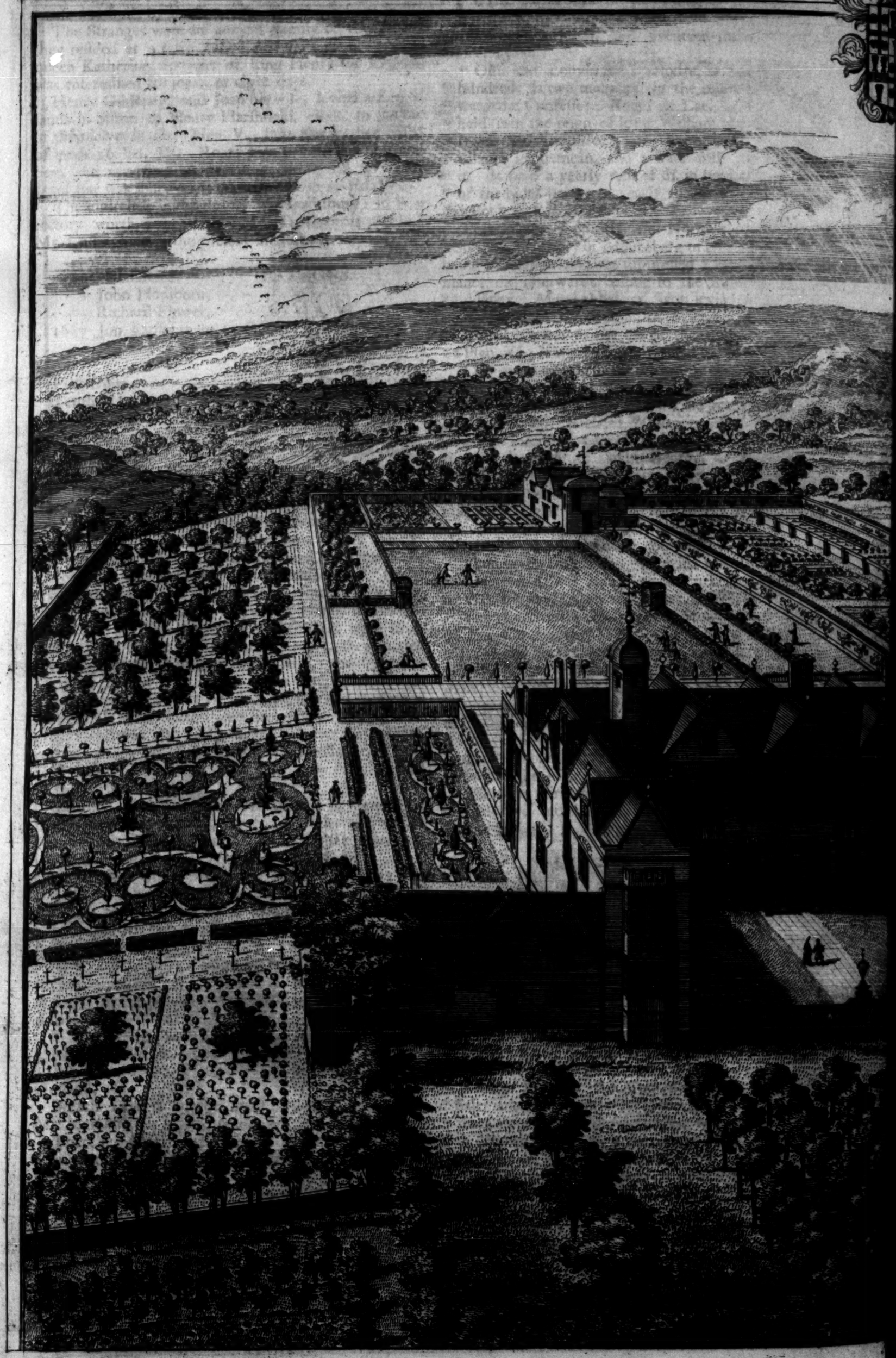
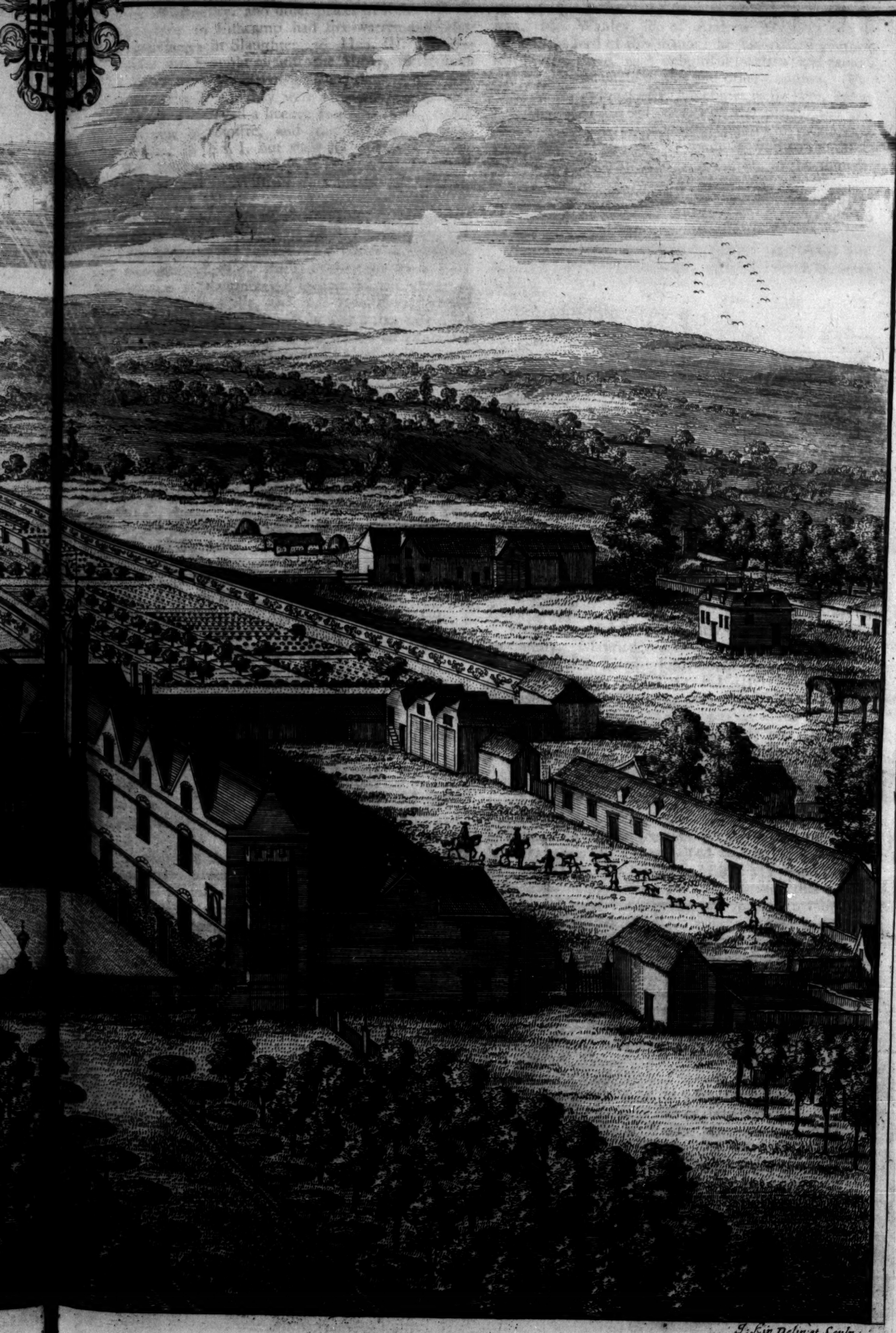


Sam.ll Trotman Esq.



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MUSEUM
PUBLICUM

This manor, with its appurtenances, was in the crown in the reign of king Henry the Third; which king granted the ſame, and the manor of Chiltham, and the hundreds of Salemaneſburie and Chiltham, to the abbey of Fiſhcamp in Normandy, in exchange for lands in Winchelſey, and other places in Kent.

The abbey of Fiſhcamp had free-warren and other great privileges in Slaughter 36 Hen. III. A *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbey, to ſet forth their right to thoſe privileges, and their claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. and they were again allowed 28 Ed. I. The abbey purchaſed a licence from the king, to ſell their manor of Sloſtre, and the hundred of Salemaneſberie, 18 Ed. I. but they did not part with it, for the abbey was in poſſeſſion of it 5 Ed. II. The manor was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon 28 Ed. III.

Upon the diſſolution of alien priories this eſtate was diſpoſed to ſeveral religious houſes. A meadow called the Hay-Meadow did belong to the abbey of Eveſham, and was granted to ſir Philip Hobby 37 Hen. VIII. A meſſuage in Slaughter did belong to the abbey of Bruerne in Oxfordſhire, and was granted to Edward Powel 36 Hen. VIII. Lands in Slaughter, called No Man's Lands, did belong to the biſhop of Hereford, and were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 16 Eliz.

The manor has been long in the family of the Slaughters, who have reſided in this place above three hundred years. Chamberlain Slaughter, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and Slaughter, eſq. ſon of Edward Slaughter, is the preſent lord of the manor of Upper Slaughter, and has a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. Mr. Slaughter is patron; Mr. Vernon is the preſent incumbent. It was appropriated to the abbey of Eveſham.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1573	Ambroſe Hurſt,	John Slaughter, eſq.
1616	John Bell,	Cham. Slaughter, eſq.
1668	Joſeph Stone,	Thomas Slaughter, eſq.
1701	Richard Vernon,	King William.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe. No lands in the pariſh are exempted from payment of tithes.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits	14	14	01½
Tenths	01	09	05
Procurat. and Synodals	00	05	04
Pentecoſtals	00	00	04½

The church hath a ſmall aile on the north ſide, and an handſome tower at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Parry Slaughter, ſon of John Slaughter, eſq. he died 1595. Another for Edward Slaughter, eſq. who died 1698. There is a fair monument in the chancel for Andrew Wanley, of Eyeford, eſq. who died 1688.

Mr. Charles Baggot, of Staple-Inn in Holborn, 33 Eliz. gave a yard-land, worth 5l. 10s. yearly, for repair of the church; the remainder to the poor. There is 20l. in ſtock for the benefit of the poor.

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook runs through it into the Windruſh.

Eyeford is an hamlet in this pariſh: the name is the ſame with Waterford, for *Eye* ſignifies Water. "Erneſi held Aiford, in Salemaneſberie hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Haſcoit Muſard "held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. "It was taxed at five hides; there were ſeven plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean. It paid a "yearly rent of 4l. in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This place was appropriated to the abbey of Eveſham, for a ſtipend to teach youth, 1472: it had then no inhabitant. Richard de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hartford held Heyford 47 Hen. III. John le Rous and others held the manor of Eyeford and the advowſon of the church 49 Ed. III.

The earl of Worceſter was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It has been ſince purchaſed by the Wanleys. Mr. Wanley, ſon of Andrew Wanley, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor: he has a ſmall pleaſant ſeat in this place, with delightful gardens and ponds, and has a good eſtate in this and other counties. The duke of Shrewſbury did ſometimes retire here, being delighted with the ſolitarineſs of the place, and the pleaſantneſs of the neighbouring country for recreations. King William the Third made a viſit to the duke, and was pleaſed with his entertainment, for he thought himſelf out of the world.

Lands called Sheephouſe, in Eyeford, belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to ſir Philip Hobby 37 Hen. VIII.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 3

	Slaughter.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	065	12	08
Payments 1694	To the land-tax -	032	10	00
Payments 1694	To the poll-tax -	021	10	00

	Eyeford.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments 1692	To the royal aid -	052	18	00
Payments 1694	To the land-tax -	042	00	00
Payments 1694	To the poll-tax -	002	12	00

SLYMBRIDGE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles diſtant north from Berkeley, three miles north-weſt from Durſley, and ten miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

This manor did very anciently belong to the Berkeley family. Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of Slimbrugge 9 Ed. I. Thomas lord Berkeley held it 17 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. III. Maurice lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed of Slimbruge 42 Ed. III. Ralph Walers was ſeiſed of this manor 49 Ed. III. Nicholas Barſtable was ſeiſed of Slimbrug 13 Hen. IV. Thomas lord Berkeley held it 6 Ric. II. and died ſeiſed of it, and of a tenement called Sage's Place, &c. 5 Hen. V. Sir Edward Ingoldſthorp was ſeiſed of Slimbridge 35 Hen. VI. Margaret counteſs of Shrewſbury, who was daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and of Elizabeth daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley, died ſeiſed of Slimbridge, Goſſington, Hurſt and Cambridge, 7 Ed. IV. William lord Berkeley granted this manor (as he had done Berkeley and many other manors) to king Henry the Seventh, and his heirs male; and upon the death of king Edward the Sixth, who was laſt heir male to king Henry the Seventh, this manor returned into the Berkeley family, and Henry lord Berkeley had livery of it granted to him 1 Mar. and it has ever ſince continued in that family, and James earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of the manor of Slimbridge.

William lord Berkeley, by the name of earl Marſhal, and of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge, to Edward Willoughby and Robert Legg, 3 Hen. VII. in order to convey them to king Henry the Seventh. Thomas Baker levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge to John Eſterfield, John Walſh, John Heming, Richard Bolton and Thomas Broom, 9 Hen. VII. Thomas Laney and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge and Goſſington, to Edmond Tame, 16 Hen. VII. John Woodward levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge, to John Bower, 3 Ed. VI. William Bridgman and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge and Goſſington, to Francis Cotherington, 3 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is a rectory worth 150l. yearly. Magdalen college in Oxford are patrons; Dr. Cradock is the preſent incumbent. The patronage was anciently in the Berkeley family, and was granted by Roger de Berkeley, to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard's, 1146. That priory did again releaſe the advowſon of the church of Slimbridge to Thomas lord Berkeley, in exchange for other lands, 8 Hen. III. The rectory pays 10l. yearly to Magdalen college, for choir-muſick on the top of the college tower on May day. The arms of the archiepiſcopal ſee of York, and the arms of Dr. Frewen late archbiſhop of that church, are well painted in a window of the rector's houſe.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Thomas Capenhurſt,	- - - - - - -
1577	Lawrence Brydger,	Magdalen College,
1584	Robert Baſin,	- - - - - - -
- - -	NicholasRichardſon, B.D.	- - - - - - -
1668	Edmond Diggle, D. D.	Magdalen College,
1688	Thomas Bayly, D. D.	Magdalen College,
1692	William Cradock, D.D.	Magdalen College.

James Berkeley, ſon of Thomas lord Berkeley, was rector of Slimbridge, and afterwards conſecrated biſhop of Exeter. Henry Stokeſley was rector of this pariſh, and preſented 1509, and was afterwards conſecrated biſhop of London 1530. He was a violent perſecutor of proteſtants, and was occaſion of many of them being martyred 1539. Owen Oglethorp was rector of this church: he was conſecrated biſhop of Carliſle 1556, and crowned queen Elizabeth 1558, but was deprived in the year following, with the reſt of the popiſh biſhops.

Twelve acres of arable land, and ſeven or eight little grounds containing thirteen acres, do belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	28	02	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	02	16	03½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	08

The church is large and high, adorned with battlements, and has a very handſome high ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end, and an aile on each ſide, and an handſome veſtry on the north ſide of the chancel. There is an inſcription at the weſt end of the church, in memory of the dreadful tempeſt which happened on the twenty-ſeventh of November, 1703.

There is an handſome monument, at the weſt end of the church, for Mary Davis, daughter of Mr. Robert Davis: ſhe died 1630. Another inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Lawrence Brydger, who had been forty years rector of this church, and died 1584; another for Nicholas Richardſon, rector, who died 1643; another for Dr. Edmond Diggle, who died 1688.

The lord Berkeley founded a chantry in this church 17 Ed. III. and dedicated it to St. Catherine and St. John the Baptiſt. John Brown was the laſt incumbent. The chantry lands were granted to Ralph Sherman by king Edward the Sixth.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of very rich meadow, with good paſture and arable. It is bounded by the Severn, and by Cam brook. There is a yearly fair on the twenty-fifth of November, being St. Katherine's day, to whom the chapel, near the place where the fair is kept, was dedicated.

Many hundreds of acres of very rich meadow in this pariſh, called the New-Grounds, have been gained from the Severn, and do belong to the earl of Berkeley, becauſe his manors do extend to the middle of that river. A ſuit in the Exchequer was begun in the reign of king Charles the Firſt, to intitle the crown to theſe lands; but after the jury was impanelled, and evidence begun, the attorney-general dropped the ſuit.

There is a large common in this pariſh, called the Waſh: it conſiſts of very rich ground, and is ſometimes overflowed by the Severn; which, if it were incloſed, would be worth 1000l. yearly.

A family in this pariſh, whoſe name is Knight, has dwelt here for many generations, and are diſtinguiſhed for having five fingers and a thumb on each hand.

On the Severn ſhore, at a place called the Dumbles, grows great quantity of the right ſampire.

The hamlets in this pariſh are,

1. Hurſt. Maurice lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of the manor of Hurſt 9 Ed. I. Thomas de Berkeley, ſon of lord Maurice, died ſeiſed of Hurſt 17 Ed. III. and Maurice his ſon died ſeiſed thereof 42 Ed. III. This manor had the ſame fate with the manor of Slimbridge, and of Berkeley, and was conveyed to king Henry the Seventh.

2. Sages. This manor alſo belonged to the Berkeley family, but was not conveyed to king Henry the Seventh; for Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of it 24 Hen. VIII. and Thomas lord Berkeley his ſon had livery of it the ſame year.

3. Churchend. 4. More.

5. Goſſington, where William Eſſington, eſq. has a good ſeat called Goſſington-Hall. Lands in this place did belong to the abbey of Kingſwood, and were granted to ſir Baptiſt Hickes 7 Jac.

6. Kingſton.

7. Slimbridge-Street. Slimbridge wharf did belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol: it was given to that abbey by the anceſtor of the Berkeley family; and, after the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted to the biſhoprick of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII. A tenement in Slimbridge did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald's in Gloceſter, and was granted to ſir Baptiſt Hicks 7 Jac. Nicholas Hawling was ſeiſed of lands in Slimbridge 36 Ed. III.

8. Cambridge. "At this bridge, as Æthelword "writes, when the Danes paſſed over, by filing off, "laden with rich ſpoils, the Weſt Saxons and Mercians "received them with a bloody encounter in Wood-"neſfield, in which Healfden, Cinvill, and Inguer, "three of their princes, were ſlain." Camden's Britannia. Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick was ſeiſed of the manor of Cambridge 17 Hen. VI. Lands in Cambridge did belong to a chantry in that place, and were granted to ſir Oliver Cromwell 5 Jac.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof forty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 16
Burials - - 15

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	185	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	215	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	044	01	00

SNOWSHILL.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of the hundred of Kiftſgate, three miles diſtant ſouth from Campden, five miles eaſt from Winchcomb, and fifteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from the cold ſituation.

"The church of St. Mary of Wincelcomb held "Snawſhill, in Holford hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at ſeven "hides; there were nine plow-tillages, whereof three "were in demean. It formerly paid a rent of 100s. "and paid the ſame in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Winchcomb was ſeiſed of this manor 35 Hen. III. and did the ſame year purchaſe a charter of free-warren, which privilege was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt the abbot 15 Ed. I.

This manor was aſſigned by the abbey of Winchcomb to the abbey of St. Ebrulf, at Utica in Normandy, 12 Ed. II. but it returned again to the abbey of

of Winchcomb; and it is probable that the abbey obtained a grant of it when the alien monaſteries were ſuppreſſed, 2 Hen. V. The abbey of Winchcomb continued poſſeſſed of it until its diſſolution.

King Henry the Eighth aſſigned the manor of Snowſhill to queen Catherine in part of her dower, after whoſe death it was granted to John earl of Warwick by king Edward the Sixth. It afterwards came to the Willoughbys. Henry Willoughby had livery of it granted to him 4 Eliz. John Warren died ſeiſed thereof 19 Car. I. William Sambach, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Snowſhill, and has a large houſe in this place, and a great eſtate.

William Fravileſworth held lands in Snowſhill 33 Ed. III. John Darſton held lands in Snowſhill 6 Ed. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is annexed to Stanton, the rector whereof hath a third part of the tithe-corn; the reſt belongs to the impropriation: the demeans are tithe-free.

The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Winchcomb: it is now veſted in Mr. Sambach, and is worth 40l. yearly. A portion of tithes in Snowſhill, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb, was granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI. The advowſon of the vicaridge of Snowſhill was granted to William Rigg and Peter Gering 5 Mar. The advowſon of the church had been granted to John Eliot, who levied a fine thereof to Thomas Doleman 5 Mar. John Doleman, ſon of Thomas, had livery thereof 15 Eliz.

One yard-land, twelve beaſt-paſtures, one horſe-paſture, and four hundred ſheep-paſtures, belong to the glebe.

Pentecoſtals - 2d. ½.

The church is ſmall, and hath a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it ſtands upon the ſide of an hill, and conſiſts moſt of arable and ſheep-downs. A ſmall brook runs from hence down into the Avon below Eveſham.

Brookhampton is an hamlet in this pariſh, and contains two farms.

There are thirty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ninety-two inhabitants, whereof nine are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - - 6				
	Burials - - 5				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	074	01	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	070	02	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	013	14	00

SODBURY CHIPPING.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh, nine miles diſtant ſouth from Wickwar, five miles north-weſt from Marſhfield, and twenty-two miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is generally called Chipping Sodbury, being a market-town where commodities are cheapened and bought: ſo Cheapſide in London has the like name.

This manor was given by king William the Conqueror to Odo earl of Champagne, his near kinſman, who attended him in the invaſion of England, and for his good ſervice was rewarded with the earldom of Holderneſſe in Yorkſhire, and with the earldom of Albemarle in Normandy. Stephen ſon of Odo ſucceeded his father in the earldoms of Albemarle and Holderneſſe: he married Hawiſe daughter of Ralph de Mortimer, and died ſeiſed of this manor. William ſtyled Le Groſſe was ſon and heir of Stephen, and enjoyed his father's honours and eſtates. He obtained the name of Le Groſſe, becauſe he had made a vow to make a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem; but, growing very fat and groſs, he procured a diſpenſation from the pope to be releaſed from the performance of his vow. He granted to the burghers of Sodbury the like liberties as the burghers of Briſtol did enjoy, with licence for every burgher to have common for one heifer in the place now called the Ridings. He died 25 Hen. II. in the year 1179. He left Hawiſe his only daughter, and heireſs to his great poſſeſſions: ſhe was firſt married to William de Mandevil, earl of Eſſex, who dying without iſſue, ſhe was married to William de Fortibus, a valiant admiral at ſea, who in her right became earl of Albemarle: by him ſhe had a ſon called alſo William de Fortibus: ſhe was married a third time to Baldwin de Betune earl of the Iſle of Wight: ſhe ſurvived her laſt huſband, and died 16 Joh. and was ſucceeded by William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle, who was her ſon and heir by her ſecond huſband: he confirmed to the burghers of Sodbury the grant of the borough-court.

About this time William Green of Sodbury, by a deed without date, gave Gaunt's Fields to the burghers of Sodbury; and Jordan Biſhop, who was lord of Little Sodbury, did at the ſame time grant to them common of paſture for cattle in Dymerſhed and Norwood. Theſe grants muſt have been in or before the reign of Henry the Third, becauſe John Biſhop, grandſon of Jordan Biſhop, was ſeiſed of the manor of Little Sodbury 15 Ed. I. The earl of Albemarle was ſeiſed of Sodbury, with fairs and markets, 10 Hen. III. William de Weyland was afterwards ſeiſed of this manor. Marcella his wife ſurvived him, and was endowed therewith: ſhe married John de Bradeſton; and Thomas de Weyland, ſon of William, acknowledged their right by a fine levied 4 Ed. I. Thomas de Weyland held Sodbury jointly with Margery his wife, and had markets and fairs, court-leet and gallows, granted to him 55 Hen. III. and was ſeiſed thereof 8 Ed. I. and pleaded his right in a writ of *Quo Warranto*, and his claim was allowed in 15 Ed. I.

Sir Edward Burnell died ſeiſed of this manor, and Elianor his widow was endowed with the manor and borough, and died 37 Ed. III. and Edward Burnell, ſon and heir of ſir Edward, had livery, the ſame year, of the town and two fairs.

Hugh le Diſpencer and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor of Sodbury, to the uſe of themſelves in fee, 38 Ed. III. Edward lord Diſpencer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burgurſt, held the manor of Sodbury, and the borough of Chipping Sodbury: he died ſeiſed thereof 49 Ed. III.

The manor ſoon afterwards came to the family of the Stanſhaws. Elizabeth Stanſhaw was ſeiſed of the manor of Chipping Sodbury 13 Hen. IV. John Stanſhaw died ſeiſed of Chipping Sodbury 37 Hen. VI. Robert Stanſhaw, ſon of John, died ſeiſed of the manor 12 Ed. IV. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, the manor paſſed to the Walſhes, and in the reign of king James the Firſt, it was purchaſed from the Walſhes by Thomas Stephens, eſq. attorney general to prince Henry; and it ſtill continues in that family. A more particular account of both theſe families is given in the pariſh of Little Sodbury, which was the place of their reſidence.

Thomas Stephens of Little Sodbury, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Chipping Sodbury, and keeps a court-leet, and a three weeks court for trial of actions.

John Cotherington, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury to the uſe of themſelves for life; the remainder to Humphry, John and Thomas, their ſons, ſucceſſively in tail; the remainder to Margaret Baſiles, late wife of ſir Peter Baſiles, in tail; the remainder to the king, 49 Hen. VI. which was the year when king Henry the Sixth did for a ſhort time recover the crown. Richard Forſter, and John Moor and his wife, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to the uſe of John Walſh, 1 Hen. VII. and 6 Hen. VII. John Stanſhaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to William Fream and others, 12 Hen. VII.

There

There was a reputed manor in this pariſh, which belonged to the priory of Black Canons of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, which was granted to Anne Forteſcue widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of ſir Adrian, 5 Mar.

A gild had been founded in this borough, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, and was dedicated to St. Mary, whereof John Glover was the laſt incumbent. The lands belonging to this gild were granted to ſir Miles Patrick 2 Ed. VI. who the ſame year granted them to Richard Pate, who granted them to the burghers of Sodbury, part for a town-hall, and part for an alms-houſe, 5 Mar. An information was brought in the court of Exchequer 14 Eliz. for lands in Sodbury called Town-Lands, and belonging to the late diſſolved gild, which information upon a full hearing was diſmiſſed. The lands belonging to this gild were again granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram 5 Jac. and another information was brought in the Exchequer 32 Car. II. ſuppoſing the lands had belonged to the monaſtery of Bradenſtoke; but this information was likewiſe diſmiſſed.

A decree was made 6 Ed. VI. by the council of the marches of Wales, with the conſent of Walſh then lord of the manor, confirming to the burghers their right of common in Norwood, Kingſgrove and Gauntsfield, excluding the right of common of divers perſons in Old Sodbury.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a chapel of eaſe to Old Sodbury.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	14	05	10
Tenths	01	08	07
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00

The church is large, and hath an handſome ſpacious aile on each ſide, with an high tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles. There is in the north aile a coat of arms belonging to the Walſhes, but the inſcription is worn out.

Divers lands in this pariſh, in Old Sodbury, and in Wickwar, to the value of 80l. yearly, beſides fines on renewing of leaſes, are by decree in Chancery, 30 Car. II. ſettled to the following uſes, and to the yearly payment of 4l. to the repair of the high-ways: Twenty pounds to bind out apprentices, twenty pounds to a grammar ſchool-maſter, ten pounds to the repair of the church, and the remainder to other charitable uſes.

Mr. Robert Davis, of Little Sodbury, has added 10l. yearly to the ſchool-maſter's ſalary, and Mr. Oldfield of Briſtol has lately given 20l. to the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is three miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow and paſture. A ſmall brook runs on the north ſide of the town into the river Froom.

King Charles the Second, in the year 1681, erected this ancient borough into a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, ſix aldermen and twelve burgeſſes.

The CHARTER of the Corporation of SODBURY.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe preſent letters ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas our town or borough of Chipping Sodbury, in our county of Glouceſter, is an ancient and populous town or borough; and whereas the inhabitants of the ſaid town and pariſh of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid have humbly beſought us, that we would graciouſly vouchſafe to incorporate the ſaid borough or town by the ſame name, and to give and grant to the inhabitants thereof ſuch liberties and privileges, as, for the publick good and common utility of the ſaid town or borough, to us it ſhall ſeem good and expedient:

Know ye therefore, that we, at the humble petition of the ſaid inhabitants, do will, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ordain and grant, that the ſaid town or borough of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid is, and ſhall be, a free borough for the future for ever: and we do make, create, ordain, conſtitute and declare, the ſaid town or borough to be a free borough for the future for ever. And we do make, ordain, create, conſtitute and declare the ſaid town or borough to be a free borough by theſe preſents; and that the inhabitants of the ſame borough are, and ſhall be in all times to come, one body corporate and politick, in condition, deed and name, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes of the borough or town of Chipping Sodbury; and we do really and fully, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, create, make, ordain, conſtitute, and by theſe preſents declare them, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, to be one body corporate and politick, in ſtate, deed and name; and that by the ſame name they may have ſucceſſion for ever; and that they, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, of the borough or town of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, are, and ſhall be in all times to come, perſons able, and in law capable, to have, demand, receive and poſſeſs, mannors, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, juriſdiction, franchiſes and hereditaments, of what ſort, nature, or kind ſoever they be, to themſelves and their ſucceſſors, in fee and perpetuity, or for term of one year or years, or otherwiſe howſoever; and alſo goods and chattles, and all other things, of what ſort, nature or kind ſoever they ſhall be; and alſo to give, grant, demiſe, alienate, aſſign, and diſpoſe of, mannors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattles; and to do and perform all and ſingular other deeds and things by the name aforeſaid; and that they, by the ſame name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes, of the borough aforeſaid, may be able and capacitated to plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in all and every courts and places, and before all and every judges and juſtices, and other perſons our officers whoſoever, in all and every actions, decrees, ſuits, plaints, cauſes, matters and demands whatſoever, of what ſort, nature, or kind ſoever they be or ſhall be, in the ſame manner and form as our ſubjects of this our kingdom of England are perſons able, and in law capable, or as any other body corporate and politick, within our kingdom of England, may be able and qualified to have, demand, receive, poſſeſs, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demiſe, alienate, aſſign and diſpoſe of, plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, do, promiſe and execute; and that the mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, ſo to be conſtituted, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall have for ever one common ſeal, to perform the cauſes and buſineſs of themſelves and their ſucceſſors; and that it ſhall and may be lawful, to and for the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, from time to time, at their own pleaſure, to break, change, and renew the ſaid ſeal, as to them ſhall ſeem meet and expedient.

And we do farther will, and for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, that for the future for ever, there may and ſhall be, within the borough or town aforeſaid, one of the more honeſt and diſcreet men of the ſaid borough or town (in form underneath in theſe preſents mentioned) elected, who ſhall be, and ſhall be named, Mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid; and likewiſe that there may and ſhall be ſix of the ſufficient and more diſcreet men of the ſaid borough or town (in manner and form underneath in theſe preſents likewiſe mentioned) choſen, who ſhall be, and ſhall be named, Aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, out of which one ſhall be named and

and elected mayor of the ſaid borough or town for the time being; and likewiſe that there may and ſhall be choſen, within the borough or town aforeſaid, twelve of the more honeſt and diſcreet men in the borough or town aforeſaid, in form underneath in theſe preſents mentioned, who ſhall be, and ſhall be named, Burgeſſes of the town or borough aforeſaid. And for the better performance of theſe preſents, we have named, aſſigned, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do name, aſſign, conſtitute and make, our beloved Samuel Burcombe, gent. the firſt and modern mayor of the ſame borough or town, who ſhall be ſworn upon the holy evangeliſt, before ſir Gabriel Low, knight, rightly, truly and faithfully, to perform the ſaid office. And after ſuch oath ſo taken, (which oath we do give and grant to the ſaid Gabriel Low full power and authority to adminiſter to the ſaid Samuel Burcombe in form above ſaid) we will and grant, that the ſaid Samuel Burcombe ſhall be, and ſhall continue, mayor of the ſaid town or borough, and ſhall exerciſe that office until the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, then next following; and from the ſame feaſt, until one other of the aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall be elected, made and ſworn, to the office of a mayor, and according to the ordinations and conſtitutions in theſe preſents declared, if the ſaid Samuel Burcombe ſo long live.

And farther we do will, and for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid borough or town, and their ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, that the mayor and aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, from time to time, and at all times, upon the feaſt-day of St. Michael the Archangel, or within ſix days then next following, may have full power and authority, yearly for ever, to come together and aſſemble in ſome convenient place within the ſaid borough or town, and there to name and elect one diſcreet man of the aldermen aforeſaid, for the time being, into the office of mayor of the ſaid borough or town, who ſhall continue in that office for one whole year then next following, and from thence untill one other of the aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, in due manner ſhall be named, elected and ſworn unto the office of mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, according to the ordinations and proviſions in theſe preſents mentioned: and that every perſon that ſhall be ſo named and elected into the office of mayor of the ſaid town or borough, before he ſhall be admitted to exerciſe his ſaid office, ſhall take his corporal oath upon the holy evangeliſt, before the then laſt preceding mayor of the ſaid borough or town for the time being, and the aldermen of the ſaid borough or town, or ſo many, or ſuch of them as ſhall be then preſent; and, if the mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid ſhall be then dead or abſent, then before the aldermen of the ſaid borough or town, for the time being, or the major part of them, well and truly to perform the office of mayor of the town or borough aforeſaid, in all duties thereunto belonging or appertaining; to whom we do give and grant, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to the ſaid preceding mayor for the time being, to the aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid for the time being, then preſent, and alſo to the aldermen of the ſaid town or borough for the time being, and the greater part of them, in caſe of the death or abſence of the ſaid mayor, full power and authority, by theſe preſents, to give and adminiſter the ſaid oath, from time to time; and that, after ſuch oath ſo taken as aforeſaid, ſuch mayor, ſo named and ſworn, ſhall execute that office for one whole year, from the aforeſaid feaſt of St. Michael, and from thence until one other of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the ſaid town or borough, for the time being, in due form ſhall be named and ſworn unto the office of mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, as is above mentioned.

And we do farther will, and we by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and aldermen, and burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if the mayor of the ſaid borough or town, for the time being, happen to be ſick, that he cannot attend the neceſſary occaſions of the borough or town aforeſaid, or for any reaſonable cauſe to be abſent from the ſaid borough, that then, and ſo often, from time to time, it ſhall and may be lawful for the mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, to make and conſtitute, from time to time, one of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the ſaid borough or town, to be deputy mayor for the time being of ſuch ſickneſs or abſence as aforeſaid, to continue in the ſame office of deputy mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, in the abſence or ſickneſs of the mayor of the ſaid town or borough for the time being; which deputy mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, ſo as before mentioned to be deputy, and conſtituted, may and ſhall do and perform all and ſingular the things and duties, which to the office of mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, within the ſaid borough, do pertain or ought to belong, and to be done and performed, during the good pleaſure of the mayor of the ſaid town or borough, in the abſence or ſickneſs of the aforeſaid mayor for the time being, ſo fully, freely and intirely, as the mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid for the time being, if he himſelf was preſent, might or could do or perform; and this ſo often as the caſe ſhall thus happen.

And we do will, and we by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if the mayor of the ſaid town or borough for the time being, at any time within one year next after he is named, preferred and ſworn, ſo as aforeſaid, to ſerve the office of mayor of the ſaid town or borough, ſhall happen to dye, or be removed out of his office, that then, and ſo often, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid aldermen of the town or borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, to come together and aſſemble in ſome convenient place in the borough or town aforeſaid, within ſix days next after knowledge of the death or removal of the ſaid mayor, and there to name, elect and preferr, one of the aldermen or burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, unto the office of mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, according to the ordinations and proviſions before in theſe preſents mentioned; and that he, who is ſo choſen and preferred into the office of mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, ſhall have and execute that office during the reſidue of the ſaid year, having firſt taken his corporal oath in manner aforeſaid; and thus as often as the caſe ſhall ſo happen.

And we have aſſigned, nominated, created and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſigne, nominate, create, conſtitute and appoint, our well-beloved ſubjects Richard Cable the elder, John Skinner, Bernard Orchard, gent. Nicholas Legg, Stephen Smith and John Wickham, inhabitants of the borough or town aforeſaid, to be firſt and modern aldermen of the ſaid town or borough, to continue in the ſaid office during their natural lives, except in the mean time, for their evil government or miſbehaviour in that behalf, or for any other reaſonable cauſe, they or any or either of them be, or ſhall be, removed from their ſaid office.

And we do farther will, that whenſoever it ſhall happen, that ſome or any of the ſaid aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, or their ſucceſſors, from time to time, ſhall dye, or be removed from

the ſaid office or offices of alderman or aldermen of the ſaid town or borough, (which aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, and every of them, not well behaving their ſelves in the ſaid office, we will to be removeable) that then, and ſo often, at the good pleaſure of the mayor and reſt of the aldermen of the town and borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor of the ſaid town or borough ſhall be one) it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the ſaid mayor, and the reſt of the aldermen of the ſaid town or borough, then living and remaining, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor of the town or borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will ſhall be one,) to elect, nominate and prefer, one other, or more others, of the aforeſaid twelve burgeſſes of the ſaid town or borough, or any other of the more diſcreet and honeſt men of the ſame borough, into the ſame place or places of the ſaid alderman or aldermen of the town and borough aforeſaid, ſo happening to dye or to be removed, to fill up the ſaid number of ſix aldermen of the town or borough aforeſaid; and this from time to time, as often as the caſe ſhall ſo happen.

Likewiſe we have aſſigned, nominated, created, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, create, conſtitute and make, our beloved John Barnes, Walter White, Henry Wickham, Thomas Dorrington, Thomas Tilly, Henry White, Richard Stokes, gent. Daniel Webb, John Ruſſel, Richard Elliots, John Pawling and Robert Edwards, inhabitants of the town or borough aforeſaid, to be the twelve modern burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, to continue in the ſame offices during their natural lives reſpectively, except in the mean time, for their evil government in their ſaid offices, or for any other reaſonable cauſe, they or any or either of them be or ſhall be removed.

And farther we do will, and for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, do grant to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever ſome one or any of the ſaid twelve burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, or any of their ſucceſſors, happen to die, or from the office of a burgeſs of the ſaid town or borough be removed; which burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, or any or either of them, not well behaving themſelves in that office, we will ſhall be removed at the good pleaſure of the ſaid mayor and aldermen of the ſaid town or borough, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor of the ſaid borough, for the time being, we will ſhall be one); that then, and ſo often, it may and ſhall be lawful to and for the ſaid mayor and aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor of the town or borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will ſhall be one) to elect, nominate, and prefer, one other, or more others, of the inhabitants of the town or borough aforeſaid, into the place or places of him or them the burgeſs or burgeſſes of the ſaid town or borough, ſo happening to dye, or to be removed, to fill up the ſaid office or number of twelve burgeſſes of the town or borough aforeſaid; and that he or they who ſhall be elected and preferred, ſo as aforeſaid, to the office of a burgeſs or burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, ſhall be, and be accounted, in the number of the aforeſaid burgeſſes of the ſaid town or borough; and this from time to time, as often as the caſe ſhall ſo happen. And if any one, ſo elected unto the office of mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, or into the office or place of an alderman or burgeſs, or into any other office or place within the borough or town aforeſaid, (of which election he ſhall have notice) and ſhall refuſe to take upon him the office or offices aforeſaid, or the oaths and other things required in that behalf to be done and performed, without reaſonable cauſe; that then, and in every ſuch caſe, it may and ſhall be lawful to and for the ſaid mayor and aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, from time to time, to impoſe ſuch reaſonable fines upon every ſuch perſon ſo refuſing, as to the ſaid mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, ſhall ſeem rational; and ſuch fine and fines (ſo from time to time impoſed) it ſhall and may be lawful to levy, receive and detain, by diſtreſs and ſale of the goods and chattles of every ſuch perſon and perſons ſo refuſing, or by action of debt, or by any other lawful means whatſoever, from time to time, to and for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid town or borough, without any hindrance or impediment of our ſelf, our heirs or ſucceſſors, and this without any account, or any other thing whatſoever therefore to be rendred or paid to our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

And we do will, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor and aldermen, and burgeſſes, of the borough and town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for the future for ever, may have and hold, and may be qualified to have and hold, within the town or borough aforeſaid, a court of record every Wedneſday in three weeks throughout the year, and ſo from three weeks to three weeks for ever, to be held before the mayor of the ſaid town or borough, or his ſufficient deputy, and before the aldermen of the ſaid town or borough, and before the under-ſteward of the ſaid town or borough, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor or his deputy, and the under-ſteward, for the ſaid time being, we will ſhall be two) and that they may have and hold in that court, by plaint to be maintained in the ſaid court, all and all manner of pleas, actions, perſonal ſuits and demands, of all treſpaſſes perſonal by force and arms, and all other offences whatſoever, had, moved, done or committed, or for time to come, to be done, had, moved or committed, within the borough or town aforeſaid, or the liberties, bounds or precincts of the ſame; and of all and all manner of debts, actions upon the caſe, deceit, account, agreements, detention, charters, deſcripts, muniments and chattles, taking and detaining of live beaſts and cattle; and of all and all manner of contracts and other things, and actions perſonal and mixt whatſoever, of what cauſes or matters ſoever ariſing, or for the future hapning to ariſe, within the town or borough aforeſaid, bounds, liberties and precincts thereof, ſo that the ſaid treſpaſſes, accounts, debts, agreements, deceits, or other contracts and actions aforeſaid, do not exceed the ſum or ſums, danger or value, of five pounds in the whole; and againſt the perſons defending ſuch plaints, pleas, ſuits and actions, which in the ſaid court ſhall happen to be levied or moved, they may and can be able to draw out their plea by ſummons, attachments, arreſts and diſtreſs; and in and upon the ſaid pleas, plaints, ſuits and actions, to give and yield judgment, by ſuch and ſuch like proceſs, means and manner, according to the law and cuſtom of our kingdom of England, as ſhall be agreeable to our laws, in as ample manner and form as in any court of record within any city or borough, or town incorporate, within this our kingdom of England, is or hath been accuſtomed or uſed, or may or ought to be uſed or accuſtomed.

And we do farther will, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they, and their ſucceſſors for the future for ever, may and ſhall have, in and for the borough or town aforeſaid, one eminent and diſcreet man (in form hereafter in theſe preſents expreſſed) to be elected and nominated,

nated, which ſhall be, and ſhall be named, High Steward of the borough or town aforeſaid; and alſo that the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for the future for ever, may and ſhall have, in the borough or town aforeſaid, one other diſcreet man known in the laws of England, (in form hereafter in theſe preſents to be named and elected) who ſhall be named Under-Steward of the borough or town aforeſaid, to do and perform all and ſingular the things which to the office of under-ſteward, in any other borough or place incorporate, do pertain: and alſo that the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for the future for ever, may and ſhall have, in the borough or town aforeſaid, one other man, read in the laws of England, (in form hereafter in theſe preſents to be named and elected) who ſhall be, and ſhall be called, Town-Clerk of the town or borough aforeſaid, to do and write all and ſingular the captions, recognizance and recognizances, which ſhall be recognized, and which ſhall be acknowledged, before the mayor and the other juſtice of the peace for the town or borough aforeſaid, in the preſence of the ſaid mayor and juſtice of the peace; and the ſame, ſo taken and acknowledged, to tranſcribe and ingroſs in parchment; and to write and to enter all indentures of apprentice, plaints, pleas, actions, and all original judicial writs and proceſs whatſoever, and judgments and ſentence thereupon in the court of record within the borough or town aforeſaid, and the liberties, bounds and precincts of the ſame; and to do and perform all other things which to his office and duty are deſigned: and that the ſaid town-clerk have and may receive all and ſingular the fees, regards and profits, for writing and ingroſſing the ſame, and all other fees and profits, which to the place of a town-clerk, as aforeſaid, do belong.

And, for the better execution of this our pleaſure on this behalf, we have named, aſſigned, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do name, aſſign, conſtitute and make, our well-beloved and very faithful couſin and counſellour Henry marqueſs of Worceſter to be high-ſteward of the ſaid town or borough, to counſel and direct the mayor and aldermen of the borough or town aforeſaid, in the buſineſs pertaining to the ſaid borough or town, to continue in the ſame office during our good pleaſure; and that from time to time, and at all times after the removal of the ſaid marqueſs of Worceſter, it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid town for the time being, or the major part of them, (whereof the mayor of the town or borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will ſhall be one) from time to time, to elect and prefer one other famous and diſcreet man to be high-ſteward of the ſaid town or borough, to continue in the ſame office during the good pleaſure of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and thus as often as the caſe ſhall ſo happen. And we have aſſigned, nominated, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, conſtitute and make, our beloved John Powel, eſq. learned in the laws, to be the modern under-ſteward of the town or borough aforeſaid, to do and perform all and every the things which to the office of under-ſteward, in the ſaid borough or town, or in any other borough or place incorporate within the kingdom of England, do belong, to continue in the ſame office during the good pleaſure of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and that from time to time, and at all times after the death, removal or ſurrender, of the aforeſaid John Powel, it may and ſhall be lawful to the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid town or borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (whereof the mayor of the ſaid town or borough, for the time being, we will ſhall be one) to elect and prefer one other man, wiſe and learned in the law, to be under-ſteward of the borough or town aforeſaid, to continue in the ſame office during the good pleaſure of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and thus as often the caſe ſhall thus happen.

We have alſo aſſigned, named and made, and for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, conſtitute and make, our beloved Richard Hawkſworth, gent. to be the firſt and modern town-clerk of the town or borough aforeſaid, to continue in the ſame office during the good pleaſure of our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and that it may and ſhall be lawful to and for the ſaid mayor and aldermen of the town or borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, and their ſucceſſors, (whereof the mayor of the ſaid town or borough we will ſhall be one) from time to time, and at all times, after the death or removal of the ſaid Richard Hawkſworth, to name, elect and prefer, one other fit man, known in the laws of England, into the office of town-clerk, for and in the ſaid town or borough, to continue in the ſaid office during the good pleaſure of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and thus from time to time, ſo often as the caſe ſhall thus happen.

Alſo we do will, and by theſe preſents declare it to be our royal will and pleaſure, that one high-ſteward, under-ſteward, or town-clerk, of the town or borough aforeſaid, for the future to be choſen or conſtituted, ſhall not be introduced into any or either of the ſaid offices or office, reſpectively, before he or they ſhall be firſt approved of by us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, any thing in theſe preſents contained, or any other cauſe or matter whatſoever to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

And moreover we do will by theſe preſents, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that for the future for ever, there may and ſhall be, in the borough and town aforeſaid, one officer which ſhall be, and ſhall be named, Sergeant at Mace, in the borough or town aforeſaid, to ſerve by proclamation, arreſt, execution, proceſs, mandate and attachment, and to do and perform, from time to time, all other buſineſs pertaining to his office; which firſt ſergeant at mace ſhall be appointed, named and elected, by the ſaid modern mayor, and thence afterward by the mayor for the time being, and aldermen of the borough and town aforeſaid, or the major part of them, (whereof the mayor of the ſaid town or borough for the time being we will ſhall be one) and he ſhall be attending, from time to time, upon the mayor of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being; and that the ſaid ſergeant at mace, to be elected and named to his office as aforeſaid, ſhall hold and exerciſe it during the good pleaſure of the ſaid mayor and aldermen.

And we do farther will, ordain and conſtitute, that the high-ſteward, deputy-mayor, under-ſteward, juſtices aſſigned to keep our peace, aldermen, town-clerk, burgeſſes and ſergeant at mace, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and every of them, from time to time, that now are nominated or conſtituted, or ſhall be elected into the ſeveral offices, before they ſhall be admitted into the exerciſe of their offices, or they take upon them the ſame offices, they ſhall reſpectively take their oaths upon the holy evangeliſt, well and truly to execute their ſaid offices reſpectively in all things thereunto belonging, before the mayor and aldermen of the ſaid town or borough, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor of the town or borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will ſhall be one) to which mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, (whereof the mayor of the town or borough ſhall be one) by theſe preſents we do give and grant full power and authority, from time to time, to adminiſter ſuch oaths to the ſaid high-ſteward, under-ſteward, juſtices of the peace, aldermen,

men, town-clerk, burgeſſes and ſergeant at mace, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and to all others reſpectively now named or conſtituted into the ſaid offices, or for time to come to be elected; and this without any other commiſſion or farther warrant from our ſelf, our heirs or ſucceſſors, in this behalf to be procured or obtained.

And we do farther will, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ordain and command to be firmly obſerved, that the mayor and deputy-mayor, aldermen, high-ſteward, under-ſteward, juſtices aſſigned to keep the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, town-clerk, burgeſſes, and all other officers and ſervants for the borough or town aforeſaid, by virtue of, and according to, the tenor of theſe our letters patents, before they ſhall be admitted or introduce themſelves, or any or either of them reſpectively take upon them the execution or exerciſe of the office or offices, place or places, to which they ſhall be ſo reſpectively named, appointed or conſtituted, ſhall take as well the oaths called the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, as alſo all other oaths, as by the ſtatutes of this our kingdom of England, for ſuch offices and perſons appointed; and they and every of them ſhall perform and ſubſcribe all declarations and ſubſcriptions in any ſtatutes for ſuch officers and perſons as aforeſaid likewiſe appointed, before ſuch perſon or perſons, who at the preſent, or for the future, is, are, or ſhall be, appointed and deſigned by theſe preſents, or the ſtatutes of this our kingdom of England, to give and adminiſter, for the ſame oaths, declarations and ſubſcriptions.

And farther, of our more bountiful and ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we will, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors the mayor and elder alderman of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, for the future for ever, be, and either of them is, and ſhall be, juſtices of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to keep our peace within our town or borough aforeſaid, and the liberties and precincts of the ſame: and that the ſaid mayor and elder alderman, for the time being, may have full power and authority to enquire, by the oaths of good and lawful men of the borough or town aforeſaid, and the liberties and precincts of the ſame, in all and every the things which before the keepers and juſtices of the peace ought or can do; and to hear and determine all and ſingular treſpaſſes, and other miſdeeds and offences which to juſtices of the peace do belong; and to chaſtiſe and puniſh the ſame offenders, and every of them, for their defaults, by fines, redemptions, amerciaments, and forfeitures, and by any other manner as is agreeable to the laws and cuſtoms of our kingdom of England, or according to the form of the ſtatutes hath been accuſtomed and ought to be done; ſo that they do not in any way proceed to hear and determine any treaſon, murder, felony, or any other matter, touching the loſs of life or member, within the borough or town aforeſaid, the liberties or precincts of the ſame, without ſpecial licence or commiſſions from our ſelf, our heirs or ſucceſſors; ſo alſo that our juſtices aſſigned to keep the peace in our county of Glouceſter aforeſaid are not excluded, but ſhall freely enter into the borough or town of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, to execute, and there they may execute, the offices of juſtices of the peace.

We willing, and by theſe preſents granting, that it ſhall and be lawful to th' aforeſaid mayor and elder alderman, for the time being, to commit, and they may and can commit, from time to time, to the gaol of our county of Glouceſter, ſuch perſon or perſons which ſhall be found, taken or arreſted, within the borough or town aforeſaid, or the limits or precincts of the ſame, and by whom, upon due proof, or ſiniſter ſuſpicion, it ſhall be eſteemed that any treaſon, murder, felony, or any other crime or crimes touching the loſs of life, hath been committed, that ſo perfect juſtice in and upon the offenders may in due manner be inflicted, any act, uſe or cuſtom, to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding: we commanding alſo by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, advertiſing our ſheriff of our county of Glouceſter aforeſaid, all and ſingular the officers and ſubjects of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, who have or ſhall have the care or cuſtody of our gaol for our county of Glouceſter aforeſaid, that it be firmly enjoyned, that they and every of them reſpectively, from time to time, may take and receive into our priſon or gaol aforeſaid, all ſuch offenders above mentioned, who by the ſaid mayor and elder alderman, for the time being, or either of them, ſhall be committed or tranſmitted, out and from the borough and town aforeſaid, and the limits and precincts of the ſame, to our gaol of our county of Glouceſter aforeſaid, and in our ſaid gaol to keep them ſafe, until they ſhall be delivered, according to the law and cuſtom of England, and according to the tenor and true intention of theſe our letters patents.

And we do farther will, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the mayor, under-ſteward, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (whereof the mayor and under-ſteward, for the time being, we will ſhall be two) upon publick ſummons for their aſſembling together, may and ſhall have full power and authority to create, conſtitute and make, from time to time, ſuch laws, ſtatutes, ordinances, decrees and conſtitutions, as is reaſonable, in writing, ſuch as to them or the greater part of them (whereof the mayor of the ſaid town or borough, and the under-ſteward of the ſame, for the time being, we will ſhall be two) ſhall ſeem to be good, honeſt and neceſſary, according to their ſound diſcretion, for the good government and peaceable rule of the borough or town aforeſaid; of the mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes and inhabitants, of the borough or town, limits and precincts of the ſame; and of all officers, ſervants, artificers and reſients, within the borough or town aforeſaid, the limits and precincts of the ſame, for the time being, or to come to the ſame; and by declaring after what manner and order the ſaid mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes and inhabitants, of the borough or town aforeſaid, the ſervants, officers, artificers and reſients, of the ſame borough and town, and the limits and precincts of the ſame, ſhall have, behave and uſe themſelves in their offices, functions, myſteries and buſineſs, within the town or borough aforeſaid, for the time being; and for the publick victualling and common utility of the ſame borough or town; and for the better government and diſpoſing of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels, of the ſaid mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes and inhabitants, of the borough or town aforeſaid; and for other cauſes whatſoever touching, or in any wiſe concerning, the ſaid borough or town, and the ſtate, right and intereſt thereof: and that the ſaid mayor, under-ſteward, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor and under-ſteward of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, we will ſhall be two) when and ſo often as ſuch laws, rights, inſtitutions, ordinances and conſtitutions, ſhall be made, ordained, created, conſtituted and eſtabliſhed, in form aforeſaid, may and can make, ordain, limit and impoſe, ſuch pains, puniſhments and penalties, fines or amerciaments, as are reaſonable, to and upon all tranſgreſſors of ſuch laws, rights, inſtitutions and ordinations, or ſome one or any of them, as to the ſaid mayor, under-ſteward, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (whereof the mayor and under-ſteward of the borough or town aforeſaid, for the time being, we will ſhall be two) ſhall

ſeem

ſeem to be neceſſary, fit and agreeable to reaſon, and requiſite for the obſervations of ſuch laws, ordinances, inſtitutions, rights and conſtitutions; and the ſame fines and amerciaments to levy, receive and have, to the uſe of the aforeſaid mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes and inhabitants, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, without any impediment or warrant from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or of any one or ſome of the officers or miniſters of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, and without any account to us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, thereof to be yielded: all and every part, laws, ordinances, rights, inſtitutions and conſtitutions, ſo to be made as aforeſaid, we will ſhall be obſerved under the penalties in the ſame contained, ſo that ſuch laws, ordinances, inſtitutions, rights, conſtitutions, fines and amerciaments, are reaſonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, cuſtoms or rights, of our kingdom of England.

And farther, of our more bountiful and ſpecial grace, and of certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant, to the mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, ſpecial licence, liberty, leave, power, faculty and authority, to have, receive and acquire, to themſelves and their ſucceſſors for ever, mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tenths, rents, reverſions, and all other hereditaments whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, or elſewhere within our dominions, as well of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſo that the ſaid mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tenths, rents, reverſions, and all other hereditaments, ſo as aforeſaid to be had, acquired and received, do not exceed, in the whole, the clear yearly ſum, rent or value, of 40l. over and above all charges and reprizes, the ſtatute of mortmain, or any other ſtatute, act, ordinance or proviſion, heretofore had, ordained or provided, or any other cauſe, thing or matter, whatſoever, to the contrary thereof, in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

We do likewiſe give, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to every one our ſubject, and all our ſubjects, and of our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſpecial licence, liberty, leave, power, faculty and authority, that they, and ſome one or any of them, may and can give, ſell, grant, bequeath or alienate, to the ſaid mayor, aldermen and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, mannors, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tenths, rents, reverſions, and other the hereditaments whatſoever, ſo that all th'aforeſad mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tenths, rents, reverſions and other hereditaments, to be given, granted, ſold, bequeathed or alienated, to the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, by virtue of theſe preſents, (ſo as aforeſaid) do not exceed the clear yearly rent or value of 40l. over and above all charges and reprizes, the ſtatute of mortmaine, or any other thing, cauſe, or matter, heretofore had, made, publiſhed, ordained, or provided, to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding.

And farther, of our more ample and ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given, granted, ratifyed and confirmed, and by theſe preſents, for our ſelf, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and confirm, to the ſaid mayor, aldermen, and burgeſſes, of the borough or town aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, all and ſingular, ſo many, ſo great, ſuch, the ſame, ſuch ſort, and ſuch like denotations, grants, liberties, franchiſes, exemptions, cuſtoms, authorities, privileges, writs, immunities and juriſdictions, lands, tenements, fines, amerciaments, rents, reverſions, holy-days, fairs, markets, pye-powder courts, profits, commodities, advantages, emoluments and hereditaments whatſoever, which the bailiff, burgeſſes, and inhabitants, of the borough or town aforeſaid, now have, do hold, enjoy and uſe, or ought to have, uſe and enjoy, or which ſome one or any of their predeceſſors, by what name or names ſoever, or by whatſoever incorporating, heretofore had, uſed, or enjoyed, or they ought to have, hold, uſe and enjoy, or hath, or ought to have been held, had, uſed or enjoyed, by reaſon or under pretence of any charters or letters patents, for ſome one or any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, in any ways whatſoever heretofore made, confirmed or granted, or by what other lawful means, right or title, cuſtom, uſe or preſcription, ſoever formerly had, uſed, or accuſtomed, and which by theſe preſents is or are not mentioned, for ſuch uſes, intentions and purpoſes, as the premiſſes aforeſaid, as it hath been heretofore given or granted; yielding, paying, and performing, yearly to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſo many, ſo great, ſuch, the ſame, ſuch ſort, and ſuch like rents, ſervices, tenths, ſums and demands, as for the ſame premiſſes, or ſome or any part thereof, to or before the granting of theſe preſents, hath been accuſtomed, are of right, now ought to be yielded, paid and performed.

Provided always, and we do declare it to be our royal pleaſure, that theſe our letters patents be not, or ſhall not be, in any thing prejudicial to any perſon or perſons whatſoever, who have or claim, or ought or may have or claim, any rights, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, profits, commodities, emoluments or advantages whatſoever, of, in, or within the borough or town aforeſaid, limits or precincts of the ſame.

In teſtimony whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs our ſelf at Weſtminſter, the tenth day of February, in the thirty-third year of our reign.

By writ from the privy ſeal.

PIGOTT.

H. FINCH, Canc'.

The borough conſiſts of ſeveral ſtreets, beſides lanes. It is a great thoroughfare, and hath many large inns, who have a great trade by the carriage of lime and coal, which ſupply a great part of Cotſwold. It hath a weekly market on Thurſday, and two fairs, one on Holy-Thurſday, the other on Midſummer-day.

The jury at the leet preſents the names of three burghers, one of which is appointed by the lord of the manor to be bailiff of the town for the enſuing year. The bailiff by ancient cuſtom provides an entertainment, on every St. Stephen's day, for all the males born in this pariſh; for which he hath five acres of meadow, and ſome other ſmall profits, towards his charges.

The bailiffs and burghers may, at their diſcretion, diſtribute acres in a large meadow, amounting in the whole to about eighty acres, to the inhabitants of the town, to hold for their lives, and for the lives of their widows; and as any of theſe eſtates do fall, they are granted in like manner to other inhabitants. The bailiffs and burghers have alſo the power to diſtribute cow-paſtures to the ſeveral inhabitants, not exceeding one paſture to any perſon: the number of theſe paſtures amount to eighty-eight.

There are one hundred and forty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - - 18				
	Burials - - 16				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	062	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	130	06	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	059	06	00

In the year 1555, John Barnard and John Walſh were ordered to be apprehended, becauſe they often repaired to Sodbury, to ſhew the bones of one Piggot, lately burned; whereby they did animate the people to

a perſeverance in the reformed religion. It is alſo affirmed by the inhabitants, that the chancellor of the dioceſe did in perſon attend on the martyrdom of one condemned by himſelf for hereſy; and that a bull broke looſe out of the town, and did run furiouſly to the place of execution, and there gored the chancellor, without doing any other harm.

SODBURY LITTLE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, two miles diſtant north from Chipping Sodbury, five miles north-weſt from Marſhfield, and twenty-one miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

This manor was held by Jordan Biſhop in the reign of king Henry the Third. John Biſhop was ſeiſed thereof 15 Ed. I. and did that year defend the privileges of the manor in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him. The lords Diſpencers were ſeiſed thereof in the reigns of king Edward the Second, and king Edward the Third. Richard de Alerdine, and Edith his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Little Sodbury 11 Ric. II. It then came to the Stanſhaws, and continued in that family to the reign of king Edward the Fourth. Richard Foſter was ſeiſed of this manor in the reign of king Henry the Seventh: he married Elizabeth his daughter and heir to John Walſh of Olveſton, and joined with Thomas Moor and his wife in levying a fine of the manor of Little Sodbury, and of the advowſon of the church of St. Adeline in Little Sodbury, to the uſe of John Walſh, whereby this eſtate came into the family of the Walſhes, 1 Hen. VII. and 6 Hen. VII.

Sir John Walſh was ſon and heir of John: he married Anne daughter of ſir Robert Pointz, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 18 Hen. VIII. in the year 1525, and was high-ſheriff again 27 Hen. VIII. he died ſeiſed of Little Sodbury 38 Hen. VIII. Maurice Walſh was ſon of ſir John, and was thirty years old at his father's death, and had livery of this manor the ſame year: he married Bridget daughter of Vauſe. Nicholas Walſh, ſon of Maurice, ſucceeded his father in the manor of Little Sodbury: he was high-ſheriff of this county 4 Eliz. he married Mary the daughter of ſir John Berkeley, and died 20 Eliz. Henry Walſh was ſon and heir of Nicholas: he had livery of Little Sodbury the ſame year: he was ſlain by Edward Winter. Walter Walſh, couſin-german to Henry, was his heir: he was ſon of another Henry Walſh, who was younger brother to Nicholas: he was lord of the manor of Little Sodbury in the year 1608.

This manor was purchaſed from the heir of the Walſhes by Thomas Stephens, eſq. third brother of Edward Stephens of Eaſington, in the reign of king James the Firſt: this Thomas Stephens was eminent in the profeſſion of the law, and was attorney-general to prince Henry and prince Charles, and was father of three conſiderable families in this county; of Edward Stephens, who ſucceeded him in the manor of Sodbury; of John Stephens, who was ſettled at Lypiat; and of Nathaniel Stephens, who was ſettled at Cherington.

Edward Stephens, eſq. ſon of Thomas, married Anne the daughter of Crew: he was high-ſheriff of this county 10 Car. I. Sir Thomas Stephens was ſon and heir of Edward: he married Katherine the daughter of Combs, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1644, and again 1671. Thomas Stephens, eſq. ſucceeded to his father ſir Thomas: he married Anne the daughter of Neale, and is the preſent lord of Little Sodbury: he hath a large houſe and handſome gardens, with diſtant proſpects towards Briſtol, and a park adjoining to his houſe, and hath a great eſtate in this and the neighbouring pariſhes.

John Smith held lands in Little Sodbury: John Smith was his ſon and heir, and died ſeiſed thereof 9 Car. I. and left John his ſon nine years old.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 60l. yearly. Thomas Stephens, eſq. is patron; Mr. Bedford is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1544	John Clark,	King Henry VIII.
1584	John Savage,	Queen Elizabeth,
1600	Thomas Hook,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
- - -	John Dutton,	- - - - - - -
1612	George Boſwell,	Walter Walſh, eſq.
1619	- - - - - -	King James,
1661	Paul Hartman,	Sir Thomas Stephens,
1673	Marmad. Sealy,	Sir Thomas Stephens,
1696	Henry Bedford,	Thomas Stephens, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	07	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	13	01
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	00	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	05

The church is a low building, with a flat roof, and a low tower on the ſouth ſide, and hath an aile on the north-eaſt, which belongs to the lord of the manor. The church is dedicated to St. Adeline. There is no chancel, and the inhabitants bury at Old Sodbury.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable land above the hill, and of paſture below the hill.

There are twenty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about ninety inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 2 / Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	060	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	075	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	023	00	00

In the year 1556, in leſs than two months, died Maurice Walſh, eſq. together with ſeven of his children, occaſioned by a fiery ſulphureous globe rolling in at the parlour-door at dinner-time, which ſtruck one dead at the table, and cauſed the death of the reſt. It made its paſſage through a window on the other ſide of the room.

William Tyndale, a learned perſon, and author of many books of divinity, was a ſtrenuous aſſertor of the reformation: he was for ſome time entertained as tutor to the children of ſir John Walſh in this place, and tranſlated the New Teſtament in his houſe, but was forced to fly into the Low Countries, where, by order from England, he was proſecuted, and ſent to priſon in Filford caſtle in Flanders; ſoon after which he was convicted for hereſy, and was burnt under the walls of that caſtle, in the year 1556.

There is a large ſquare camp in this pariſh, upon the top of the hill, containing about twelve acres within the fortification. It is doubly ditched, and is very deep, and in ſome places forty feet wide, and the diſtance between the two ditches is eighty feet. Part of the camp extends into the pariſh of Old Sodbury. About half a mile from hence, in the pariſh of Horton, is a leſſer ſquare camp, ſingly ditched, which contains eight acres in the inſide. From both theſe camps are very large proſpects over the vale, and river of Severn.

SODBURY OLD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh, one mile diſtant north from Chipping Sodbury, four miles north-weſt from Marſhfield, and twenty-two miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

" Alward held Sopeberie, in Grimbaldeſtone hundred, " in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Giſlebert " held it of the biſhop of Liſieux in Normandy, in the " reign of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed " at five hides; there were four plow-tillages, whereof " two were in demean. There were twenty acres of " meadow, and a ſmall wood. It paid a yearly rent " of

" of 8l. in king Edward's reign; it paid only 4l. yearly " in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the earls of Gloceſter and Hartford, and continued by deſcent in that family until the reign of king Henry the Seventh; but by reaſon of heirs female, it paſſed in the great families of Diſpencer and Beauchamp, and at laſt ended in Anne the great heireſs and ſiſter of Henry Beauchamp duke of Warwick. She was married to Richard Nevil generally called the Stout Earl of Warwick, who being ſlain in Barnet field, fighting for the houſe of Lancaſter, this Anne his widow became obnoxious to the ſucceeding reigns; but upon turn of affairs by the ſucceſs of king Henry the Seventh, that ſubtle king ſo wrought on her, that he prevailed on her to ſettle the greateſt part of her vaſt inheritance on him and his heirs, and to that purpoſe ſhe levied a fine 3 Hen. VII. A fuller account of the deſcent of theſe great families is given in the pariſh of Tewkſbury, which was the place of reſidence of the earls of Gloceſter.

King Henry the Eighth gave the manor of Old Sodbury to ſir John Walſh, who had been his champion; and it continued in the family of the Walſhes until it was purchaſed, in the reign of king James the Firſt, by Thomas Stephens, attorney-general to prince Henry. Edward Stephens, deſcended from the ſaid Thomas Stephens, and ſon and heir of Thomas Stephens of Sodbury, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Old Sodbury.

Several other perſons were ſeiſed of parcels of lands within this pariſh in divers reigns. John de la Wild held lands in Sodbury 10 Ed. III. Elizabeth Stanſhaw died ſeiſed of lands in Old Sodbury 13 Hen. IV. John Stanſhaw held lands in Old Sodbury 37 Hen. VI. and Robert Stanſhaw held the ſame and Kengrove 12 Ed. IV. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother levied a fine of lands in Old Sodbury to William Freem 12 Hen. VII. The capital meſſuage of Old Sodbury did belong to the college of Weſtbury, and was granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII.

This church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a vicaridge worth 80l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Worceſter are patrons; Mr. North is the preſent incumbent.

The biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1218, gave the rectory of Old Sodbury to the monaſtery of Benedictine monks of Worceſter; which monaſtery was founded by king Ethelred, for ſecular canons, in the year 680, and was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Wulſtan; but Oſwald, biſhop of that ſee, had placed Benedictine monks therein 991. It was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 139l. 12s. 10d. ¼. This advowſon, which had belonged to the monaſtery of Worceſter, was granted to the chapter 33 Hen. VIII. It was again confirmed to the chapter 6 Jac. and ſtill continues in the ſame.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
--- Thomas Powell,	- - - - - -
1600 Marmaduke Chapman,	Chapter of Worceſter,
--- Edward Potter,	- - - - - -
1676 John North,	Chapter of Worceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	14	05	10
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	08	07
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church hath two croſs ailes, and a low tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles: it is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. The north aile is the burying-place of the family of the Stephens's. In the ſame aile are the portraitures of two men, in two niches: one is of wood, the other of ſtone: they lie croſs-legged like Knights Templers, but the inſcriptions and the account of them are loſt.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the river Froom.

Lygrove is a conſiderable eſtate in this pariſh, wherein Edward Stephens, eſq. who is the lord of the manor of Old Sodbury, has a pleaſant ſeat in the midſt of a large park. John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Lygrove, to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Humphry, John and Thomas, ſucceſſively in tail, the remainder to Margaret Baſile, late wife of ſir Peter Baſile, in tail, 49 Hen. VI.

There are forty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ſixteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 7 / Burials - - 6

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	182	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax	192	12	06
	1694 To the poll-tax	025	03	00

SOUTH HAMLETS.

THESE hamlets lie on the ſouth ſide of the city of Gloceſter, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's Barton, and being either extra-parochial, or within ſome of the city pariſhes, are therefore jointly called the South Hamlets.

1. Lanthony. This place is famous for its rich and ancient priory, a large account of which is given under the proper title of Lanthony.

2. Sud-Mead; ſo called from lying ſouth from Gloceſter. It is extra-parochial. A great part of it belongs to the lord Scudemore, and the reſt to other particular perſons. It formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 Hen. VIII. This place in publick taxes is rated together with Lanthony.

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	063	09	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	121	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	004	16	00

3. Tuffly; lying in the pariſh of St. Mary le Load in the city of Gloceſter, and in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, one mile and an half ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter.

" The church of St. Peter of Gloweceſtre held " Tuflege, in Dudeſtanes hundred, as a member of " the mannor of Bertune, in the reign of king Ed- " ward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

It had been alienated from the church of Gloceſter, but was again recovered to them by Oſborn, biſhop of Exeter, when Serlo was abbot. It continued in the abbey of Gloceſter until its diſſolution, and was then granted to the dean and chapter 33 Hen. VIII.

The tithes of Tuffely, and a paſture called Sudgrove, lately belonging to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 Hen. VIII. Sir Thomas Hanmer is the preſent lord of the manor, which is held by leaſe from the dean and chapter of Gloceſter: he has a very good ſeat and park, and a great eſtate in this place, in Worceſterſhire, and other places. It was formerly the ſeat of the Atkyns's, and had been long in that family, which is now removed to Saperton in this county. Colonel Richard Atkyns, who was laſt of that name who was poſſeſſor of this eſtate, ſuffered much by his loyalty to king Charles the Firſt. He raiſed a troop of horſe at his own charge, and was afterwards ſequeſtered, and paid 140l. for compoſition. He was ſon of Richard Atkyns of Tuffley, eſq. elder brother to ſir Edward Atkyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer: his mother was daughter to the lord Sandys, of the Vine in Hampſhire: he died 1677, without iſſue.

This hamlet is four miles in compaſs: it conſiſts

ſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable land: it contains twenty-ſix houſes, and about one hundred and ten inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	048	06	08
	1694	To the land-tax	088	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	008	14	08

4. Wolſtrop. This place is accounted another of the South Hamlets. It is extra-parochial, and lies a mile and an half from Gloceſter, joining to the pariſh of Quedgely: it is in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton.

William le Walſh was ſeiſed of Wolverſtrop 3 Ed. III. Giles Walſh held the ſame, by the eighth part of a knight's fee, of Richard lord Talbot, and Anchoret his wife, 20 Ric. II. Wolverſtrop was held of Gilbert Talbot 7 Hen. VI.

William Hayward, eſq. is the preſent owner thereof, and has a pleaſant ſeat, and a large eſtate in this and other places.

This hamlet is three miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and is bordered by the Severn. It contains eight houſes, and about forty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 1 / Burials - - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	018	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax	032	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	008	05	00

5. Littleworth, or Lower South-Gate Street, joining to the ſouth gate of Gloceſter. It is extra-parochial, and lies in the out-county, in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton. It contains twenty-four houſes, and about ninety inhabitants.

SOUTHROP.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Brightwell's Barrow, ſix miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Norleach, four miles ſouth from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Throp*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies an Habitation, and from its lying South from Bouthrop.

This manor and the advowſon did belong to Robert Creping and Nicholaa his wife 31 Hen. III. Benedict Blakenham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of the manor to the uſe of themſelves 1 Ed. I.

This eſtate ſoon after came to the family of the Phileberts. Benedict Blakenham aforenamed had licence to alienate two plough-tillages in Southrop to Henry de St. Philebert 26 Ed. I. John de St. Philebert, ſon of Henry, was ſeiſed of Southrop, with free-warren, 10 Ed. II. and died 7 Ed. III. Henry Grey was ſeiſed of an eſtate in Southrop 8 Ed. II. Sir Ralph Grey, ſon of Henry, levied a fine of thoſe lands 22 Ed. III.

John de St. Philebert, ſon of John, levied a fine of this manor to the king 27 Ed. III. and 31 Ed. III. The king grants the ſame, mentioning them to have been lately belonging to John de St. Philebert, to William Herney and Mary his wife, and to the heirs male of their bodies, 50 Ed. III. The king did the ſame year grant one plough's tillage in Southrop, held by John Short for life, to the ſame William Herney and to Mary his wife, and to their heirs male. Mary the wife of William Herney ſurvived him, and died ſeiſed of Philebert's Court, and of Grey's Court in Southrop, 7 Hen. IV.

Robert Leverſedge died ſeiſed of this manor 4 Ed. IV. and it was granted by the king to Robert Horſely for life 12 Ed. IV. The crown grants it, as part of the duchy of Lancaſter, to Peter Bradſhaw, 3 Jac. It is again granted to Robert earl of Saliſbury 5 Jac. And ſir Thomas Row was lord of the manor 9 Jac. in the year 1608.

The manor of Southrop does at preſent belong to Wadham college in Oxford, and is in leaſe to Mr. Chandler.

The church is in the deanry of Fairford; it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. It is in the preſentation of Wadham college; Mr. Gerard is the preſent incumbent.

Alice de Clermont gave the church of Southrop to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, in Clerkenwell in London; which grant was confirmed by Richard de Clare earl of Hartford.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575	John Meredith,	- - - - - -
1576	Ralph Williams,	Queen Elizabeth,
1587	Thomas Houghton,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - -	Chriſtopher Nicholls,	- - - - - - -
1617	Francis Stroud,	Wadham college,
- - -	Robert Kite,	- - - - - -
1671	Brian Cave,	Wadham college,
1675	Phineas Bury,	Wadham college,
1679	William Thornton,	Wadham college,
1703	George Gerard,	Wadham college.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	04	04	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	11	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	10

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple. There is a monument in the ſouth aile for ſir Thomas Conway and his lady: he was formerly lord of this manor. There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the church in memory of the Keebles.

Mr. Thomas Buſh, late butler of Chriſt-Church college in Oxford, gave 100l. to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Lech runs through it down to Letchlade.

There are thirty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſeventy inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 5 / Burials - - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	065	12	02
	1694	To the land-tax	058	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	024	09	08

STANDISH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, three miles diſtant weſt from Stroud, five miles north from Hampton, and five miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

Beornulph, king of the Mercians, gave to the church of St. Peter's in Gloceſter, when the canons reſided there, fifteen hides of land in Standiſh under Ezinbury, 821.

"St. Peter's church de Gloweceſtre held Stane-
"dis, in Witeſtan hundred, in the reign of king
"Edward the Confeſſor; Eldred archbiſhop of York
"held it in the reign of king William the Conqueror.
"It was taxed at fifteen hides; there were thirty-ſix
"plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean. There
"was a wood half a mile long, and one furlong
"broad. It paid a yearly rent of 16l. in king Ed-
"ward's reign; it paid 22l. yearly in king William's
"reign. The church of Gloweceſtre held three hides,
"part of this mannor, in king William's reign, which
"earl William had given to his brother Roger; but

"Thomas

"Thomas archbiſhop of York laid claim to them." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Stanedis did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter 17 Ed. III. and it continued in the abbey until its diſſolution: but the family of the Huntlys, 7 Hen. VIII. were tenants under the abbey. It was afterwards granted to Edward duke of Somerſet, 1 Ed. VI. and after his attainder it was granted to ſir Anthony Cook 6 Ed. VI.

Sir Henry Winſtone was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Ralph Dutton of Sherborn is the preſent lord of it. He hath a large park in this pariſh, and a large manor-houſe near the church.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is a vicaridge worth 130l. yearly. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Fowler is the preſent incumbent. The biſhop of Gloceſter has the great tithes, worth 130l. yearly, which are leaſed out to ſeveral perſons. The rectory of Standiſh, and the advowſon of the vicaridge, both belonging formerly to the abbey of Gloceſter, were granted to the biſhoprick 33 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 6 Ed. VI.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Francis Yate,	- - - - -
1618 Walter Powell,	John Powell,
1664 Anthony Andrews,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1678 Edwin Pits,	Sir Joſeph Sheldon by option,
- - - Robert Frampton, Biſhop of Gloceſter,	- - - - - -
- - - - - - Fowler.	- - - - - -

Fourteen acres of paſture, five acres of meadow, and forty-two acres of arable land, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	44	02	08½
Tenths - - - - - - - -	04	08	03¼
Procurations - - - - - - - -			
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -			

The church is ſmall, but hath an handſome ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Thomas the Apoſtle. There is an handſome monument in ſtone for ſir Henry Winſtone, lord of this manor, who died 1608. There is an inſcription for Francis Yate, vicar, who died 1600.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of good paſture, arable land, and woods.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Coldrup, containing fifteen houſes. Thomas Crook held Coldthrop 10 Ed. III. It now belongs to Charles Yate, eſq. who has an handſome ſeat in this place, and a large eſtate in this and other places of this county. Livery of a cloſe in Coldrop was granted to John Bound 4 Eliz. 2. Putloe. Livery of this manor was granted to ſir John Lutterell 1 Eliz. 3. Standiſh Morton. 4. Little Haresfield, containing twenty-one houſes. 5. Oxlinch, containing forty houſes. Lands in Nether Oxlinch did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Edward duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI. 6. Part of Pitchcomb, which eſtate belongs to John Bridgman of Prinknage, eſq.

There are one hundred and twenty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof fourteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 16
Burials - - 15

Saul, Frethern and Putloe.	l.	s.	d.
Payments 1692 To the royal aid	092	00	00
1694 To the land-tax	143	07	04
1694 To the poll-tax	020	19	00

Oxlinch.	l.	s.	d.
Payments 1692 To the royal aid	080	07	00
1694 To the land-tax	187	02	00
1694 To the poll-tax	012	16	00

There is a medicinal ſpring, called the Red Well, in Standiſh park, which has the repute of curing ſeveral diſtempers.

STANLEY KINGS.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stroud, one mile eaſt from Leonard Stanley, and ſeven miles almoſt ſouth from Gloceſter. It was the habitation of a Mercian King, which gave the name of diſtinction.

This manor was given to Walter Diſpencer by king Henry the Second. He was ſon of Thurſtan, who was the ſon of William; and he was the ſon of Robert le Deſpencer, ſteward to king William the Conqueror. Walter died without iſſue; whereby Almarick Deſpencer ſon of another Thurſtan, who was younger brother of Walter, became his next heir. He had this manor confirmed to him, to hold of the king by the ſervice of half a knight's fee, 5 Joh. This Almaric had two ſons, Thurſtan and Almaric: the laſt was ſeiſed of Kingſtanley, and had a grant of free-warren, fairs and markets, 53 Hen. III. and pleaded his right in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. and died 34 Ed. I. Almaric Deſpencer, ſon of this laſt Almaric, was ſeiſed of two yard-lands and of eight acres in this place 4 Ed. II.

From the Deſpencers this manor came to John Giffard of Brimesfield, ſon of John and of Maud de Longeſpee. He was ſeiſed of Kingſtanley, and of the advowſon of the church, and of Waliſwood, 6 Ed. II. Stephen Mareſchall held the manor of Kingſtanley, and one meſſuage and one yard-land therein, 7 Ed. II. John Giffard, laſt mentioned, continued ſeiſed of Kingſtanley 16 Ed. II. and being taken priſoner in open rebellion againſt the king at the battle of Burrow-Bridge in Yorkſhire, was ſent to Gloceſter, and there executed; and the manor of Kingſtanley was granted to John lord Maltravers, who procured a fine to be levied of it from John Calew, heir by a female to John Giffard of Brimsfield; but he falling into diſgrace with the king, his eſtate was ſeiſed, and this manor was granted to Maurice Berkeley, ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, 21 Ed. III. John lord Maltravers ſoon recovered the king's favour, and was reſtored to this manor 27 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed thereof 31 Ed. III. John lord Maltravers, ſon of the former, ſucceeded his father, and died 38 Ed. III. but Agnes, the widow of John lord Maltravers the elder, was endowed with this manor, and died 49 Ed. III. Another John lord Maltravers, ſon to the laſt, died ſeiſed of the manor of Kingſtanley 5 Ric. II. and left a ſon Henry, who dying without iſſue, Elianor, ſiſter of Henry, was his heir: ſhe was married to John Arundell ſecond ſon of Richarl earl of Arundell; whereby the manor of Kingſtanley came to the family of the Arundells, and deſcended to John Arundell ſon of John, who had alſo a ſon named John, who, by the death of Thomas earl of Arundell, without iſſue male, became earl of Arundel: he had been ſome time called ſir John Fitz-Alan: he died 13 Hen. VI. ſeiſed of the manors of Stonehouſe, Shurdington, Achards, Kingſtanley and Woodcheſtre, in Gloceſterſhire, beſides a great eſtate in other counties. Elianor widow of ſir Walter Hungerford, late wife of ſir Richard Poinings, and formerly the wife of ſir John Arundel, died ſeiſed of the manor of Kingſtanley 33 Hen. VI. Humphry earl of Arundel was ſon and heir of John, who dying under age, the honour and the manor of Kingſtanley came to his uncle William earl of Arundell: he married

Joan daughter of Richard Nevil earl of Saliſbury, and died 3 Hen. VII. He was ſucceeded by his ſon Thomas earl of Arundel, who married Margaret daughter of Richard Widvile earl of Rivers, and died ſeiſed of Kingſtanley 16 Hen. VIII. William earl of Arundel was ſon of Thomas, and had livery of this manor the ſame year: he married Anne ſiſter to Henry earl of Northumberland, and died 35 Hen. VIII. and livery of Kingſtanley was granted his ſon Henry earl of Arundel 36 Hen. VIII. He was a ſtout aſſertor of queen Mary's right to the crown, and encouraged the other nobility to proclaim her queen in Cheapſide: he was high-conſtable of England, and died 22 Eliz.

This manor was in the crown 6 Jac. in the year 1608, but was granted the next year to George Walter and John Williams in truſt for William Garaway and others, and ſoon after came into the family of the Ducys; and Matthew Ducy Moreton of Tortworth, eſq. heir by a female to the Ducys, is the preſent lord of the manor of Kingſtanley.

Several eſtates in this pariſh did belong to other perſons. John de Clavile died ſeiſed of half a yard-land in Kingſtanley 4 Ed. II. John de Clavile his ſon was ſeiſed of the ſame lands 11 Ed. III. John Notelin was ſeiſed of lands in Kingſtanley. Joan his widow was endowed of the ſame, and died 14 Ed. III. John Notelin, ſon of John, died ſeiſed of the ſame lands 36 Ed. III. A third John Notelin, ſon of the laſt, died ſeiſed of thoſe lands 1 Ric. II. Another deſcendant from John Notelyn, whoſe chriſtian name was alſo John, died ſeiſed of an eſtate in Kingſtanley 29 Hen. VI.

Hugh Twiſel held one meſſuage, twenty-four acres of arable, and two acres of meadow in Kingſtanley, 7 Ric. II. John Twiſel died ſeiſed of lands in Kingſtanley 32 Hen. VI. and John Twiſel ſon of John died ſeiſed of the ſame lands 11 Ed. IV. John Barton, Richard Ruſſel and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in Kingſtanley to William Cale 1 Ed. VI. Thomas Rogers of Wotton Baſſet, ſon and heir of Agnes, died ſeiſed of lands in Kingſtanley 15 Eliz. and left Thomas a poſthumous ſon his heir. Lands in Kingſtanley, lately belonging to Henry earl of Arundell, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. The earl of Scarborow is patron; Mr. Morgan is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1546 - - - - -	Henry earl of Arundel,
1573 - - Bridgman,	John Knotsford, eſq.
1614 Miles Smith,	John Jones,
1615 William Beely,	King James,
1637 John Millerſden,	King Charles,
1669 Charles Stock,	John Trebite,
1707 Thomas Morgan,	Earl of Scarborough.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	18	15	01½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	17	08¾
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and an handſome tower at the weſt end, with battlements.

There is an inſcription in the aile in memory of Mr. William Clutterbuck, who died 1654. There are many other inſcriptions for the ſame family. The lady Hungerford has given handſome ſilver plate for the communion ſervice.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture: a brook from Woodcheſter falls into Stroud river in this pariſh, and runs into the Severn near Saul. Mr. Thomas Clutterbuck has a good houſe near the church, and a good eſtate.

The hamlets of this pariſh are, 1. Dudbridge. 2. Stanleys-End, containing fifteen houſes, where John Jefferys, eſq. has a neat houſe and eſtate. 3. The Leighs, containing twenty houſes. 4. Pig-Street, containing eight houſes. Mr. Richard Clutterbuck has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this place. 5. High-Street, containing one hundred houſes. 6. The Borough, containing forty houſes. Mr. Selwin has a good houſe in this place, called the Borough-Houſe, and a good eſtate. Two bailiffs are choſen yearly, who execute warrants as conſtables for the borough.

There are two hundred and fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about eleven hundred inhabitants, whereof ſixty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 22 / Burials - 19

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	108	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	155	01	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	031	09	00

The pariſh pays 4s. in the pound towards the maintenance of the poor. It is a conſiderable place for clothing; and there are two meadows, called Stanley's meadow and Selſy meadow, conſiſting each of fifty acres, which, after the hay is off, is in common to all the inhabitants.

STANLEY ST. LEONARD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, three miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stroud, four miles north-weſt from Durſley, and eight miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Stane*, which is Saxon for a Stone; and *Leag*, for a Paſture Ground; and from the priory in this place, which was dedicated to St. Leonard.

"Godric and Wiſnod held Stanleg, in Blacelew "hundred, as a mannor, in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor; Radulph de Berchelai held it in the "reign of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed "at four hides and an half; there were fourteen plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean; there were "ten acres of meadow belonging to it. It paid a yearly "rent of 10l. in king Edward's reign; it paid 100s. "in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor was the ancient inheritance of the Berkeley family. Roger lord Berkeley founded the monaſtery in this place for Benedictine monks in the year 1146, and at the ſame time gave the patronage of it, with all its rights, to the abbey of Gloceſter, with the conſent of Sabrithus the prior of the monaſtery, and the reſt of the monks, and with the approbation of Simon biſhop of Worceſter. He alſo gave the advowſon of the churches of Arlingham, Slimbridge and Uly, to this monaſtery, at the firſt foundation; and he gave the church of Cam, with the appurtenances, and a grove called Fiſacre, to this priory, 1156.

There was a law-ſuit commenced between Thomas lord Berkeley, and Thomas de Bredon abbot of Gloceſter, which was adjuſted by compoſition. The lord Berkeley gave Lorlinge, with its appurtenances, to the priory of Stanley; and the church of Slimbrugge, which was in conteſt, was releaſed to him 8 Hen. III. Geoffry Mandevil, earl of Eſſex, was a great benefactor to this priory. It was dedicated to St. Leonard, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 126l. 8d.

Henry de Berkeley was ſeiſed of the manor of Stanley St. Leonard's, and of the advowſon of the church; and his right to certain privileges, formerly granted to this manor, was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. John Berkeley of Durſley, and Hawiſe his wife, levied a fine thereof to the uſe of themſelves, in tail, 5 Ed. III. and were ſeiſed of it 19 Ed. III. and 22 Ed. III. Sir Nicholas Berkeley held lands in Stanley St. Leonard's 2 Ric. II. He and Cecily his wife were ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yard-land therein 6 Ric. II. Roger Barber was ſeiſed of four meſſuages and three ſhops in Gloceſter and Stanley St. Leonard's, for the uſe of the abbey of Gloceſter, 16 Ric. II. Maud de Cantilupe died ſeiſed of this manor 4 Hen. IV.

The

The family of the Wekys's was long poſſeſſors of the manor of St. Leonard Stanley. Thomas Weekys, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 13 Ed. IV. and it appears by another record, that Nicholas Wekys died ſeiſed of this manor 5 Mar. and livery was granted to Robert Wekys his couſin and heir the ſame year. William Whitmore of Staffordſhire, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor.

The ſcite of the cell in Stanley, lately belonging to the abbey of Glóceſter, and all the lands in England belonging to the ſaid cell, were granted to ſir Anthony Kingſton, reſerving a rent of 40s. 36 Hen. VIII. It was ſoon after conveyed to William Sandford of Stonehouſe, deſcended of an ancient family in Shropſhire. Anſelme Sandford, ſon of William, had livery of it 13 Eliz. and William Sandford, eſq. is the preſent owner of it, whoſe ſeat is called the Priory, and is near the church.

This church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is an impropriation which pays 6l. 13s. 4d. yearly to the curate. Mr. Tayler is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is worth 60l. yearly, and is veſted in Mr. Sandford: he has made a leaſe of all the tithes, except the priory-lands, to the preſent curate for his life; which makes the benefice worth 40l. yearly.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle; it is dedicated to St. Swithin. Dr. John Croſſe, who was prior of this monaſtery 1449, lies buried in the ſouth aile. There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the chancel for the family of the Sandfords.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture. The town has a weekly market on Saturday, and two yearly fairs granted by king Edward the Second, and renewed 1620: one fair is on the ſixth of November, the other fair is on the Saturday after St. Swithin's day.

Lorenge farm, in the pariſh of Cam, pays to the poor of St. Leonard's Stanley, that place being formerly an hoſpital, erected by Thomas lord Berkeley, and given to the abbey of Glóceſter 1225. There was a chapel belonging to it, but now employed to other uſes. The inhabitants of this farm ſerve offices in Stanley pariſh, though it lies ſix miles from the church. A ſmall brook runs through this pariſh down into Stroud river.

There are three tithings or hamlets in this pariſh: 1. Gidding. 2. Franchies. 3. Downton, containing ſeven houſes.

There are ninety houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof ſeventeen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 12
Burials - - 11

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	080	02	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	096	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	022	12	00

The PRIORY of STANLEY in the County of GLOCESTER.

The Confirmation of their GIFTS by THEOBALD Archbiſhop of CANTERBURY.

THEOBALD, by the grace of God, archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of England, and legate of the apoſtolical ſee, to his venerable brother and friend Simon biſhop of Worceſter, and to our beloved in the Lord, all the ſons of holy mother the church, health and bleſſing. We, out of a due regard to the peace and welfare of the church, do out of a pious good will grant and confirm, by our authority, all thoſe things which the churches have acquired by the bounty of good princes, or by any other juſtifiable means; and underſtanding that the church of Aſton, the church of Camberley, the church of Oſleworde, the church of Cam, the church of Arlingham, with their appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land; and the church of Kingſton, with all its tithes and appurtenances, and chapels and oblations, and all the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land; all the tithes of the demeans at Pioney, and one yard-land; and the church of Sukley, with all the chapels, tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeans, and one yard-land; the church of Merley, with all the chapels, and tithes and appurtenances, and three yard-lands, and all the tithes of the demeans; our right in the ſalt-pits at Wich; all the tithes of the demeans at Holway, and one yard-land; all the tithes of the demeans at Sidham, and half an hide of land; all the tithes of the demeans at Reinham, and one yard-land; all the tithes of the demeans at Turkiſton, and half an hide of land, and a meadow; the church of Lidiar, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and half the tithe of the demeans, and a meadow; the church of Kandel, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demeans, and two yard-lands; the tithes of the rents in the town of Monmouth, of Troy and of Cumcarvan; and half the tithes of the demeans of Newvil; and half the tithes of the demeans of Richard ſon of earl Gilbert, lying between Uſke and Wye, in woods and in plains, of fiſheries and of honey, of pannage, that is the benefit of maſts in the woods, and pleas, that is, of profits of courts; the fourth part of the tithes of Struguly, and one bleſſaga at the ſaid mannor of Newent, and coal in the wood ſufficient to maintain that bleſſaga, and the lands belonging to them; and the wood of Eædul Veſhelle to plow it up, if it be not within our foreſt; the church of Striguley, with the chapels, and all tithes, rents and appurtenances; and 12l. which are paid into our Exchequer out of the town of Hereford, and 9l. 10s. paid at Southampton, in which town the monks and the men of their demeans, and of their houſe, are free from paying any cuſtoms; 75s. paid out of the tithes of Sukely and Merley, and 40s. paid at Glóceſter and Dymoke.

Witneſs R earl of Cornwall, at Weſtminſter.

STANTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Campden, five miles north from Winchcomb, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Glóceſter. The name is derived from *Stane*, which ſignifies a Stone in the Saxon language.

"The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumb held "Stantone in Greteſtan hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at three "hides; there were nine plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean; there were ſix acres of meadow, "and a wood one mile in length, and half a mile in "breadth. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 3l. and "it paid the ſame rent in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb before the Norman conqueſt, and it continued to the abbey until its diſſolution. The abbey purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Stanton 35 Hen. III. and pleaded that grant in a *Quo Warranto*, and their right was allowed 15 Ed. I. Peter de Stanton was tenant of this manor 16 Ed. I. and the abbey of Winchcomb did aſſign this manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulfe at Utica in Normandy 12 Ed. II.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations this manor was granted out of the crown, and it is now parcelled amongſt divers freeholders.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory

rectory worth 90l. yearly: Mr. Kirkham is patron, and Mr. Kirkham is the preſent incumbent. The demeans are exempted from payment of tithes, becauſe they formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb.

The impropriation belongs to Mr. Izard and Mr. James. The rector hath the fourth part of the tithes of corn in the common fields, and the impropriators have the reſt.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1591	Lawrence Banks,	Richard Darſton, eſq.
- - -	Charles Godwin,	- - - - - - -
1667	Henry Kirkham,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1679	Lionel Kirkham,	Henry Kirkham, clerk.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	17	11	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	15	01½
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	09½

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end. It is dedicated to St. Michael. There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of Mr. Lawrence Banks, parſon and preacher of this place: he died 1650. He gave a tenement in Eveſham, worth 1l. 8s. yearly, to the poor of this pariſh; only 6s. 8d. part of it, was to be paid towards the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable. A ſmall brook ariſes in the adjoining hill, and runs through the town into the river Giſborne, which falls into the Avon below Eveſham.

There are ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-nine are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 8
Burials - 7

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	095	10	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	096	10	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	023	09	00

On Shunborow hill in this pariſh, which is very high, there is a large camp with double intrenchments.

STANWAY.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, two miles diſtant north from Winchcomb, five miles ſouth-weſt from Campden, and thirteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from *Stane*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies a Stone.

This manor did very anciently belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was given to that monaſtery, at the firſt foundation, by Odo and Dodo, in the year 715. It was the only eſtate which the monaſtery had at the firſt foundation, and maintained four or five monks.

"The church of Theodecheſberie held Stanwege "in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It was "taxed at ſeven hides; there were fifteen plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean: a ſalt-pit at Wich, "eight acres of meadow, and a wood three furlongs "long and one furlong broad, were belonging to this "manor. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 7l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

King William the Second granted to the abbey of Tewkſbury a court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, in Stanway; which grant was pleaded in a *Quo Warranto*, and allowed, 15 Ed. I. Thomas de Cannings was tenant of this manor 9 Ed. III. There was a fair ſtone houſe at the eaſt end of the church, which was the abbot's houſe.

The eſtate continued in the abbey of Tewkſbury until the Diſſolution: it was then granted from the crown to William Tracy, of Todington, eſq. anceſtor to the preſent lord Tracy. It was afterwards ſettled on Richard Tracy ſecond ſon of William: he married Barbara daughter of Thomas Lucy of Charlecot in Warwickſhire, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 3 Eliz. Sir Paul Tracy, baronet, was ſon and heir of Richard: he married Anne daughter of ſir Ralph Shakerly, and was high-ſheriff of this county 11 Jac. I. Sir Richard Tracy, ſon of ſir Paul, ſucceeded in the eſtate: he married Anne daughter of ſir Thomas Coningſby, of Hampton in Herefordſhire: he was high-ſheriff 4 Car. I. Sir Humphry Tracy, ſon of ſir Richard, was the next heir: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 15 Car. I. and was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid 1600l. for compoſition, and died 1651 without iſſue; whereby ſir Richard Tracy his brother became ſeiſed of Stanway: he likewiſe died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by his younger brother ſir John Tracy: he alſo died without iſſue 1677, and left the manor of Stanway to Ferdinando Tracy, ſecond ſon to the laſt John lord Tracy: he married the daughter of ſir Anthony Keck, lord commiſſioner of the great ſeal, and left John Tracy, eſq. his only ſon and heir: he married Anne daughter of ſir Robert Atkyns, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, by Anne his ſecond wife, daughter of ſir Thomas Dacres of Hartfordſhire. He is the preſent lord of the manor of Stanway, and has a large handſome houſe near the church, and a great eſtate in this and other counties.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. John Tracy, eſq. is patron; Mr. Calloe is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1583	James Beck,	Queen Elizabeth,
1597	Robert Beck,	- - - - - - -
1619	Thomas Freeman,	Sir Paul Tracy,
- - -	Thomas Roberts,	- - - - - - -
1689	Nicholas Keck,	John Tracy, eſq.
1700	Henry Kirkham,	John Tracy, eſq.
1706	Joſeph Caloe,	John Tracy, eſq.

Two pounds yearly are paid out of Tuddington to the vicar of this church for tithe of hay, and Church Stanway pays 8l. yearly for all great tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	09	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	18	00
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church is large and handſome, and hath a tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles. The lady Billingſley gave 40l. to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh. There is alſo a ſtock of 20l. for the repair of the church.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture. A ſmall brook runs through this place into the Giſborn, which falls into the Avon below Eveſham.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh:

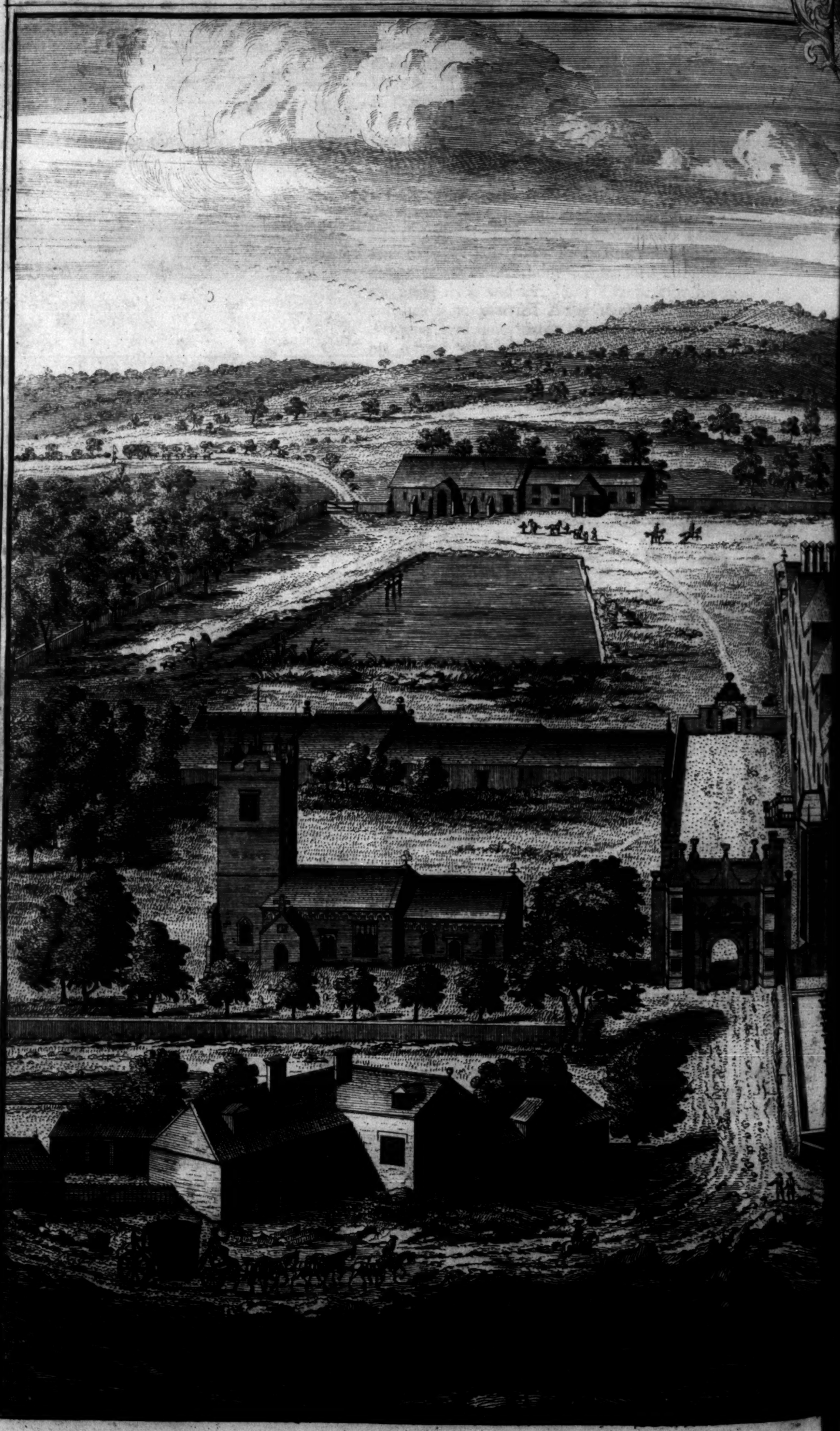
1. Church-Stanway, containing twenty-three families. 2. Tuddington, almoſt two miles from the church, containing eleven families. 3. Wood-Stanway, containing fifteen houſes.

There are forty-nine houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 8
Burials - - 7

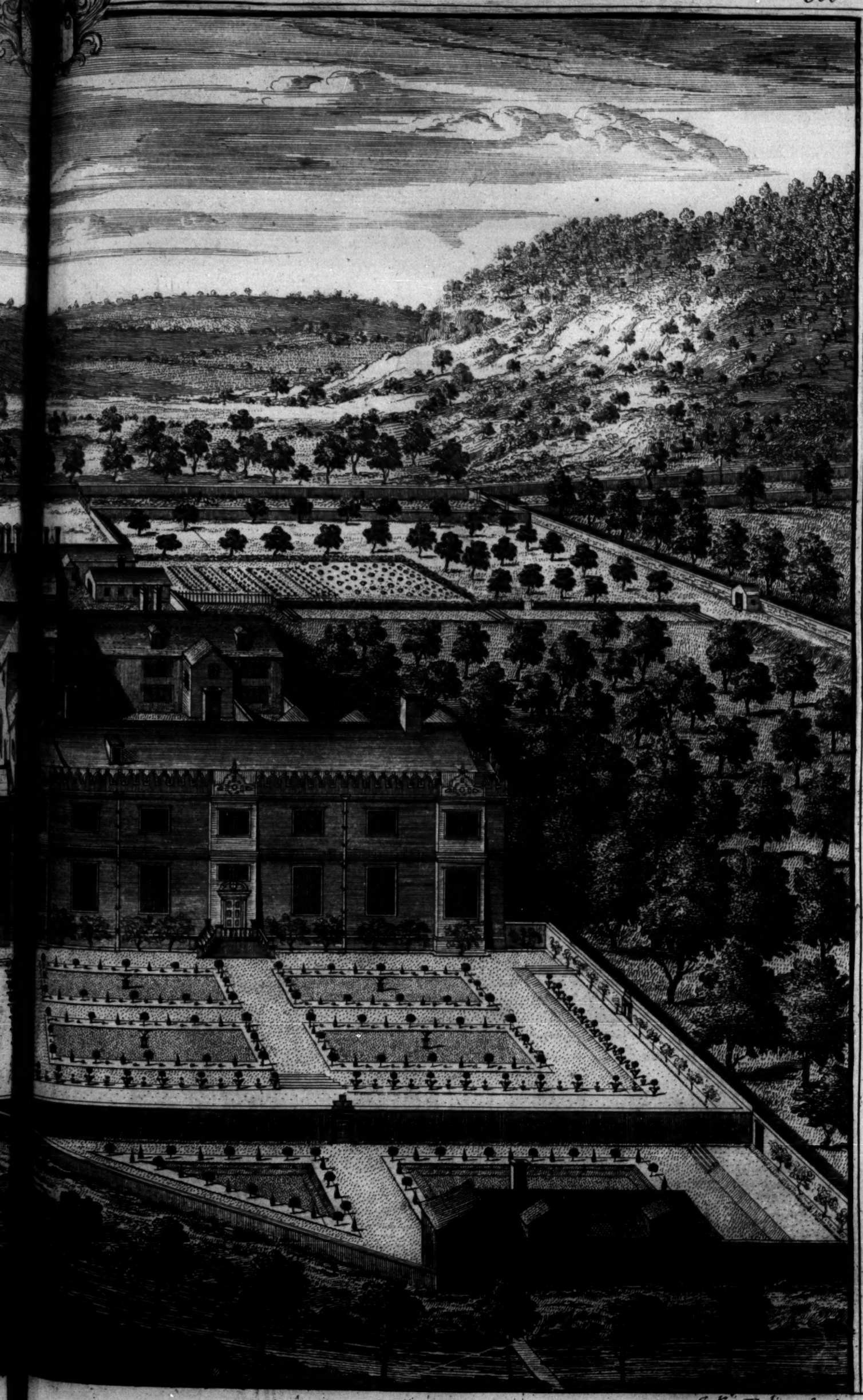
			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	212	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax	100	01	08
	1694	To the poll-tax	024	08	00

Stanway the Seat of



John Tracey Esqr

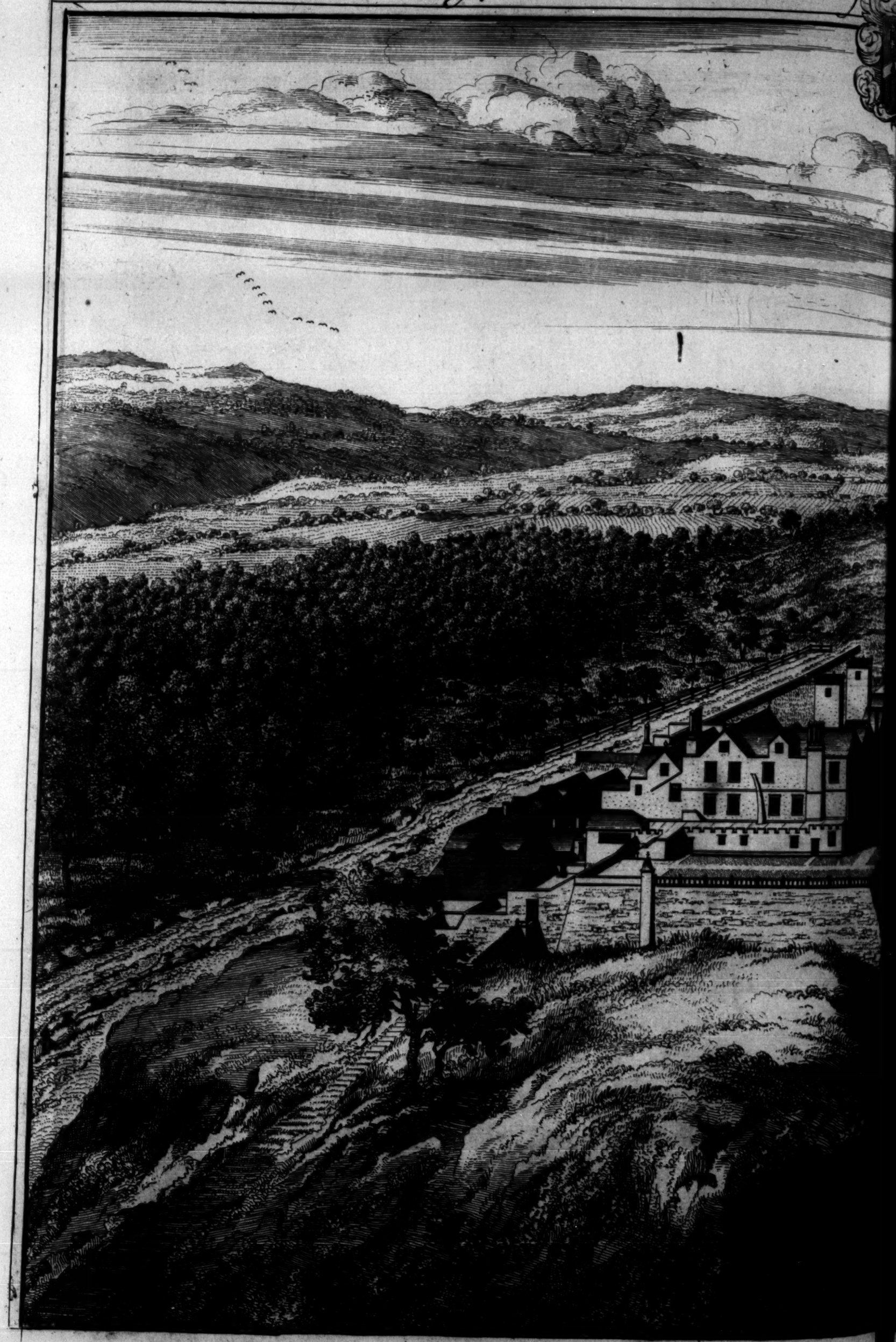
360



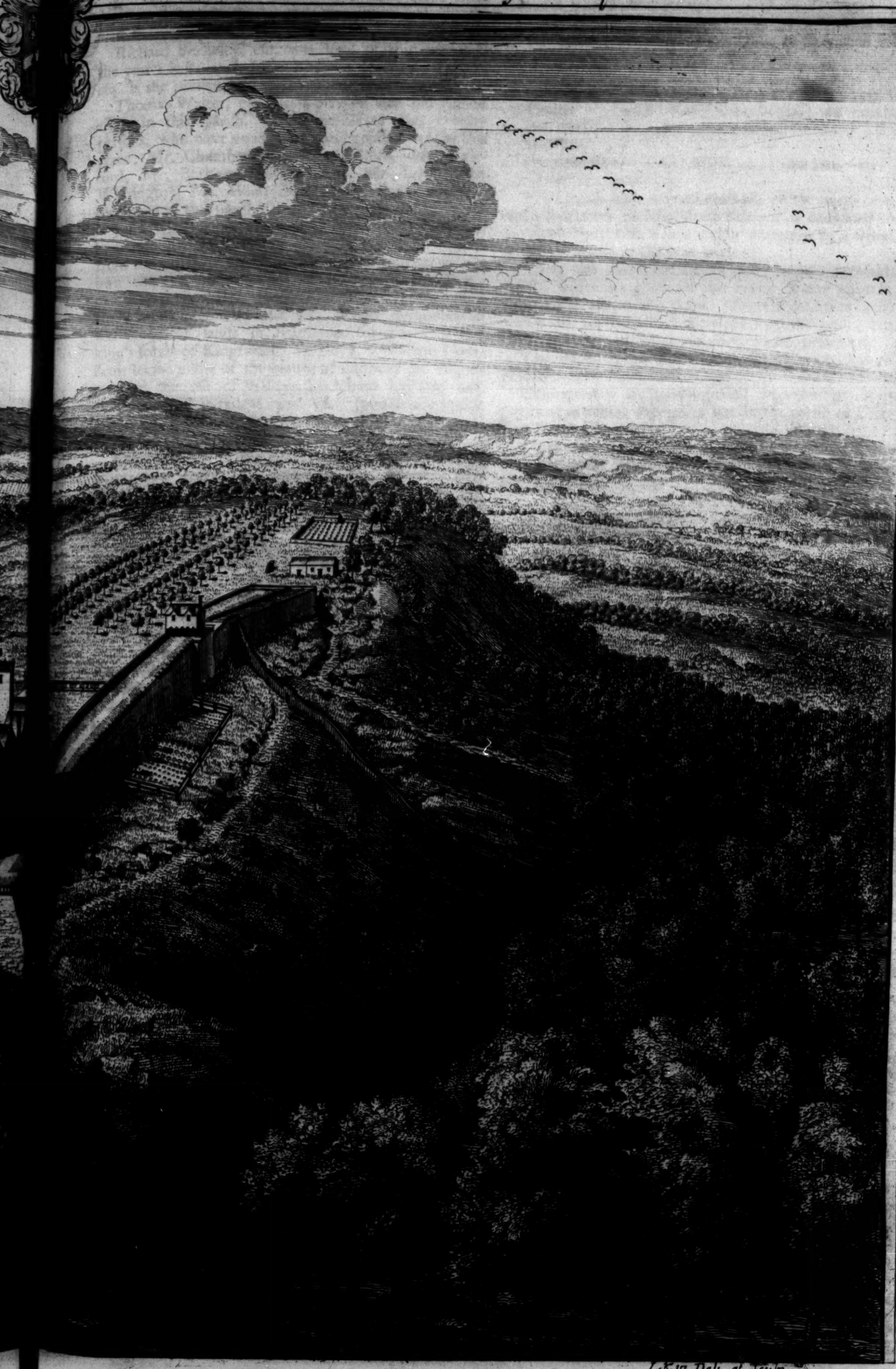
I. Kip Delin et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

Stoke Gifford The Seat of



John Berkeley Esq.



I. Kip Delt. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

STAPLETON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of King's Barton, two miles diſtant north from Briſtol, eight miles ſouth-weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

Richard Berkeley, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and John Berkeley of Stoke-Giffard, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Stapleton.

Thomas Walter, eſq. has a pleaſant ſeat and a good eſtate in this pariſh. There are divers other wealthy perſons, who have good houſes and good eſtates in this place: Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Holmes, Mr. Lawford, Mr. Berkeley, Mr. Winſton, Mr. Loyd, Mr. Whitington, Mr. Wiat, Mr. Hicks, have all neat dwellings in this pariſh.

John de Alleber (Delabere) held one yard-land in Stapleton, by the ſervice of carrying the king's writs from the caſtle of Gloceſter, one day's journey at his own charges, but the reſt of the days at the king's charges, 5 Hen. III. Roger Kemys, a lunatick, held lands in Stapleton 21 Ed. IV. Roger de Goſſenton was ſeiſed of lands in Stapleton, for guarding the king's foreſt of Kingſwood, 15 Ed. I. William Dodiſham levied a fine of the manor of Oldbury in Stapleton, to the uſe of William Dodiſham his ſon, and Joan the wife, in tail, 8 Hen. VI. John White levied a fine of lands in Stapleton, to Roger Walroon, 1 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol: it is an impropriation worth 15l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Drew is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did belong to St. James's monaſtery in Briſtol, and was granted to Braine 35 Hen. VIII. it is now veſted in Mr. Walter, and is worth 60l. yearly. The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles: it is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the chancel for Mr. Walter's family.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of meadow and paſture, and is bordered by Kingſwood foreſt. The river Froom runs through it.

There are one hundred and ſixty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſeven hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	16
	Burials	-	13

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	131	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	195	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	083	16	00

STAVERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Deorhurſt hundred, four miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkſbury, three miles weſt from Cheltenham, and four miles north from Gloceſter. It is commonly called Starton.

"The church of St. Dennis near Paris held three "hides in Starverton, in Derhirſt hundred, in the "reign of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

John Browning held the manor of Staverton and Yeninton 3 Hen. V. Edward Brugge, eſq. held lands in Staverton 15 Hen. VI. Sir Richard Baker was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The heireſſes of the earl of Oxford are the preſent owners of the manor of Staverton. Mr. George Savage has a good eſtate in this pariſh.

The church is in the peculiar of Derhirſt: it is a vicaridge worth 100l. yearly. Mr. Lock is patron; Mr. Haywood is the preſent incumbent.

Bodington is annexed to this church. The advowſon was formerly in the priory of Derhirſt; and when that priory with other alien priories were diſſolved, the advowſon was then granted to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and afterwards was granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anſelme Lamb, 5 Mar.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1579 Richard Wilſon,	Francis Dennys, eſq.
- - - William Chidley,	- - - - - - -
1681 Daniel Griffith,	Earl of Craven,
- - - - - - Haywood,	- - - - - - -

The great tithes within the manor of Staverton are paid to the vicar.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	12	00	00
Tenths	01	04	00
Procurations			
Synodals			
Pentecoſtals	00	00	04½

The church hath a ſmall croſs aile on the north ſide, and a low tower on the ſouth ſide: it is dedicated to St. Katherine, who was a virgin martyred by a wheel with iron hooks in the year 307.

There are ſmall tenements, and lands worth 3l. yearly, which are given for the repair of the church, and for the uſe of the poor. There were other lands worth 16l. yearly, which were given to the poor; but moſt are loſt, and not above 4l. yearly are preſerved.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable.

Uckington is an hamlet joined with this pariſh in payment of taxes, though it lies in the pariſh of Elmſton-Hardwick.

There are forty houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	6
	Burials	-	6

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	069	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	064	07	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	011	00	00

STAUNTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of St. Briavell's, three miles diſtant eaſt from Monmouth, two miles weſt from Colford, and fifteen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

"Tovi held Staunton, in Blakelaw hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Turſtin the "ſon of Rolph held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there "were twelve plow-tillages, and two water-mills, "which paid a rent of 35s. there were ten acres of "meadow, and a wood one mile long and half a mile "broad. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in both reigns. "Tovi continued in the poſſeſſion of two hides, with "the conſent of king William." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the Waldings, who ſometimes were called De Staunton, after the name of the place. John Walding held the manor of Staunton 13 Ed. III. He is ſoon after called John de Staunton, and held the manor and bailiwick of Staunton, in the foreſt of Dean, with its fees and profits, 16 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed thereof 22 Ed. III. Thomas Walding de Staunton died ſeiſed of the manor, and of the advowſon of Staunton, 8 Ric. II. Another Thomas Staunton died ſeiſed of Staunton 16 Ed. IV.

The manor afterwards came to the Baynhams. John Baynham died ſeiſed thereof 20 Hen. VIII. William Baynham, ſon of John, had livery of the manor of Staunton 26 Hen. VIII. and levied a fine of this manor 6 Ed. VI.

From the Baynhams it came to the Brains. Robert Brain, upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor 1 Eliz. He was ſucceeded by two coheireſſes, whereof one was married to Thomas Doleman, whoſe ſon John Doleman had livery of his part 15 Eliz. Anne the other ſiſter was married to George Winter, whoſe ſon John Winter had livery of his part 20 Eliz.

The family of the Halls, of High-Meadow in this pariſh, have ſince been lords of the manor of Staun-

ton. Benedict Hall of High-Meadow, esq. is the present lord thereof: he hath a very large handsome house, and a very great estate in this and other places. William Hall, who married Juliana Nurse, died seised of lands in Staunton, Ashrug and High-Meadow, 37 Hen. VIII. and left Christopher his son twenty-three years old. There are the ruins of a great house in this parish, called the Court.

The church is in the Forest deanry, but reputed formerly to have been within the deanry of Urchingfield in Herefordshire: it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Hall is patron; Mr. Harrison is the present incumbent.

Queen Katherine, dowager of king Henry the Eighth, was endowed with the rectory of Staunton, which was afterwards granted to John Elliot and Alexander Chesnall 4 Mar. It was again granted to Richard Robson 6 Eliz. The advowson of the rectory of Staunton was granted to William Rig and Peter Gerey 5 Mar.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1570 Anthony Higgins,	William Gilbert,
1571 Robert Clutterbuck,	Thomas Dolman,
- - John Wintour,	- - - - - -
1582 John Trabsham,	Bishop of Gloceſter,
1594 John Westbury,	John Seymour, esq.
1597 Thomas Williams,	Edward Savaker,
1663 William Hughs,	Richard Hall, esq.
1670 Oliver Hughs,	Henry Hall, esq.
1677 Thomas Trimling,	Henry Hall, esq.
1679 William Harrison,	Benedict Hall, esq.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	06	11	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	14	00
Procurat. - - - - - - - }	00	07	00
Synodals - - - - - - - }			
Pentecostals - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is a double building, supported by pillars in the middle. It hath an handsome tower in the middle, adorned with pinnacles. Henry Hall, esq. has given a rent-charge of 20l. yearly to the poor of this parish, issuing out of lands in Trepen-Kennet in Herefordshire: he has given the like benefaction to the parish of Newland.

The parish is eight miles in compass: it consists of pasture and arable; it lies near the river Wye. There are several iron-mines in this place. There is a large prospect, from the top of Staunton hill, on the town of Monmouth, and into Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Brecknockshire.

There are fifty-four houses in this parish, and about two hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof fourteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 6
Burials - 5

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	085	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax	158	18	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	029	11	00

STINCHCOMB.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles distant east from Berkeley, one mile west from Dursley, and twelve miles south from Gloceſter.

This manor, and the manor of Braddeston in the parish of Berkeley, did, not long after the Norman conquest, belong to the family of the Braddestons, who continued possessors thereof in the same name 'till the reign of Henry the Fourth. Thomas de Braddeston was advanced to be a peer of the realm 16 Ed. III. and died seised of Stinchcomb 34 Ed. III. Agnes, the widow of Thomas de Braddeston, was endowed of this manor, and died 43 Ed. III. Thomas lord Braddeston son of Robert, and grandson of the former Thomas, had livery granted to him upon his mother's death, and died seised of Stinchcomb 48 Ed. III. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress. Ela, the widow of the last Thomas, died seised of the manor of Stinchcomb and Stancomb 11 Hen. IV. Elizabeth, the heiress of the Braddestons, was married to sir Walter de la Pool, who in her right was seised of this estate 12 Hen. VI. It appears by other records, that William de Alba Mara held the manor of Stinchcomb and Thorp 40 Hen. III. Richard Seimour died seised thereof 2 Hen. IV. and sir Edward Ingoldsthorp was seised of the manor 35 Hen. VI. It afterwards descended to the lord Wentworth, who in the reign of queen Elizabeth sold it to divers persons. Mr. John Hollister was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Mr. Thomas Pinfold is the present lord, and has a good house called Peers Court, and a good estate in this place. Mr. Purnel and Mr. Tindall have also good houses and good estates in this parish.

The church is in the deanry of Dursley: it is a curacy worth 20l. yearly. It is in the presentation of the bishop of Gloceſter; Mr. King is the present incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the bishop: it is in lease to Mr. Tindal and Mr. Pinfold, and is worth about 50l. yearly, and pays the 20l. in money which is allotted to the curate.

Langley Hill in Stinchcomb, with the chapel called St. Michael's Chapel, and other lands in Stancomb, were granted to Thomas lord Seimour; and after his attainder, they were again granted to William marquis of Northampton 5 Ed. VI.

The church hath a spire-steeple at the west end, and is dedicated to St. Seir. There is an inscription in the chancel for Mr. Jonathan Smith, preacher, who died 1670.

Lands worth 7l. yearly were vested in feoffees, for divers charitable uses, 1 Jac. I. Matthew Tindal of London, merchant, gave two grounds worth 8l. yearly, part thereof to the minister, part to the poor, and the rest to teach children to read, 29 Car. II.

The parish is five miles in compass, and consists of good meadow, pasture and arable.

Stancomb is an hamlet lying a mile from the church, and contains eight houses. "Clinger is a "tithing in this parish, formerly called Cleithinger, "where Roger de Berkeley held one hide in the "reign of king William the Conqueror." Domesday Book.

There are one hundred and twenty houses in this parish, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 15
Burials - 14

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	092	02	00
	1694 To the land-tax	074	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	016	15	00

On Stinchcomb hill is the largest prospect in this county, and yields a full view of the Severn from Gloceſter, down beyond Bristol, and has been a place remarkable for the robust game of Sto-ball.

STOKE-GIFFARD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Henbury, four miles distant north from Bristol, six miles south-west from Sodbury, and twenty-six miles south-west from Gloceſter. It has the additional name of Giffard, from its belonging to the family of the Giffards of Brimesfield.

"Duns held Stoke, in Letburg hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confessor; Osbarn Gif-"fard held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there were "twelve plow-tillages, whereof eight were in demean.

"It

"It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 8l. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor, and three other manors in Gloceſterſhire, whereof Brimesfield, the place of his reſidence, was one, were granted to Oſbarn Giffard by king William the Conqueror, in reward of his ſervice in the invaſion of England. It continued in the family of the Giffards until John Giffard was attainted and executed for treaſon againſt king Edward the Second. A more particular account of this family and its ſucceſſion is given in the pariſh of Brimsfield. The manor was held of the honour of Gloceſter.

The manor of Stoke-Giffard was granted to Maurice de Berkeley, after the death of Margaret Giffard the third wife of John Giffard, 11 Ed. III. which is near four hundred years ago, and has ever ſince continued in the ſame family. This Maurice de Berkeley was ſecond ſon of Maurice lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas lord Berkeley, who had been active in dethroning king Edward the Second, and was ſuſpected to have been acceſſory to his death. Maurice lord Berkeley had ſeveral ſons by his firſt wife, who was Eve daughter of Eudo lord Zouche, and of Miliſent one of the ſiſters and coheirs of George de Cantilupe lord Bergavenny. Maurice Berkeley was the ſecond ſon, from whom John Berkeley, eſq. the preſent poſſeſſor of Stoke-Giffard, is lineally deſcended. Maurice died at Calais 21 Ed. III.

Sir Thomas Berkeley was ſon and heir of Maurice: he married Catherine daughter and coheir of John lord Boutetourt, and died 35 Ed. III. Sir Maurice Berkeley, ſon of ſir Thomas, ſucceeded his father in the manor of Stoke-Giffard: he married Jane daughter of ſir John Dynham: he died 2 Hen. IV. Sir Maurice Berkeley, ſon of ſir Maurice, held Stoke-Giffard and Walley 10 Hen. V. he married Helen daughter of ſir William Montfort, and died 4 Ed. IV.

Sir William Berkeley was ſon of the laſt ſir Maurice: he married Anne daughter of ſir Humphry Stafford: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 3 Ric. III. and fled beyond ſea upon king Richard's being ſlain in Boſworth field, and was attainted 1 Hen. VII. and his eſtate was ſeiſed into the king's hands, and the manor of Stoke-Giffard was the ſame year granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, and to his heirs male; but ſir William was ſoon after received into favour, and Stoke-Giffard was granted to him after the entail on the duke of Bedford, 4 Hen. VII. he died ſeiſed thereof 16 Hen. VII.

Richard Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Humphry Coningſby of Kent: he died 5 Hen. VIII. and left John his ſon three years old. Sir John Berkeley, ſon of Richard, married Iſabel daughter of ſir William Dennis: he died 37 Hen. VIII. Sir Richard Berkeley, ſon of ſir John, had livery of the manor of Stoke-Giffard 6 Ed. VI. and married Elizabeth daughter of William Read of Mitton: he was high-ſheriff of this county 7 Eliz. and died 2 Jac. I.

Henry Berkeley, ſon of ſir Richard, married Mariell daughter of Thomas Throckmorton of Coughton in Warwickſhire: he died 5 Jac. I. Richard Berkeley ſucceeded his father Henry: he married Jane daughter of Thomas Mariet of Berkſhire. His ſecond wife was Mary widow of ſir Thomas Roe of London.

Sir Maurice Berkeley, ſon of Richard, married Mary daughter of ſir Edward Cook, lord chief-juſtice of the King's Bench. His ſecond wife was daughter of ſir George Tipping of Oxfordſhire. Richard Berkeley, ſon of ſir Maurice, married Elizabeth daughter of Henry Symms of Frampton Cotterell.

John Berkeley, ſon of Richard, is the preſent lord of the manor of Stoke-Giffard, and has a large houſe and pleaſant ſeat, ſituated on an high hill, with a great proſpect over the city of Briſtol, and over the foreſt of Kingſwood, and has a very great eſtate in this and other places, and ſerves in the preſent parliament as knight of the ſhire.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol, but in the dioceſe of Gloceſter: it is a vicaridge worth 20l. yearly. Mr. Berkeley is patron; Mr. Cater is the preſent incumbent. The prior and convent of Little Malvern in Worceſterſhire have preſented to this church. John Giffard of Brimsfield was ſeiſed of the advowſon of the church of Stoke-Giffard, in truſt for the priory of Malvern, 20 Ed. I.

		l.	s.	d.
First-fruits	- - - - - - - -			
Tenths	- - - - - - - -			
Procurations	- - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals	- - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	- - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is ſmall, and hath an aile on the north ſide, and a low tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles. One part of the pariſh bury at Winterborn, the other part bury at Almondſbury. There is a very handſome monument in the chancel for Henry Berkeley, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir Richard: he died 1607. There is an ancient free-ſtone monument in the chancel, ſuppoſed to be intended for John Giffard, the laſt of that family, who was attainted in the reign of king Edward the Second.

The pariſh is fourteen miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable, and much wood-land. The river Frome runs through it.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Great Stoke. 2. Little Stoke. 3. Harris-Stoke. Elias de Filton was ſeiſed of Stoke-Herry 4 Ed. III. Edward Blount and Margaret his wife were ſeiſed of the manor of Harriſtoke 4 Ric. II. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols held the manor of Harriſtoke 7 Ric. II. Thomas Fitz-Nichols, ſon of ſir Thomas, was ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. V. John Browning, ſon of John, was ſeiſed of this manor 8 Hen. V.

There are forty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 5			
	Burials - 4			
		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	167	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	147	02	04
	1694 To the poll-tax -	031	18	00

STONE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant ſouth from Berkeley, four miles ſouth from Thornbury, and ſixteen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. This place is generally accounted but as a tithing to the pariſh of Berkeley.

The manor has from ancient times belonged to the family of the Berkeleys, and the earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of it; yet ſome records mention others to have been poſſeſſors of this manor. Joan, the widow of Robert Grinder, was ſeiſed of the manor of Stone 24 Hen. VI. and ſir John Bar was ſeiſed of it 22 Ed. IV. John Sergeant was ſeiſed of lands in Stone 36 and 47 Ed. III. Mr. Morſe has a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley, and is annexed to Berkeley. The curacy is worth 15l. yearly: Mr. Rice is the preſent incumbent. The vicar of Berkeley pays 10l. yearly to the curate; and the pariſhioners have given four tenements, worth 5l. yearly, for the benefit of the curate.

The church or chapel is a very handſome building, adorned with battlements, and hath an handſome ſpire at the weſt end: it is dedicated to All Saints. There were two chantries in this chapel; one founded by John Serjeant 30 Ed. III. and was endowed with a ſtipend of 6l. yearly. Reginald Lane was the laſt incumbent.

incumbent. The revenues of this chantry were granted to Thomas Throckmorton 6 Ed. VI. The other chantry was dedicated to All Saints, and was endowed with lands in Ham, Alkinton, Cam and Berkeley, the which were granted to ſir John Thynn 6 Ed. VI. Five ſhillings yearly, given to the repair of the chapel, are now aſſigned to the curate.

The tithes of this place did belong to the priory of Black Canons in Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

The pariſh is four miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of good paſture. A brook runs from hence down to Berkeley: it is divided into Upper Stone containing thirty houſes, and Lower Stone containing fourteen houſes.

There are forty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

The publick payments, and yearly births and burials, are ſet down in the pariſh of Berkeley.

STONEHOUSE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, three miles diſtant weſt from Stroud, five miles north-weſt from Hampton, and ſeven miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Tovi held Stanhus, in Blakelew hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William de "Owe held it in the reign of king William the Con-"queror. It was taxed at ſeven hides; there were "twenty-two plow-tillages, whereof two were in de-"mean; there were two water-mills, and two acres of "orchard. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the Giffards of Brimsfield, and was held of the biſhop of Worceſter. John Giffard of Brimsfield had a grant of free-warren in Stonehouſe 9 Ed. I. Upon the attainder of another John Giffard, the laſt heir male of that family, in the reign of king Edward the Second, Stonehouſe came to the crown, and was granted to John lord Maltravers by king Edward the Third, who procured a releaſe and confirmation from John Calew, heir of the Giffards, 4 Ed. III. but John lord Maltravers being out of the king's favour for miſdemeanours committed by him, his lands were ſeiſed into the king's hands, and Stonehouſe was granted to Maurice de Berkeley, after the death of Margaret Giffard, 11 Ed. III. The lord Maltravers was ſoon reſtored to the king's favour, and to his eſtate, and joins with Agnes his wife in levying a fine of this manor to the uſe of themſelves in tail ſpecial, the remainder to the right heirs of the lord Maltravers, 30 Ed. III. The ſame perſons did again levy a fine of this manor to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to John ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, and to Elianor the wife of John, in tail, 34 Ed. III. for John Fitz-Alan, ſecond ſon of Richard earl of Arundel, had married Elianor the daughter of John lord Maltravers, and ſiſter and heireſs of Henry lord Maltravers; whereby the manor of Stonehouſe came by deſcent to the Fitz-Alans earls of Arundel, which family was deſcended from Alan lord of Clun in Shropſhire, who came into England with king William the Conqueror; for John Fitz-Alan, ſon of John and of Elianor, came to be earl of Arundel by the death of Thomas earl of Arundel without iſſue.

Elianor the heireſs of Maltravers had firſt been married to Reginald Cobham of Sternbrugh, the elder, by whom ſhe had no iſſue: ſhe ſurvived her ſecond huſband John Fitz-Alan, and died ſeiſed of Stonehouſe 6 Hen. IV.

This eſtate continued ſeveral generations in the earls of Arundel: Thomas earl of Arundel died ſeiſed of Stonehouſe 16 Hen. VIII. and livery thereof was granted the ſame year to William earl of Arundel, ſon of Thomas; and upon the death of William, who died 35 Hen. VIII. livery was granted to Henry earl of Arundel, ſon of William.

The manor of Stonehouſe, not long after, came to the Sandfords: Anſelme Sandford had livery of Stonehouſe upon the death of his father, 13 Eliz. From the Sandfords the manor came to the Fowlers: Mr. Daniel Fowler was lord thereof in the year 1608. Mary daughter and heireſs of Daniel Fowler, heir of the former Daniel, was married to Thomas Smyth, eſq. of the family of Nibley; whereby Mr. Thomas Smyth in right of his wife was lord of this manor, and was ſucceeded by Thomas Smyth his ſon and heir, who died 1684, and left a daughter and heireſs married to Mr. Ball of London, whoſe ſon, being now under age, is the preſent lord of the manor of Stonehouſe, and has a large ſtone houſe near the church, and a good eſtate. Mr. Fowler has likewiſe a good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh, called Mutrells.

William Elland and his wife levied a fine of lands in Stonehouſe and Ebley to Robert Kyll 7 Hen. VII. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother joined in levying a fine of lands in Stonehouſe 12 Hen. VII. A meſſuage and a mill in Stonehouſe did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to the city of Gloceſter 34 Hen. VIII. A fulling-mill, and a water-mill called Coneham Mill, did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter 8 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe, to which it gives name; it is a vicaridge worth 14ol. yearly. It is in the immediate preſentation of the crown; Mr. Hilton is the preſent incumbent. The abbeſs of Hellenſtow has preſented to this church. The nunnery of Hellenſtow was founded by Ciſſa ſiſter to Hean, founder of the abbey of Abbingdon. It was founded about the year 625 at Abingdon, where the church of St. Helen now ſtands, and was ſoon after removed to Witham in Somerſetſhire, but afterwards deſtroyed by the Danes. It was dedicated to St. Helen, and to the Holy Croſs. There was 6l. yearly paid from the church of Stonehouſe to that nunnery, which now continues to be paid to the crown.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - - - Robſon,	The crown,
- - - - - Hilton,	The crown.

One and twenty acres of paſture, and twenty acres of arable land, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	22	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	04	00
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	09

The church is a ſingle building, and hath a low tower at the weſt end with battlements. There is an inſcription in the chancel, for Mary wife of Thomas Smyth, eſq. ſhe died 1675. Another inſcription for Thomas Smyth, eſq. who died 1684. There are ſeveral other inſcriptions in the chancel in memory of others of that family. There is alſo an handſome monument for Mr. Anſelme Fowler, who died 1700.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable land. Stroud river runs through it. There are two fairs yearly in this place, one on the twentieth of April, the other on Michaelmas-day.

Part of the hamlets of Ebley and Weſtrip are within this pariſh. Richard, ſon of John Browning, was ſeiſed of Ebbelegh 2 Hen. IV.

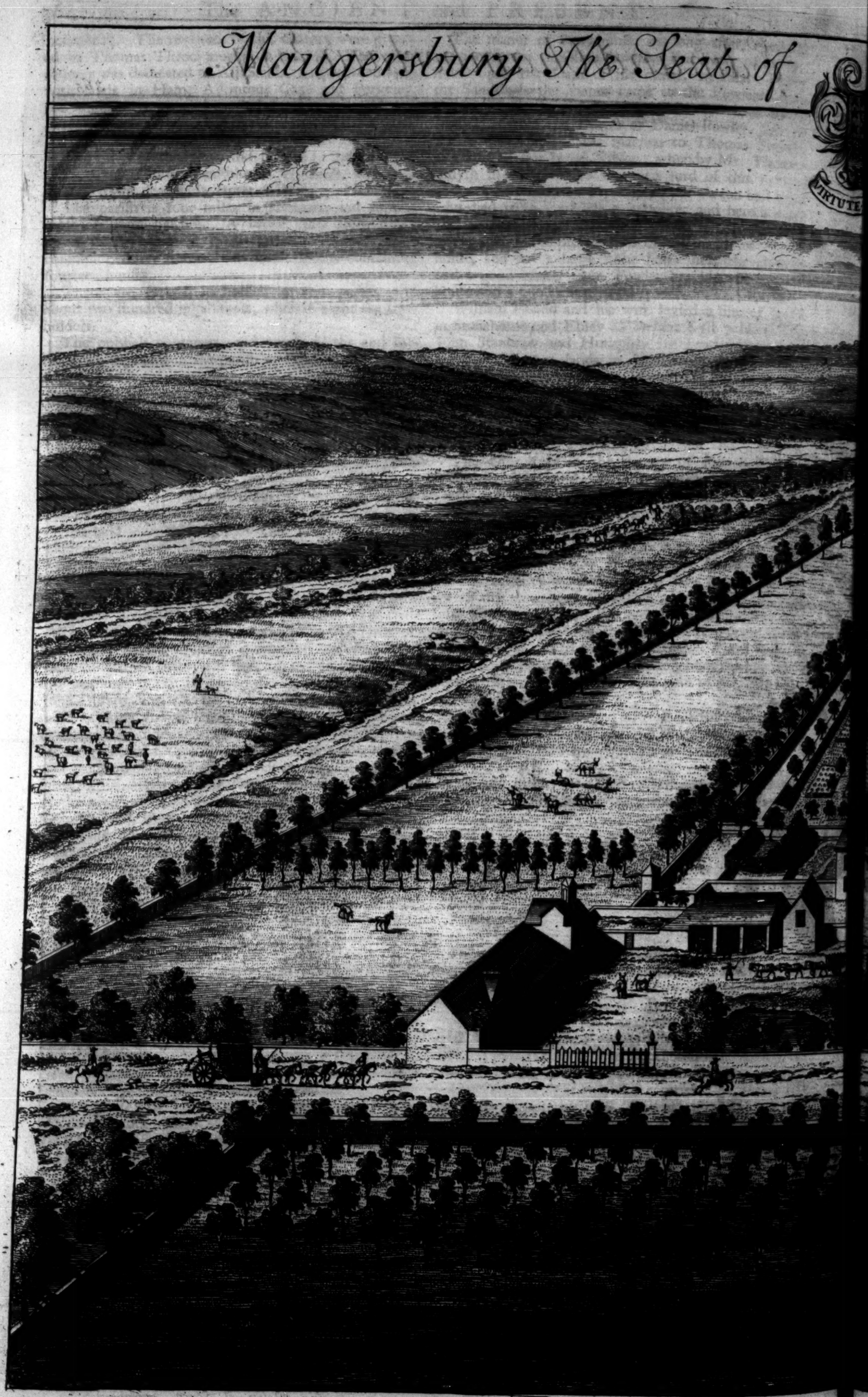
There are one hundred and ten houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 18
Burials - - 16

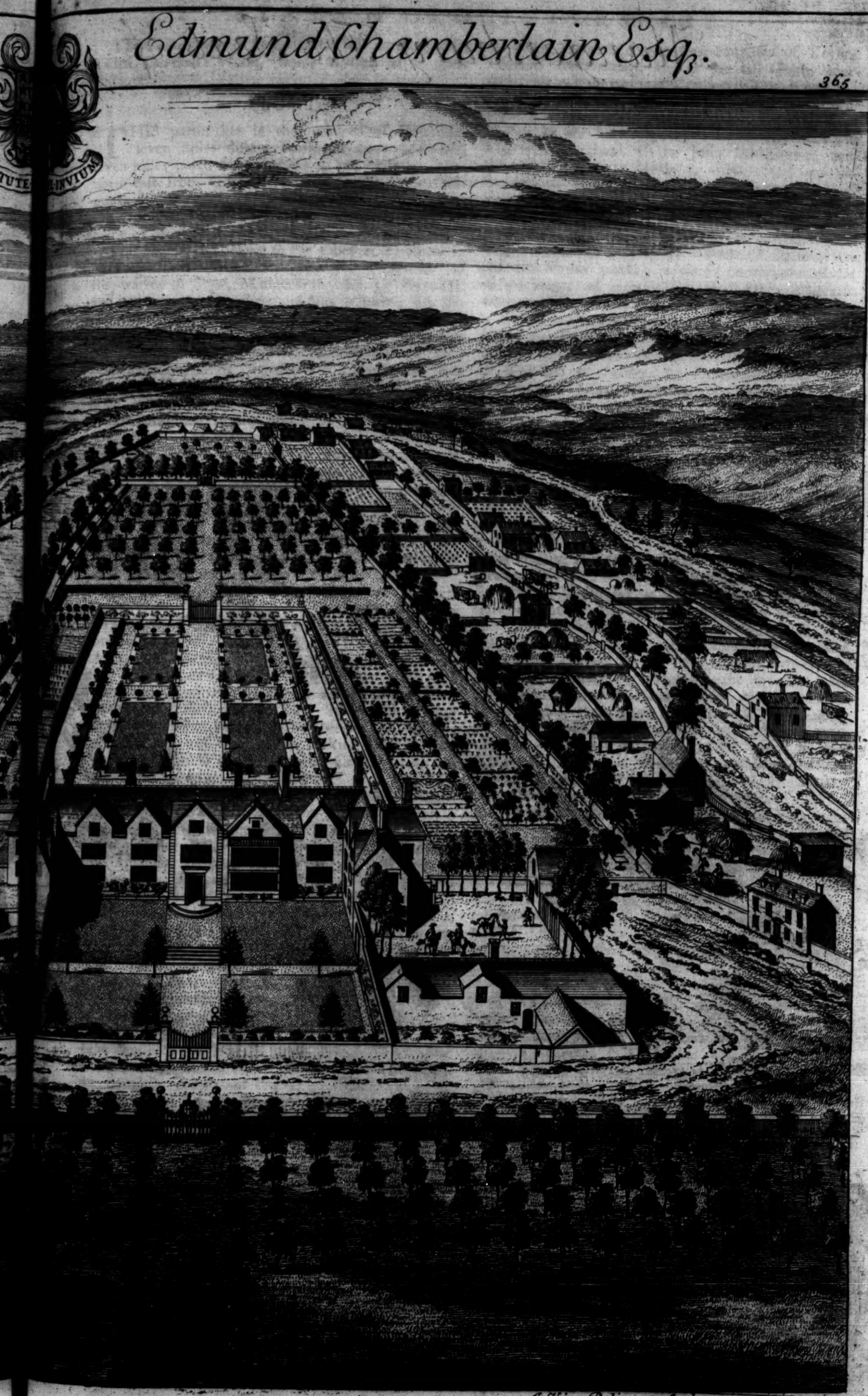
			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	155	12	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	268	18	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	042	09	00

There

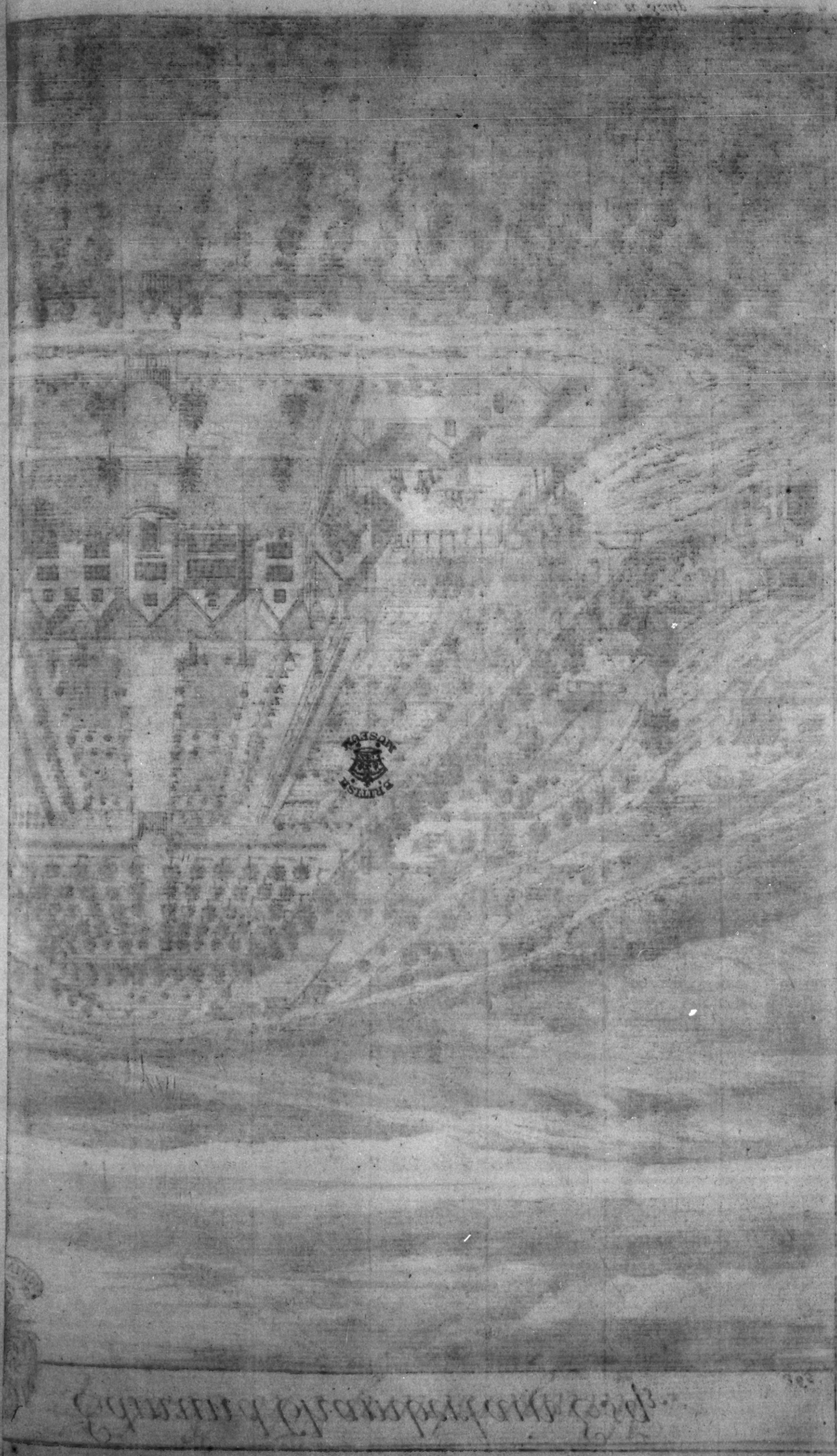
Maugersbury The Seat of



Edmund Chamberlain Esqr.



J. Kip Delin. et Sculp.



There is a grove of trees on an hill in this pariſh, called Deverall's Wood, which is ſeen at a great diſtance.

STOW.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, ſeven miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Campden, ſeven miles north from Norleach, and eighteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. *Stow* in the Saxon language ſignifies a Place. It is generally called Stow on the Wold, and in all records it is diſtinguiſhed by the name of Stow St. Edward.

This manor did belong to the abbey of Eveſham in Worceſterſhire: the abbey purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Stow, Maugerſbury, &c. 35 Hen. III. and had a grant of markets and fairs in Stow 4 Ed. III. and was ſeiſed thereof with markets and fairs 45 Ed. III. There is another record which mentions Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and others, to have been ſeiſed of Stow St. Edward, Donington and Maugerſbury, 24 Ed. III. but it does not appear upon what account they were ſo ſeiſed; and the manor continued in the abbey of Eveſham until its diſſolution. The manor of Stow, and of Nethecot near Stow, and a yearly rent of 20s. in Stow, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI. and upon his attainder were afterwards granted to John earl of Warwick 3 Ed. VI. It was again granted to Willoughby; for Henry Willoughby, upon the death of his father, had livery thereof granted to him 4 Eliz. It ſoon afterwards came to the Chamberlains. Edmond Chamberlain, of Maugerſbury, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor.

This ancient family of the Chamberlains is deſcended from John count de Tankervile, of Tankervile caſtle in Normandy, who came into England with king William the Conqueror, but returned again into Normandy. John de Tankervile was a younger ſon of the former earl, and was lord chamberlain to king Henry the Firſt. Richard Chamberlain, ſon of the laſt John, was lord chamberlain to king Stephen, and thereupon aſſumed the ſurname of Chamberlain: he married the daughter of Galfrey . William Chamberlain, lord of North Rifton, was ſon of Richard: he alſo was lord chamberlain to king Henry the Second, and married the daughter of Clifton: he had taken priſoner Robert de Bellemont, earl of Millain in Normandy, and earl of Leiceſter in England, commonly called Blanchmaines, who had taken part with young king Henry againſt the king his father; and for this ſervice the king granted him to quarter the arms of the earl of Leiceſter with the arms of Tankervile, in the year 1174. Robert Chamberlain was ſon of William. Sir Richard Chamberlain was ſon of Robert: he married Jane daughter and heir of John Gateſden. Sir Robert Chamberlain, ſon of ſir Richard, married the daughter of Griffeth of Northamptonſhire. Sir John Chamberlain was ſon of ſir Robert: he married Jane daughter and heir of John Mortein, deſcended from an ancient family of that name, and whoſe mother was daughter and heir of Ekney. Sir Richard Chamberlain, ſon of ſir John, married Jane daughter of ſir John Reins, of Clifton Reins.

Sir Richard Chamberlain, eldeſt ſon of ſir Richard, was ſettled at Sherborne in Oxfordſhire: his poſterity continued there until John Chamberlain, the laſt of that branch, died in the reign of king James the Firſt, and left two daughters coheireſſes: the elder daughter was firſt married to ſir Thomas Gage, and afterwards to ſir William Goring of Suſſex; the younger daughter was married to the lord Abergavenny.

John Chamberlain, of Hopton in Derbyſhire, was ſecond ſon of ſir Richard the elder, and brother to ſir Richard Chamberlain the younger: he married the daughter of Benſted. Thomas Chamberlain was ſon of John: he married Iſabel the daughter of Knifton. John Chamberlain, ſon of Thomas, married the daughter of Elton. John Chamberlain, ſon of John, married Agnes the daughter of Keynes. William Chamberlain, ſon of the laſt John, married Elizabeth daughter of Fleming of Dartmouth.

Sir Thomas Chamberlain of Preſbury, ſon of William, married Anne Vander-Zenny, of the houſe of Naſſaw of the Low Countries: his ſecond wife was Elizabeth daughter of ſir John Luddington, and widow of Machine, from whom are deſcended the Chamberlains of Maugerſbury: his third wife was Anne daughter of Kirkeet, and ſiſter of ſir Monke of Devonſhire, grandfather to the duke of Albermarle, from whom are deſcended the Chamberlains of Oddington. This ſir Thomas was eminent for his publick ſervices: he was ambaſſador in the reigns of king Henry the Eighth, king Edward the Sixth, and queen Elizabeth.

Edmond Chamberlain of Maugerſbury, eſq. was ſon of ſir Thomas, and brother and heir to ſir John Chamberlain of Preſbury: he married Anne the widow of Moulton of Surrey; his ſecond wife was Grace daughter of John Strangeways of Melbury in Dorſetſhire: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 39 Eliz. and died 1634. John Chamberlain, ſon of Edmond by his ſecond wife, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir William Leigh of Longborow: he was eminent for his loyalty, and was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid 12461. for compoſition: he died 1668. John Chamberlain, ſon of John, married Mary daughter of Walter Savage, eſq. of Broadway in Worceſterſhire: he died 1691. Edmond Chamberlain, the preſent lord of this manor, was ſon of the laſt John: he married Emma the daughter of James lord Chandos: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 4 Anne, and keeps a court-leet in this pariſh, and divers other adjoining pariſhes.

Sir John Chamberlain, of this family, was a great ſoldier, and eminent in the court of king Edward the Third. It appears, by a record in the tower of London, that the king did grant to him, by the name of Count Chamberlain, Earl of Tankervile, Viſcount de Millaine, and High Conſtable of Normandy, a warrant to receive ten thouſand marks, which he had lent to the king's ſon in the wars with France: he married the daughter and heir of the lord Harling, governor of Paris, who was ſeiſed of the manor and caſtle of Eaſt Harling in Norfolk, and of many other conſiderable eſtates in that and other counties: ſhe was reputed the greateſt heireſs in England, and refuſed many ſuitors of the chiefeſt nobility, and with leave of the king married this ſir John Chamberlain: ſhe afterwards married the lord Scroop, and had for her third huſband Benefield of Norfolk; but ſhe choſe to be buried near her huſband ſir John Chamberlain, in the church of Eaſt Harling: all which is inſcribed in the window of the great chamber of Eaſt Harling caſtle.

John Rouſe and others were ſeiſed of lands in Stow St. Edward and Malgerſbury 49 Ed. III. Lands in Stow did belong to the abbey of Bruerne in Oxfordſhire: they were in the poſſeſſion of Richard Jirvis, and were then granted to Edward Powell 36 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow, to which it gives name: it is a rectory worth 150l. yearly. The reverend Mr. Calloe is patron; and the ſame Mr. Calloe is the preſent incumbent. The rector has only a third part of the great tithes in the hamlets of Donington and Maugerſbury; the other two parts belong to the impropriators of theſe places. The rectory of Stow on the Wold, and a portion of tithes, formerly belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to William Wright, eſq. and William Breme, 8 Jac. The rectory pays 5s. yearly to the crown, and 20s. yearly to the patron.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574	Griffin Roberts,	Robert Willoughby,
1603	William Buſted,	Edmond Chamberlain, eſq.
1614	William Buſted,	King James,
1637	Samuel Fell,	Sir Robert Berkeley, judge,
- - -	Rowland Wild,	John Chamberlain, eſq.
1673	Benjamin Calloe,	Hugh Naſh, clerk.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	18	00	00
Tenths	01	16	00
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	01½

The church is large, and ſtands on an high hill, and has a high tower, which is ſeen on all ſides at a great diſtance. The church hath three ailes: it is twenty-two yards in breadth and twenty yards in length, beſides the chancel: the tower is twenty-ſeven yards high, adorned with battlements and four pinnacles: it ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the church, which was repaired in the year 1683, at the great charge of the pariſh, and the contribution of divers other perſons; and a new foundation was then underſet with great art to ſupport the weighty tower.

Ailmere earl of Cornwall, and of Devonſhire, built the church on a ground then called St. Edward's Cloſe. This earl, ſometimes called Æthelmare, was a perſon of great piety: he founded the Benedictine abbey at Cern in Dorſetſhire 987, and another Benedictine abbey at Bruton in Somerſetſhire 1005; and the ſame year he founded a third Benedictine abbey at Eynſham in Oxfordſhire: he dedicated the church of Stow to St. Edwald, for whom he had a particular veneration. This ſaint was an hermit of great ſanctity, and an eminent confeſſor: he was brother to king Edmond the Martyr.

There was a chantry founded in this church 4 Hen. VI. it was dedicated to the Trinity: it was valued, 21 Ed. IV. at 15l. 12s. 8d. yearly, and the prieſt who did officiate had a yearly ſalary of 5l. There was another chantry dedicated to All Saints, which was endowed with a meſſuage in Overſwell. Lands in Maugerſbury, worth 3l. yearly, are given towards the repair of the church, and 5s. yearly are paid out of meadows in Maugerſbury, belonging to ſir James Ruſhout, in lieu of ruſhes by cuſtom cut in thoſe meadows for the uſe of the church.

There is an handſome monument in marble for John Chamberlain, eſq. who died 1668. There is an inſcription for colonel Chamberlain, who died 1676; another inſcription for John Chamberlain, eſq. who died 1691; another for Mr. Edmond Chamberlain, who died 1696.: There is a raiſed tomb in the chancel for Haſtings Kyte, ſon of John Kyte, of Ebrington, eſq. he was captain in the army of king Charles the Firſt, and was ſlain near Stow 1645. There is an inſcription for Rowland Wild, rector of this church, who died 1673.

Ailmere, the above-mentioned earl of Cornwall, founder of the church, did likewiſe erect an hoſpital in this place, which was valued at 25l. 4s. 8d. yearly, and is charged in the Firſt-fruits office with the yearly ſum of 13s. 4d. Sir William Martin gave the Glean Alley, in St. Oliff's pariſh in Southwark, to the uſe of a free-ſchool, and alms-houſe in this place for nine poor people. At firſt it was valued only at 18l. yearly: it is now charged with 40l. yearly, paid to the burgeſſes of Chipping Norton, for the uſe of the ſchool and alms-houſe. The improved yearly value of Glean Alley is now worth 300l.

Mr. Thomas Chadwell has given 20s. yearly to the poor: Mr. Richard Hodges has given the like ſum of 20s. yearly to the poor: Mr. Anthony Hodges has likewiſe given 20s. yearly to the ſame uſe. George Townſend, eſq. has given 4l. yearly to teach children to read, and has given 2s. weekly in bread for the poor. Colonel William Cope, of Iccumb, gave lands worth 17l. yearly to bind out apprentices, and to other charitable uſes: he likewiſe gave 100l. for ſtock to ſet the poor at work. The lady Elizabeth Tracy has given 50l. to buy bread to be diſtributed every Sunday to the poor. There is 73l. 10s. in money in ſtock for the poor.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of meadow, paſture and arable.

The town of Stow has a weekly market on Thurſday, and two fairs, on the firſt of May, and on the thirteenth of October, at which laſt fair much cheeſe and hops are ſold. There has been twenty thouſand ſheep ſold in one fair. The yearly profits of the fairs and markets are computed worth 80l. yearly, and do belong to the lord of the manor.

There are two conſiderable hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Donington, which formerly belonged to the Clares earls of Gloceſter. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſeiſed of Donington 8 Ed. II. Livery of this manor was granted to the coheireſſes of Thomas Hale 1 Eliz. and 15 Eliz. The lord Aſton received a total defeat by cólonel Morgan, in this place, Mar. 21, 1645; upon which all hopes of preſerving the king's garriſon in Oxford were loſt.

2. Maugerſbury. "The church of St. Mary of "Eveſham held Malgareſberie, at Edward's Stow, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. It was "taxed at eight hides, though king Athelred had "freed it from taxes; there were ten plow-tillages, "whereof three were in demean. It paid 100s. yearly "in king Edward's reign; it paid 7l. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The abbey of Eveſham purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Malgerſbir and Dinington 35 Hen. III. After the diſſolution of religious foundations Maugerſbury was granted to ſir Thomas Leigh. Rowland Leigh, ſon of ſir Thomas, had livery of Maugerſbury granted to him 15 Eliz. It ſoon after came to the Chamberlains: Edmond Chamberlain, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Maugerſbury, and has an handſome ſeat in this place, and a large eſtate in this and other pariſhes in this county.

There are three hundred and twenty-nine houſes in this pariſh, and about thirteen hundred inhabitants, whereof ſixty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	32
	Burials	31

Stow.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	046	14	00
	1694 To the land-tax	047	02	08
	1694 To the poll-tax	054	00	00

Maugersbury.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	114	10	08
	1694 To the land-tax	082	13	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	023	07	00

Donington.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	084	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax	034	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	015	08	08

"The foſſe way goes by Stow on the Would, "by its high ſituation too much expoſed to the "winds." Cambden's Britannia.

"Edmond Chilmead, born in this pariſh, was chap-"lain to Chriſt Church in Oxford: he was ejected "in the Great Rebellion, and ſuſtained himſelf by "weekly muſick-meetings: he publiſhed ſeveral learned "tracts, and died 1654." *Athen. Oxon.*

STOWELL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Norleach, eight miles ſouth-eaſt from Cheltenham, and fourteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from *Stane*, which is Saxon for a Stone, and *Well*, which is Saxon for a Spring.

"Stanwele, in Bradlege hundred, was a dependant "on the mannor of Lecce, in the reign of king Ed-"ward the Confeſſor: there were ſeven plow-tillages "in this place, whereof two were in demean; there "was a water-mill belonging to it." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the family of the Martells, and it continued long in this family; for

for Richard Martell died ſeiſed of the manor of Stowell 56 Hen. III. and Adam Martell, a deſcendant from Richard, purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Stowell 19 Ed. III. It belonged to the Horns in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, for Edmond Horn levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Stowell 1 Ed. VI. and again levied a fine thereof 4 Ed. VI. He died, leaving an only daughter his heireſs, who was married to Anthony Bourn, who had livery of this manor granted to him in right of his wife 2 Mar.

Stowell, not long after, came to the Atkinſons. Henry Atkinſon, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608: he was ſon of Robert Atkinſon of the Inner Temple, and grandſon of Richard Atkinſon of the city of Briſtol. Anne his eldeſt ſiſter was married to ſir William Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouſe in Yorkſhire; wherefore ſir Henry Atkinſon, the laſt heir male of this family, dying without iſſue, gave this manor to William earl of Strafford, ſon of Thomas earl of Strafford, and grandſon of the aforementioned ſir William Wentworth. John How, eſq. purchaſed the manor of the earl of Strafford, and is the preſent lord thereof. He hath an handſome large houſe near the church, and a pleaſant ſeat and park, and a large eſtate in this and other counties. He is of the ſame family with ſir Richard How, of Compton: his father was John How, eſq. who often ſerved in parliament as knight of the ſhire: his mother was Annabella, one of the three daughters of Emanuel lord Scroop earl of Sunderland; Mary another daughter was married to Charles lord St. John, afterwards duke of Bolton; Elizabeth the third daughter was married to Thomas earl Rivers. His elder brother is the lord How of Langar in Nottinghamſhire. He has ſeveral times ſerved in parliament as burgeſs for Cirenceſter, and as knight of the ſhire, where he is much beloved and eſteemed. He is paymaſter of the guards and garriſons, and one of her majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, having obtained thoſe preferments not by flattery, but by freedom of ſpeech in parliament, where, as a true patriot, he always ſhewed his love to his country, particularly in oppoſing a ſtanding army, and ſignaliſed his great abilities in all his ſpeeches, which had great force to perſuade within doors, and to pleaſe without.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter; it was annexed to Hampnet in the year 1660, by the conſent of the biſhop and patron. Agnes Harcourt, the widow of John Harcourt, did preſent to this church 1503.

There is an handſome ſmall church built in the form of a croſs, but the north aile is lately demoliſhed. Several of the family of the Atkinſons lie buried in the chancel. There is an handſome marble monument for the lady Annabella How, who died 1704.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land: the river Churn runs through it.

There is only the manor-houſe in this pariſh.

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	031	07	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	028	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	008	04	00

STRATTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Crothorn and Minety, one mile diſtant weſt from Cirenceſter, five miles eaſt from Biſley, and fourteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from *Straete*, which is Saxon for a Street or Way. The great Roman way called Irmin-ſtreet does paſs through the midſt of this pariſh. A buſh near the Roman way, in Stratton common field, is called Crowthorn, and gives the name to Crowthorn hundred.

"Edmond held Stratone, in Cireceſtre hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Ro- "ger de Laci held it in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there "was a prieſt, and twelve plow-tillages, whereof three "were in demean; there were two water-mills be- "longing to it. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 6l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

Walter de Laci, ſon of Roger, ſucceeded his father in this manor, and granted two third-parts of the tithes of his demean lands in Straton, and in divers other of his manors, to the church of Gloceſter; which grant was confirmed by king William. The profits of the tithes of Straton were aſſigned for the maintenance of the Benedictine nunnery of St. Guthlac in Hereford, which was a cell to the abbey of Gloceſter, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 121l. 3s. 3d. ½. yearly.

Richard Martin levied a fine of the manor of Straton, and of other lands belonging to the duchy of Lancaſter, to king Edward the Fourth, to the uſe of himſelf for one month, the remainder to Elizabeth the queen, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and to others, 15 Ed. IV.

This manor was ſome time afterwards in the family of the Caſſeys. William Caſſey died ſeiſed thereof 1 Hen. VIII. and left Robert Caſſey his ſon and heir, under a year old, to whom livery was granted 21 Hen. VIII. He died 6 Ed. VI. and livery was granted to Henry Caſſey ſon of Robert 3 Mar.

Thomas Watſon died ſeiſed of the manor of Stratton 12 Eliz. and left Thomas his ſon and heir eleven years old. Thomas Nicholas, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608: he died ſeiſed thereof 1638. It afterwards came to the Sheldons, from whom it was purchaſed by Jaſper Chapman, eſq. who is the preſent lord thereof, and hath a large houſe by the church, and a large eſtate in this and other places in this county.

Adam de Rolby levied a fine of lands in Stratton, called Mead's Croft, to Adam de Stratton, 6 Ed. I. Eight acres of land in Straton did belong to the hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt in Cirenceſter 33 Ed. I. Walter Wrilock and others granted one plough-tillage in Straton to the abbey of Cirenceſter 13 Ed. II. William Boys and others held lands in Stratton 32 Ed. III. William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Stratton to John Kendall, and the heirs of Elizabeth, who regrants to William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife, in ſpecial tail, 20 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Cirenceſter: it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Jaſper Chapman, eſq. is patron; Mr. Willet is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1585 Thomas Richardſon,	- - - - - -
- - - David Powel,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - - William Harvey,	- - - - - -
1673 Thomas Mole,	- - - - - -
1684 Ralph Willet,	Jaſper Chapman, eſq.

Fifteen acres of paſture, and forty-eight acres in each common field, belong to the glebe.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	12	07	06
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	04	09
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church is ſmall, with a little ſpire of wood. There is an handſome monument in the chancel, in memory of Thomas Nicholas, eſq. lord of this manor, who died 1638.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook comes from Daglingworth, and runs through this place, and falls into the river Churn at Cirenceſter.

There

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- -	3
	Burials	- -	3

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	040	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	036	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	019	14	00

STROUD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, two miles diſtant north from Minchin-Hampton, two miles ſouth-weſt from Biſley, and eight miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from *Strogd*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies Scattered, from their houſes being diſperſed at a diſtance.

The Whitingtons were formerly lords of this manor: it is at preſent divided amongſt many conſiderable freeholders. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Stroud to John Kendal and the heirs of Elizabeth, who regrants to William Nottingham, and to Elizabeth, in tail, 20 Hen. VI. Robert Hill and his wife levied a fine of lands in Stroud, to the uſe of John Maſon, 1 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it was anciently a chapel of eaſe to Biſley. It is an impropriation veſted in the earl of Coventry; the whole valued at 80l. yearly, and pays 10l. yearly to the curate, whoſe chief maintenance depends on the contribution of the pariſhioners, who generally nominate him; and he is licenſed by the biſhop. Mr. Jones is the preſent incumbent.

Pentecoſtals - 6d.

The church hath a large aile on the ſouth ſide, and an high ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end, and another lower ſpire in the middle. The ſouth aile was built by the Whitingtons, formerly lords of the manor.

The church is ninety feet long, and forty feet broad; the chancel is thirty-three feet long, and ſixteen feet broad: it is dedicated to St. Lawrence, who was native of Hueſca in the kingdom of Aragon: he was martyred on a grid-iron, by the command of the emperor Valerian, in the year 261: he is patron of the Eſcuriall, which is the celebrated palace of the kings of Spain.

There was an handſome monument in the ſouth aile for the Whitingtons, which has ſince been taken down. Another monument for the family of the Wyes. Another handſome monument, with the effigies of a man kneeling in a gown, in memory of Thomas Stephens, eſq. who was attorney-general to prince Henry and prince Charles: he died 1613. There is a very handſome monument in the chancel for Thomas Fream, of Lypiat Hall, eſq. who died 1664.

Mr. Webb of the Hill gave 20l. yearly, charged on lands in Hudlicot, to charitable uſes, whereof 10l. yearly to a ſchool-maſter, and 10l. yearly to fit boys for apprenticeſhips. He hath alſo given two rooms, and 4l. yearly, to two widows, to look to thoſe boys, and 6l. yearly for the repair of thoſe houſes, and for other charitable uſes.

There is an acre of land, called Priddy, lying at the end of the town, which has been improved, by building, to 17l. yearly, and is aſſigned toward the repair of the church, and the overplus is for the benefit of the poor. There are two other acres, called the Church-Furlong, which are given for the uſe of the church and poor.

Mr. Watts gave lands in Standiſh, worth 10l. yearly, whereof one half goes to the miniſter, the other half to the poor. Mr. Daniel Watts of London gave 30l. to the poor. Mr. Rockwood gave 20l. to the ſame uſe. Mr. Thomas Web gave 100l. the profits whereof are to go, one half to the miniſter, the other half to the poor. Mr. Nathaniel Gardner has given 20s. yearly for bread for the poor.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture and arable, and is famous for the trade of clothing, and particularly for dying of ſcarlet; which may be imputed to the clearneſs of the water. The river called Stroud river, from the name of this place, riſes at Brimpsfield, and runs through this pariſh down into the Severn near Framilode paſſage.

The town hath a weekly market on Fridays, and two fairs, the profits whereof belong to ſir Robert Atkyns of Saperton.

Beſides the town, there are four diviſions or hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Upper Lypiat. This manor was anciently in the family of the Manſells. William Manſell died ſeiſed of Over Lypiat 18 Ed. II. Philip Manſel died ſeiſed thereof 19 Ric. II. This manor was held of the honour of Hereford, and was ſeveral generations in the family of the Wiſes. It afterwards belonged to Throckmorton, who was concerned in the popiſh powder-plot. It was afterwards purchaſed, in the reign of king James the Firſt, by Thomas Stephens, eſq. who was attorney-general to prince Henry and prince Charles, and was a younger brother of the family of Stephens of Eaſington: he died 1613, and left three ſons; the eldeſt was anceſtor to the Stephens's of Sodbury; the ſecond was anceſtor to the Stephens's of Lypiat, and the youngeſt ſon was anceſtor to the Stephens's of Cherington. John Stephens, eſq. ſecond ſon of Thomas, ſucceeded him in the manor of Lypiat. Thomas Stephens, ſon of John, married Anne daughter of Child of Northwick in Worceſterſhire: he was high-ſheriff of this county 1693, and afterwards knight of the ſhire. Thomas Stephens was ſon and heir of Thomas, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Upper Lypiat, and has a large ancient ſeat, and a great eſtate in this and other places. There is an handſome chapel near the houſe, which is decently kept in repair.

2. Lower Lypiat. This manor was an ancient ſeat of the family of the Freams, and was called Lypiat-Hall. It is now come by deſcent to Charles Cox, eſq. who married one of the heireſſes of Fream. He is deſervedly one of the judges of Wales, and has often ſerved his country, in ſeveral parliaments, as burgeſs for Cirenceſter. He has a very neat new-built houſe in this place, and a large eſtate in this and other places in this county.

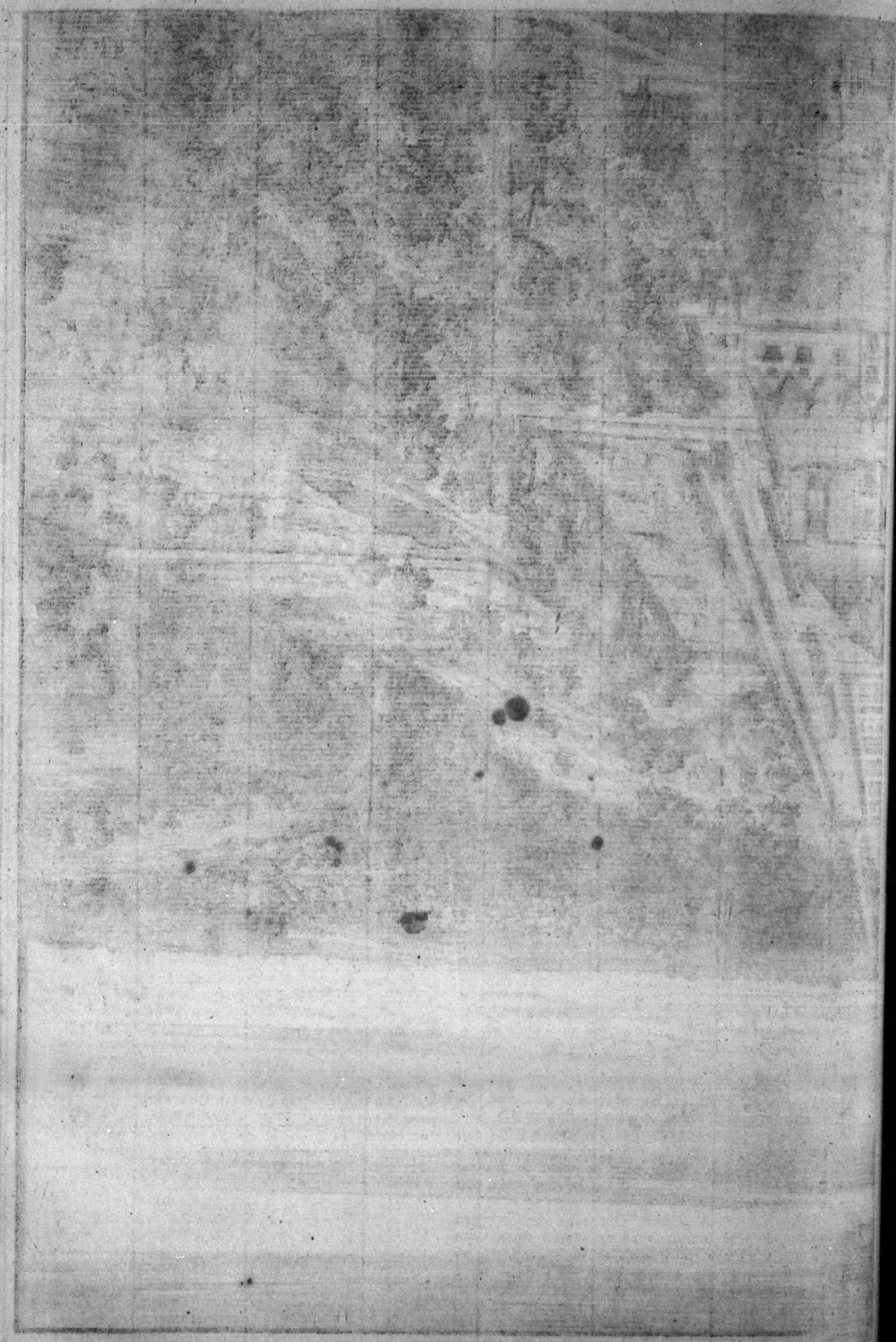
3. Paken-Hill. This manor, and Lypiat Upper and Lower, were held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III. Henry de Dean died ſeiſed of the manor of Pagenhul 20 Ed. I. John Baſſet was ſeiſed thereof, and had a confirmation of free-warren, 28 Ed. III. William Laſborough had a confirmation of free-warren in Paganhull 4 Ric. II. Thomas Warner married Sarah and died ſeiſed of Pakenhill 17 Car. I. William his ſon ſucceeded him, and was twelve years old at his father's death. Thomas Warner, eſq. ſon of Thomas, is the preſent lord of the manor, and hath a good houſe and a large eſtate: Thomas Field, eſq. has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this tithing. This ancient family has long reſided in Pakenhill. Thomas Field, eſq. of Pakenhill, died 1510, and was buried on the ſouth ſide in Stroud church, where his effigies was placed; and this eſtate has deſcended from father to ſon unto this preſent poſſeſſor.

4. Stain Bridge, which is another tithing in the pariſh of Stroud. There was alſo another Lypiat, which belonged to the Knights Hoſpitalers of St. John of Jeruſalem, and was granted to John Pope 36 Hen. VIII.

There are ſeven hundred and fifty houſes in this pariſh, and about three thouſand inhabitants, whereof one hundred are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	86
	Burials	-	84

Payments



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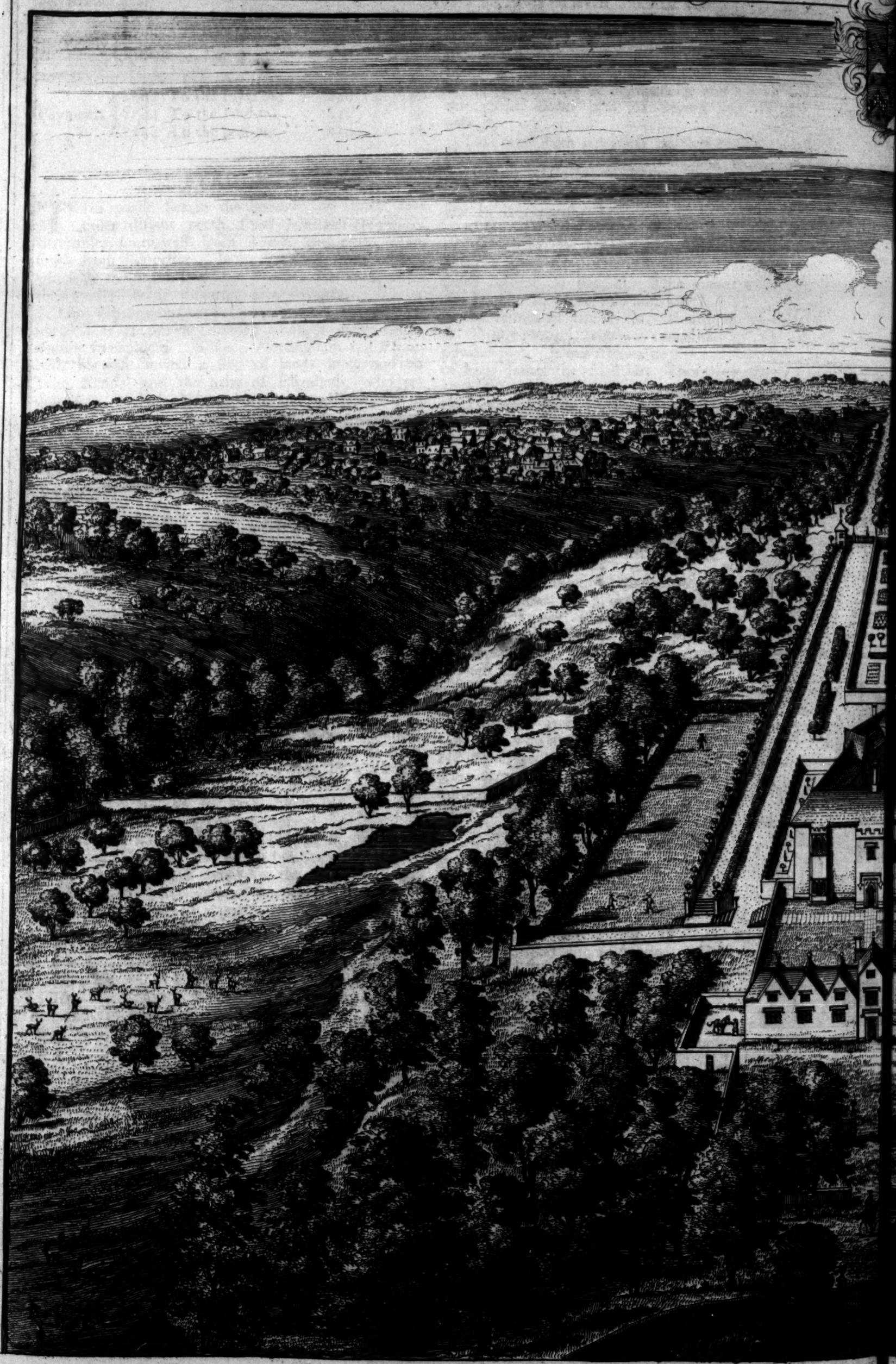
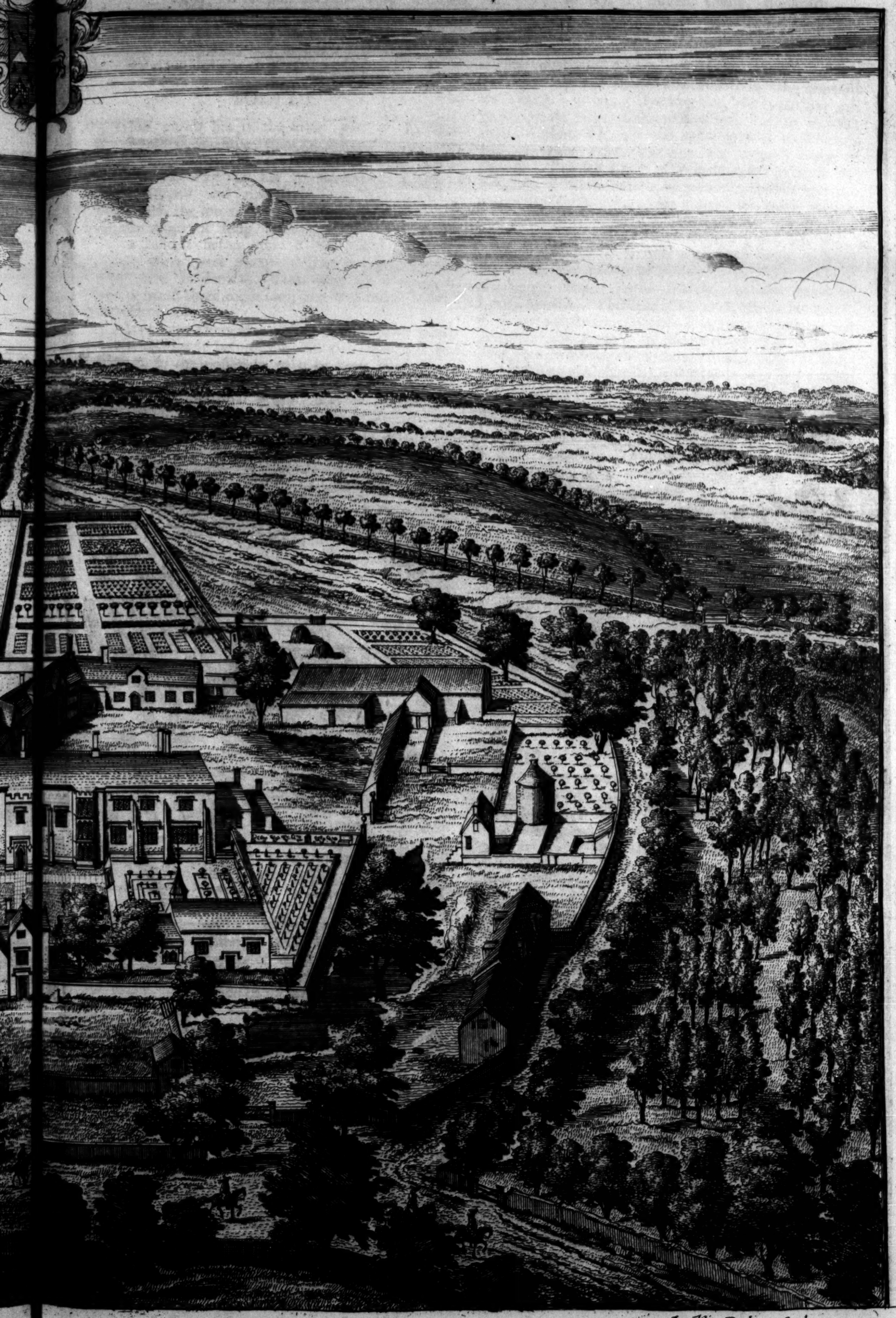


Thomas Stephens Esq.



I. Kip Del. et Sculp.

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			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	200	10	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	314	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	109	11	00

One of the earl of Tyrone's daughters married a weaver in this pariſh, and here lived privately: Florence her daughter was chriſtened 1588.

SUDELY.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, one mile diſtant ſouth from Winchcomb, ſeven miles weſt from Stow, and thirteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from *Leagh*, a Paſture Ground, and lying South from Winchcomb.

"Harold, the ſon of earl Radulph, held Sudelegh "in the reign of king William the Conqueror; his "father held it before him: it was taxed at twelve "hides; there were thirty-one plow-tillages, whereof "four were in demean; there were ſix water-mills, "and a wood three miles long and two miles broad." Domeſday Book.

It appears by Domeſday Book, that the ſame family which held Sudely before the Norman conqueſt was continued in the poſſeſſion of it by king William the Conqueror; which is a rare inſtance. This Harold, who found ſuch ſingular favour, may be preſumed to have been falſe to his country: he was deſcended from Goda daughter of king Æthelred: ſhe was married to Walter de Maunt, and by him had Ralph de Maunt earl of Hereford, who was father of Harold lord of the manor of Sudely at the Norman conqueſt.

His deſcendents aſſumed the title of De Sudely. John de Sudely was ſon and heir of Harold: Ralph de Sudely, ſon of John, married Emme daughter of William de Beauchamp, and was ſucceeded by Otnell his ſon, who dying without iſſue, Ralph de Sudely, brother of Otnel, had livery of the manor granted to him 10 Ric. I. Ralph de Sudely, ſon of Ralph, had livery thereof granted to him 6 Hen. III. He married Joan ſiſter of William de Beauchamp the firſt earl of Warwick, and was ſucceeded by his ſon Bartholomew de Sudely, who purchaſed a charter of free-warren in this manor 51 Hen. III. and died 8 Ed. I. John de Sudely was ſon and heir of Bartholomew, and pleaded his charter of free-warren in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. He was afterwards lord chamberlain to king Edward the Second, and died without iſſue 10 Ed. III.

John de Sudely, ſon of another Bartholomew, was next heir to the laſt John: he married Eleanor daughter of the lord Scales, and left John his ſon and heir; but Eleanor his widow was endowed with this manor, and died ſeiſed thereof 35 Ed. III. and upon her death John de Sudely, ſon of John and of Eleanor, had livery; but he died without iſſue 41 Ed. III. and left Joan and Margery his two ſiſters coheireſſes.

Joan, the eldeſt ſiſter of John de Sudely, was married to William le Boteler of Wem in Shropſhire, who had iſſue Thomas le Boteler by this Joan his ſecond wife; and upon partition of the eſtate, made 42 Ed. III. the manor of Sudely was aſſigned to Thomas le Boteler, in whoſe name it long continued.

The family of the Botelers was deſcended from Ralph le Boteler, who bore the office of butler to Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. Thomas le Boteler died ſeiſed of the manor of Sudely 22 Ric. II. John le Boteler was ſon and heir of Thomas, who dying without iſſue, Ralph le Boteler was his brother and heir, and was created baron of Sudely 20 Hen. VI. and was lord treaſurer of England: he built the caſtle of Sudely out of the ſpoils which he got in the wars with France: he having been admiral at ſea, took Portman a Frenchman priſoner, with whoſe ranſom he built one of the towers, which from his name was called Portman's Tower. He was always firm to the Lancaſter line; but king Edward the Fourth attaining the crown, he was apprehended at Sudely caſtle, and brought priſoner to London; and looking back upon Sudely caſtle when he came to the top of the hill, he was heard to ſay, "Sudely Caſtle, thou art the "traitor, not I." He ſold the caſtle to the king, and died without iſſue 13 Ed. IV. leaving ſir John Norbury and William Belknap, his ſiſters ſons, his heirs.

The manor of Sudely was in the crown, having been purchaſed of Ralph lord Sudely by king Edward the Fourth. It was granted by king Henry the Seventh to his uncle Jaſper duke of Bedford, and to his heirs male, 1 Hen. VII. It was again granted to Thomas lord Seymour 1 Ed. VI. who was created baron of Sudely. The laſt abbot of Winchcomb was made the firſt dean of Weſtminſter: he granted a leaſe of nineteen manors in Gloceſterſhire, for ninety-nine years, to this lord Seymour, upon whoſe attainder it was granted to William marquiſs of Northampton 5 Ed. VI.

Queen Mary, in the firſt year of her reign, granted the caſtle and manor of Sudely to ſir John Bridges, afterwards created baron Sudely, by the name of Lord Chandos. This family was anciently of Herefordſhire, and was formerly written Brugges, and became firſt ſeated in Gloceſterſhire by the marriage of ſir Thomas Brugges with Elizabeth the daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Berkeley of Cobberly, which manor was in the name of the Berkeleys in the reign of king William the Conqueror. Sir John Brydges was lineally deſcended from Giles Brugges, who had married Alice one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir John Chandos heir of the lord Chandos, which family was deſcended from Robert de Chandos, who came into England at the Norman conqueſt. Sir John Chandos was created baron of Sudely 4 Mar. and died ſeiſed of the caſtle and manor of Sudely the ſame year; and livery thereof was alſo granted the ſame year to Edmond lord Chandos ſon of John, who had married Dorothy daughter and coheir of Edmond lord Bray: he died 15 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by his ſon Giles lord Chandos, who had livery of Sudely the ſame year: he married Frances the daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln: he was buried at Sudely 36 Eliz. and left no iſſue male; whereby William lord Chandos, brother to Giles, ſucceeded in the honour, and by deed of entail was entitled to the manor of Sudely: he married Mary daughter of ſir Owen Hopton, and died 44 Eliz. Grey lord Chandos was ſon of William: this lord, by his generous way of living, and numerous attendants, was ſtyled King of Cotſwold: he married Anne one of the daughters and coheirs of Ferdinando earl of Derby, and died 19 Jac. George lord Chandos was ſon of Grey, and ſucceeded in the manor of Sudely. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his loyalty and courage in the Great Rebellion, and was deſigned, by king Charles the Firſt, to have been created earl of Newberry, in reward for his having three horſes killed under him in the battle at Newberry: he died 1654, and left the inheritance of the manor of Sudely to Jane his ſecond wife, daughter of John earl of Rivers, who afterwards married George Pit, eſq. of Stratfield-Sey in Hampſhire, whoſe ſon and heir, George Pit, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Sudely. Part of the caſtle is ſtill remaining, and a large park ſtocked with deer. He has a very great eſtate in this county, in Hampſhire, and other counties, and ſerves in the preſent parliament as knight of the ſhire for Hampſhire. The barony of Sudely continues ſtill in the honourable family of Brugges; but the eſtate at Sudely was given, as has been ſaid, by George lord Chandos, from his daughters to his wife and her heirs.

Adam le Hunt granted one meſſuage, one toft and three acres of meadow, in Sudely, to the abbey of Hailes, 13 Ed. II. John de Snydel held lands in Sudely 10 Ed. III. John Benne held lands in Sudely 16 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Pit is patron; Mr. Shipton is the preſent incumbent. Richard Anſelme granted the advowſon of this church to the abbey of Winchcomb 1538. The abbot did preſent 1549; and

Gabriel Moreton, prior of Gloceſter abbey, was preſented to this church, by the lord Chandos, 1554. The advowſon did anciently belong to the families of Sudely and Boteler.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1583	John Perinchafe,	Giles lord Chandos,
1585	Thomas Pembridge,	Queen Elizabeth,
1585	Thomas Moreland,	Giles lord Chandos,
1588	Thomas Moreland,	Queen Elizabeth,
1588	John James,	Giles lord Chandos,
1590	Henry Hurſt,	Giles lord Chandos,
1603	Thomas Potter,	Frances lady Chandos,
1605	George Oſbolſton,	King James,
- - -	Clement Barkſdale,	- - - - - - -
1703	John Hearn,	George Pit, eſq.
1707	Samuel Shipton,	George Pit, eſq.

The rector hath a ſmall manor, and the lord of the manor of Sudely pays 20l. yearly to him in compoſition for tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	06	11	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	13	01½
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	06	00

The church is ſmall, but a neat building, adorned all round with battlements and pinnacles. There is a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, called the Chapel, which is the only place uſed for divine ſervice. The church being quite out of repair, under the chapel is a vault, where ſeveral of the lords Chandos lie buried.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable. A brook runs from hence down into the Avon near Eveſham.

There are twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about ninety inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 1

	Sudely.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	276	17	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	248	11	04
	1694 To the poll-tax -	015	18	00

	Sudely Tenements.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	028	02	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	122	16	08
	1694 To the poll-tax -	012	14	00

"Sudeley, formerly Sudleagh, a beautiful caſtle, "lately the ſeat of Giles Bruges baron of Chandos, "whoſe grandfather John was honoured by queen "Mary with that title, becauſe he derived his pedigree "from the ancient family of Chandos viſcount St. "Saviour's in France, eminent for his ſervices and "great ſucceſs in war. The former lords, hence "called Barons of Sudeley, who lived here, were of an "ancient Engliſh race, deducing their original from "Goda the daughter of king Æthelred, whoſe ſon "Ralph Medantinus, earl of Hereford, was father "of Harold lord of Sudeley, whoſe progeny long "continued here, until, for want of iſſue male, the "heireſs married with William Butler of the family of "Wem, and brought him a ſon named Thomas: he "was father of Ralph lord high treaſurer of England, "whom king Henry the Sixth created baron of Sudely, "and who new-built this caſtle. His ſiſters were "married into the families of Northbury and Bel-"knape, by which their poſſeſſions were in a ſhort time "divided into different families." Campden's Britannia.

SUTTON under BRAYLES.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Weſtminſter hundred, miles diſtant eaſt from Campden, miles north-eaſt from Stow, and twenty-five miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It derives its name from being a South Town from Brailes, which is a conſiderable pariſh in Warwickſhire.

This manor did belong to the abbey of Weſtminſter before the Norman conqueſt; "and the "ſame church held five hides in Sudtune in the reign "of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Sutton was held of the honour of Gloceſter, by the fifth part of a knight's fee, 10 Ric. II. After the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor was granted to the chapter of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. but this manor, with a water-mill, and a tenement called Smith's Place, &c. were granted to ſir William Petre and Anne his wife, in exchange for lands in Warwickſhire, 36 Hen. VIII. John Petre was ſon and heir of ſir William, and had livery of this manor granted to him 14 Eliz. and was advanced to be a baron of his realm 1 Jac. I. William lord Petre was ſon to John: he married Catherine daughter of Edward earl of Worceſter, and died 13 Car. and was ſucceeded by Robert lord Petre, who married Mary daughter of Edward viſcount Mountague: he died 23 Car. I. William lord Petre was his ſon and heir, who, dying without iſſue male, was ſucceeded in honour by John lord Petre his brother, who likewiſe, by virtue of deeds of ſettlement, did likewiſe ſucceed his brother in the manor of Sutton. This lord died unmarried 1684; and Thomas lord Petre his brother was his next heir, whoſe ſon Robert lord Petre is the preſent lord of the manor of Sutton under Brayles.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. The biſhop of London is patron; Mr. Coo is the preſent incumbent. The patronage did anciently belong to the abbey of Weſtminſter. It was granted to Thomas biſhop of Weſtminſter 32 Hen. VIII. it was again granted to the biſhop of London 4 Ed. VI. and confirmed to the biſhoprick of London 1 Mar.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	John Caldwell,	- - - - - - -
1576	Joſeph Bleynſham,	Biſhop of London,
1591	William Fiſher,	Biſhop of London,
1617	Henry Watkins,	Biſhop of London,
- - -	Robert Rud,	- - - - - - -
1669	Robert Grove,	Biſhop of London,
1669	John Workman,	Biſhop of London,
1682	John Whitehall,	Biſhop of London,
1686	Chriſtopher Coo,	Biſhop of London,

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	13	13	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	07	04
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	08	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	09½

The church hath two ailes, and a tower on the ſouth ſide.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs through it, into the Stoure, and down into the river Avon.

There are thirty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and thirty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

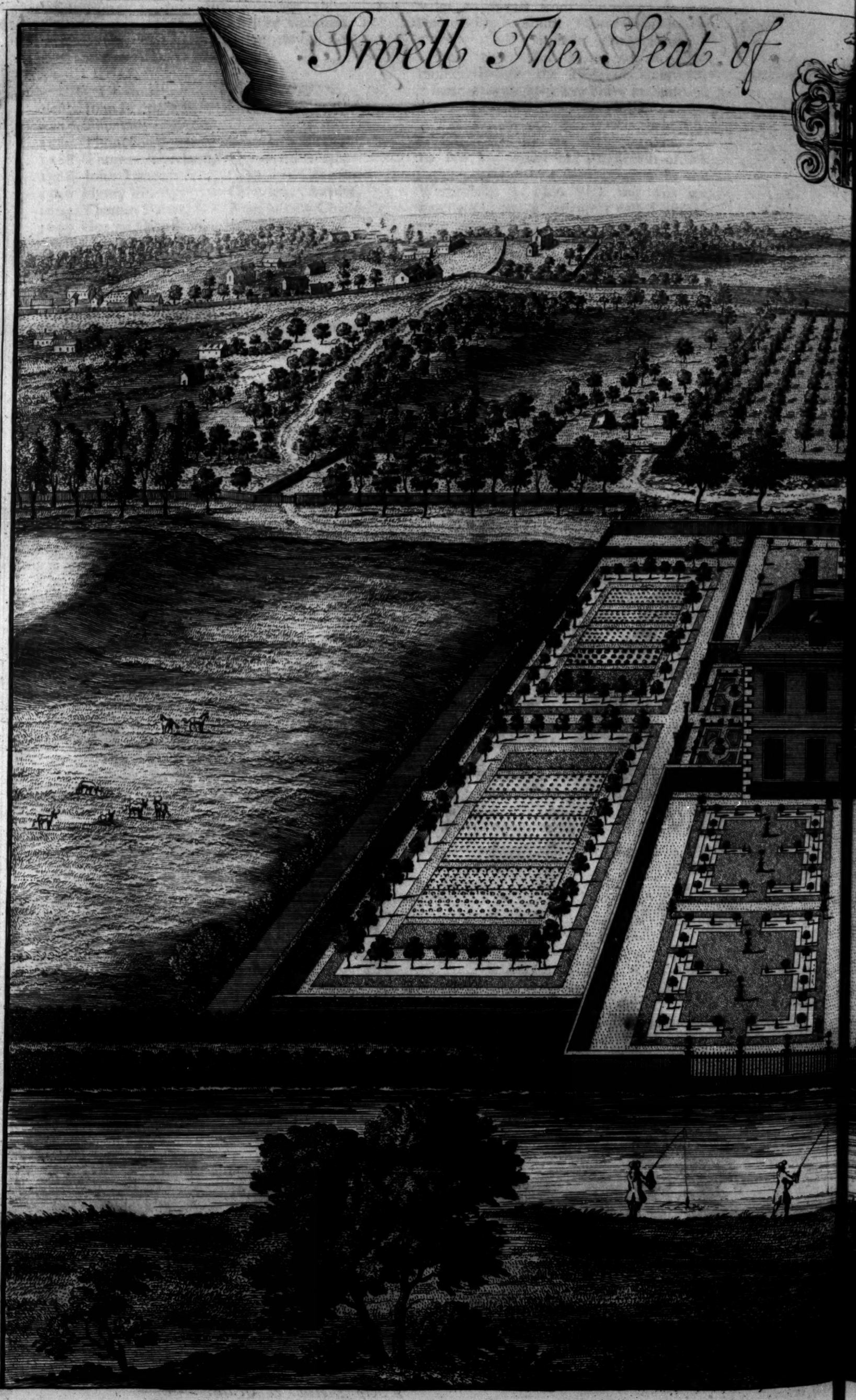
Yearly { Births - - 3 / Burials - - 3

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	094	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	074	09	06
	1694 To the poll-tax -	030	17	08

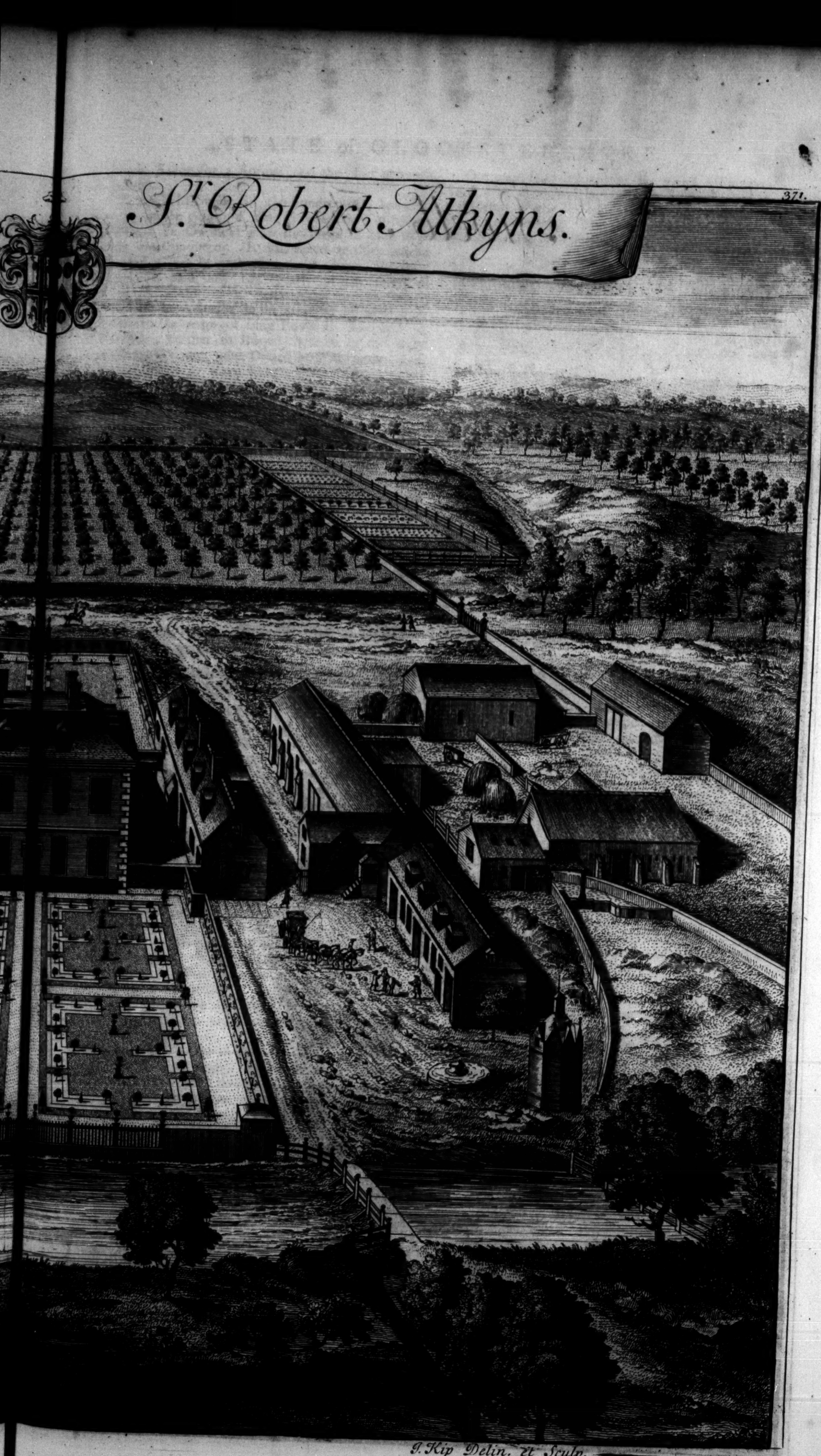
SWELL LOWER.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, one mile diſtant ſouth-weſt from Stow, ſeven miles ſouth from Campden, and ſeventeen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Well*, which

Swell The Seat of



S.r Robert Atkyns.



J. Kip Delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

which is Saxon for a Spring, and the place abounds in ſprings.

"Erneſi held Suelle, in the hundred of Salemaneſ-"berie, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; "William de Ow held it in the reign of king Wil-"liam the Conqueror. It was taxed at three hides: "it paid a yearly rent of 40s. in king Edward's "reign; it paid only 10s. yearly in the reign of "king William.

"Erneſi held Suelle, in the hundred of Salemaneſ-"berie, in the reign of king Edward; Radulph de "Berchelai, brother to Roger, held it in the reign "of king William, and Drogo held it under him. "It was taxed at ſeven hides; there were ten plow-"tillages, whereof four were in demean; there was "a water-mill belonging to it. The mannor paid a "yearly rent of 8l. in king Edward's reign; it paid "7l. yearly in the reign of king William." Domeſ-day Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the abbey of Hales, and was held of the honour of Gloceſter by five knights fees 16 Ric. II. but a wood and paſture in Nether Swell was held of the honour of Wallingford 20 Ed. I. The abbey of Hales pleaded their right to a court-leet, waifs, and ſtrays, and felons goods, in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt the abbey, and their claim was allowed, 15 Ed. I.

Fiſchamp abbey in Normandy ſue the abbey of Hailes, for not permitting the tenants in Lower Swell to attend their court-leet in the hundred of Salemaneſberie, granted to them by king Henry, and had judgment 16 Ed. I. The abbey of Hailes pur-chaſed two yard-lands, and nineteen acres of arable, and one acre and an half of meadow, in Lower Swell, of John Sage, 6 Ed. II. and were ſeiſed of the manor, with lands, woods, and a paſture-ground called the Park, containing two hundred and fifty acres, 14 Ed. II. Thomas Cole and others were ſeiſed, for the abbey of Hales, of one meſſuage, one toft, and four yard-lands in Nether Swell, 15 Ric. II. and the abbey had a grant of the hundred of Slaugh-ter 16 Ric. II. Edmond earl of Cornwall held one hundred and forty acres of paſture in Lower Swell, for the uſe of the abbot of Hailes: he was ſon of Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and founder of that abbey in the year 1246.

Not long after the diſſolution of religious foun-dations, the manor of Lower Swell came to the fa-mily of the Bartlets. Mr. Carter purchaſed it of the heirs of the Bartlets, and ſold it to ſir William Courteen, after whoſe death it was purchaſed by ſir Robert Atkyns, about the year 1659; and ſir Ro-bert Atkyns of Saperton is the preſent lord of the manor, and has a pleaſant ſeat, ſituated upon the bank of a delightful river, and a large park of rich ground adjoining to it.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a vi-caridge worth 25l. yearly. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford is patron; Mr. Calloe is the preſent incum-bent. The impropriation does likewiſe belong to the ſame college, and is worth 70l. yearly. The lands of the manor, having belonged to the abbey of Hailes, are tithe-free.

The rectory, vicaridge, and church of Nether Swell, did belong to the priory of canons Auguſtine at Oſney in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to the chap-ter of Oxford 34 Hen. VIII. There is a record which expreſſes that the manor of Lower Swell, with the procurations and tithes, were granted to the biſhop of London and his ſucceſſors, in exchange for lands in Eſſex, 37 Hen. VIII.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1593 John Wright,	- - - - - - -
1593 Samuel Burton,	Chriſt-Church college,
1597 William Buſhead,	Queen Elizabeth,
1641 William Wild,	- - - - - - -
1673 Benjamin Caloe,	Chriſt-Church college.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe. The manor-land, the church-piece, Tracy's ground, and four yard-lands of the impropriation, are exempted from payment of tithes. The vicar hath the third part of tithe-corn in all the tithable lands.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	06	12	03
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	13	02½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	06½

The church is ſmall, without any aile or ſteeple.

The pariſh is nine miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of paſture and arable. The river of this place runs down into the Windruſh.

There are thirty-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	099	04	08
	1694 To the land-tax -	098	08	04
	1694 To the poll-tax -	025	07	00

SWELL UPPER.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, one mile diſtant weſt from Stow, ſix miles ſouth from Campden, and eighteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"The church of St. Mary de Wincelcumbe held "Suelle, in Widelai hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at three "hides; there were ſeven plow-tillages, whereof four "were in demean; there were three water-mills be-"longing to it. It paid a yearly rent of 5l. in king "Edward's reign; it paid 4l. yearly in king Wil-"liam's reign." Domeſday Book.

The manor afterwards paſſed from the abbey of Winchcomb to the abbey of Eveſham; which laſt ab-bey was ſeiſed thereof, and pleaded their right of court-leet in a writ of *Quo Warranto*, 15 Ed. I. It continued in the abbey of Eveſham until its diſ-ſolution. The manor of Over Swell, and the tithes of corn, wool and lamb, in the tenure of William Fox, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to Richard Andrews in truſt 33 Hen. VIII. after which it came to the family of the Stratfords. William Stratford died ſeiſed of this manor 9 Eliz. and Anthony Stratford his ſon had livery of it granted to him the ſame year, who was lord of it in the year 1608. Sir James Ruſhout of Northick in Wor-ceſterſhire, baronet, is the preſent lord of the ma-nor of Upper Swell.

A meſſuage, and one acre of land in Over Swell, did belong to the chantry of All Saints in the church of Stow, and was granted to Francis Philips and to Richard Moor 6 Jac.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Sir James Ruſhout is pa-tron; Mr. Marſhal is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon of this rectory did formerly belong to the abbey of Hailes, and after the Diſſolution it was granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Cham-berlain, 34 Hen. VIII.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Reginald Badger,	- - - - - - -
1574 Oliver Diſton,	Anthony Stratford, eſq.
1586 Henry Stephens,	Queen Elizabeth,
1622 Francis Aldern,	King James,
- - - Auguſtin Martin,	- - - - - - -
1697 Griffin Jones,	Sir James Ruſhout,
1703 Samuel Marſhall,	Sir James Ruſhout.

Four

Four yard-lands, two hundred and forty ſheep-paſtures, and thirteen beaſt-paſtures, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	07	00	00
Tenths	00	14	00
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	03½

The church is ſmall. There is an handſome monument in the chancel for John Chamberlain, phyſician, ſon of Thomas Chamberlain of Odington, eſq. He died 1668.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall brook runs through it into Windruſh river.

There are nineteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty-two inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	034	18	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	021	09	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	005	07	00

SWINDON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Cheltenham, one mile diſtant north-weſt from Cheltenham, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Tewkſbury, and ſix miles north from Gloceſter.

"Stigand archbiſhop of Canterbury held Swindone, "in the hundred of Cheltenham. It was taxed at "three hides; there were nine plow-tillages, whereof "two were in demean. It formerly paid a yearly "rent of 3l. it paid 4l. 10s. yearly in the reign of "king William the Conqueror, who gave it to Tho-"mas archbiſhop of York, for the uſe of the church "of St. Oſwald's in Gloceſter." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued in the priory of St. Oſwald until its diſſolution. James Clifton, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchaſed by Mr. Trotman, who ſold it to Mr. Aſhmead, and from him it was purchaſed by Mr. Sturmy. Mr. John Sturmy is the preſent lord of the manor of Swindon.

John Hanborough, Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of lands in Swindone to William Whitington and others, to the uſe of John Hanborough, and to the heirs of John and Maud, 36 Hen. VI. John Garing and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Swindon, to the uſe of Thomas Bruges and others, 2 Ed. IV. Lands in Swindone and Clopley did belong to the biſhoprick of Hereford, and were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Morgan is patron; and another Mr. Morgan is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1576 John Roberts,	James Clifton, eſq.
1593 Henry Hornly,	Thomas Ferryman,
1596 Samuel Clinton,	Queen Elizabeth,
1618 Thomas Baniſter,	Matthew Hiller,
1687 Thomas Morgan,	Edmond Morgan.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	13	00	01½
Tenths	01	06	01½
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	04½

The church hath a low flat tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and hath a ſmall aile on each ſide. The north aile belongs to the lord of the manor, and is the burying-place of that family, where is a monument for Mr. John Sturmy, who died 1650. There is a raiſed tomb in the church-yard for Mr. Edward Staunton, who died 1632. Several others of the ſame family lie buried in the ſame place.

Small parcels of land, worth 10s. yearly, are given for repair of the church. Mr. John Walwin has given 50s. yearly, charged on an eſtate belonging to Mr. Sturmy, for the uſe of the poor.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of rich paſture. A ſmall brook, called the Swilly, runs through it into the Severn, below Tewkſbury.

There are twenty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about ninety inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	059	14	04
	1694	To the land-tax	047	17	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	010	13	00

TAINTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, two miles diſtant ſouth from Newent, four miles north from Dean, and five miles weſt from Gloceſter.

"Ulgar held Tatinton, in Botelau hundred, in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William the "ſon of Norman held it in the reign of king Wil-"liam the Conqueror. There was one plow's tillage "belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of 20s. in "both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor was granted to Peter Burdune 2 Joh. John de Abernoon purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Teynton 37 Hen. III. The manor did afterwards come to the Muſgroſes: Robert de Muſgroſe died ſeiſed of Tainton, and left Cecilia his widow, who pleaded, in a writ of *Quo Warranto*, that ſhe and her anceſtors, time out of mind, held that manor with court-leet and waifs, and her claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. She died ſeiſed thereof 29 Ed. I. The manor was held of the honour of Leiceſter.

Robert de Muſegroſe, ſon of Robert, left Haviſe an only daughter and heireſs: ſhe was married to John de Ferrers baron of Chartley, and was alſo heireſs to Cicely de Muſegroſe her grandmother, who was ſeiſed of divers lands of inheritance. By this marriage the manor of Tainton came to the lord de Ferrers, who had livery thereof 30 Ed. I. and died ſeiſed thereof 18 Ed. II. He was deſcended from Henry de Ferrariis, who came into England at the Norman conqueſt. Robert lord Ferrers was ſon of John: he was fifteen years old at his father's death: he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the wars with France, and was at the battle of Creſſy, but died the next year, 24 Ed. III. John lord Ferrers, ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth the widow of Fouke le Strange: he died ſeiſed of the manor of Tainton 41 Ed. III. Elizabeth ſurvived him, and was endowed with this manor: ſhe was married again to Richard Cobham, and likewiſe ſurvived him, and died 49 Ed. III. Robert lord Ferrers, ſon of John, ſucceeded his father in honour, and in the manor of Tainton: he married Margaret daughter of Edward lord Spencer, and died 1 Hen. V. Edmond lord Ferrers, ſon of Robert, had livery of the manor of Tainton the ſame year as his father died: he accompanied the victorious king Henry the Fifth in his wars againſt France, and died ſeiſed of the manors of Teynton and Bicknor Engliſh, and of a woodwardſhip in the foreſt of Dean, 14 Hen. VI.

William lord Ferrers was ſon and heir of Edmond, and being of full age had livery of the manor of Teynton upon his father's death: he left an only daughter named Anne under twelve years of age; yet ſhe was then married to Walter Devereux, eſq. and died

died 28 Hen. VI. Edmond lord Ferrers, brother to William, ſucceeded him in the manor of Teinton, which had been entailed on the heirs male. Elizabeth the widow of ſir William Ferrers levied a fine of this manor to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and other great perſons. Martin Ferrers held the third part of the manor 32 Hen. VI. Martin Ferrers was ſeiſed of the manor of Great Teinton 1 Ric. III.

This eſtate afterwards came to the Whitingtons. Thomas Whitington of Pauntly, eſq. the laſt of that name and family, died 38 Hen. VIII. and left his inheritance amongſt ſix daughters coheireſſes. Sir Chriſtopher Blount was afterwards ſeiſed of this manor, and being attainted, it was granted to ſir Simon Weſton and John Wakeman 1 Jac. I. Mr. Thomas Pury died ſeiſed of this manor 1693: he was engaged on the wrong ſide in the Great Rebellion, yet he improved his intereſt to perform ſeveral generous actions: he was the occaſion that the church of this pariſh was rebuilt, and he founded the library belonging to the cathedral of Gloceſter. Mrs. Pury, daughter and heireſs of Mr. Thomas Pury, is the preſent owner of the manor of Great Tainton, and of the Grove.

William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Teinton Great, to John Kendal and the heirs of Elizabeth, who reconveys to William Nottingham, and to Elizabeth, in tail, 20 Hen. VI.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. The dean and chapter of Gloceſter are patrons; Mr. Newton, prebend of Gloceſter, is the preſent incumbent. Maud de Teinton gave the advowſon of the church of Teynton to the abbey of Gloceſter, to find lights; which grant was confirmed, when Hameline was abbot, by Ralph Avenall: he alſo gave them an hermitage in Teynton, and one villain with his appurtenances. The rectory paid 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly to the abbey, and now pays the ſame ſum to the biſhop.

The king did preſent to this church of Teinton, within the dioceſe of Hereford, 34 Ed. I. by reaſon that the abbot of Gloceſter was then dead.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1585 Richard Wood,	Thomas Neal,
1595 William Maſters,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - - Robert Rogers,	- - - - - - -
1602 Richard Savaker,	Edward Savaker, clerk,
1613 Henry Tyler,	Edward Savaker, clerk,
1676 Ferdin. Stratford,	- - - - - -
- - - John Engliſh,	Chapter of Gloceſter,
1686 John Newton,	Chapter of Gloceſter.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	09	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	18	08
Procurat. - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	06
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church hath a ſmall wooden tower at the weſt end, and is dedicated to St. Lawrence. There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the old church in memory of the families of the Weſterdalls and Aleways. There is a raiſed tomb in the church-yard for Mr. Thomas Pury, who died 1693. There are many ſmall parcels of lands, worth 40s. yearly, which were given to the poor, 1378, by Cicely Muſgroſe lady of the manor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of meadow, paſture and arable. A ſmall brook riſes in this place, and runs through Rudford into the Severn.

Little Tainton is an hamlet in this pariſh. Hugh de Kilpec held the manor of Little Tainton of the king, by the ſervice of guarding an hay or wood near Hereford at his own charges: he died 32 Hen. III. and left two daughters heireſſes: Joan, the eldeſt, was married to Philip Marmion; and Iſabel, the other daughter, was granted in ward to William de Cantilupe the ſame year, and afterwards married to William Waleran. Maud Waleran died ſeiſed of Little Tainton 1 Ed. I. Maud de Evors was ſeiſed thereof, and of the manor of Killecot, and pleaded her right to privileges in thoſe manors 15 Ed. I.

Bogo de Knovil, often called Bevis, was ſheriff of Shropſhire and Staffordſhire: he purchaſed this manor of William Waleran, and died ſeiſed of Little Tainton, Killecot, Knote Cleeve, and Yeninton, 9 Ed. I. Three of thoſe Bogo de Knovills lineally ſucceeded each other. Bogo de Knovil the ſecond purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Tainton 13 Ed. I. He was ſummoned as a peer to parliament 23 Ed. I. His ſon Bogo, who reſided in Gloceſterſhire, was likewiſe ſummoned to parliament: he held the manor of Teynton, and ſeven tenements in Gravenhull, 5 Ed. II.

Bogo de Knovil, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial tail, 12 Ed. II. It ſoon after paſſed to the Verdunes. Sir John de Verdune levied a fine thereof, and Thomas Moine held the manor of the heirs of ſir John de Verdune 37 Ed. III.

Little Teynton was afterwards in the family of the Caſſeys. William Caſſey died ſeiſed thereof 1 Hen. VIII. and his ſon Robert Caſſey had livery of it granted to him 21 Hen. VIII. who died ſeiſed thereof 1 Ed. VI. Henry Caſſey, ſon of Robert, had livery of it 2 Mar. John Viney, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor, and keeps a court-leet: he alſo holds the tithes of Kilpeck tithing, by leaſe from the chapter of Gloceſter.

Little Oakly is a place in this pariſh, which was parcel of the manor of Monmouth, and was granted to Edward Sallus, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac. I.

There are forty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ſixteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5
Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	121	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	112	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	019	02	00

TETBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, three miles diſtant ſouth from Hampton, three miles north from Malmſbury, and twelve miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Siward held Tetteberie, in Longetrew hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Roger "de Lueri held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at twenty-three hides; "there was a prieſt, and twenty-two plow-tillages, "whereof eight were in demean; there was a water-"mill, and a paſture-ground which yielded 10s. "yearly, and ten acres of meadow. The ſame Roger "de Lueri held Uptone, which Aluric held in king "Edward's reign: there were five plow-tillages in "this place, whereof two were in demean. Theſe "two mannors paid a yearly rent of 33l. in king Ed-"ward's reign; they paid 50l. yearly in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor, ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, did belong to the family of St. Walerick. Reginald de St. Walerick founded a monaſtery of Ciſtercian monks at Haſelden near Tetbury, who for want of water removed from thence to Tetbury, and were afterwards, for want of wood, removed from Tetbury, by the conſent of Bernard de St. Walerick, unto Kingſwood, where they continued until the diſſolution of that abbey. A more particular account whereof is ſet down in the pariſh of Kingſwood.

Maud de St. Walerick, the heireſs of this family, was married to the great William de Braoſe, deſcended from William de Braoſe of France, an eminent benefactor to the monks of St. Florence at Saumures, and

came into England with king William the Conqueror; by which means the manor of Tetbury came to the family of Braoſe: ſhe was a lady of an high ſpirit, and encouraged her huſband to oppoſe king John. Her huſband farmed of the king the province of Munſter in Ireland, and was indebted in great ſums; and for failure of payment, all his lands were ſeiſed, and he at laſt broke out into open arms againſt the king, and was forced to fly into France; but Maud his wife and William his ſon were taken priſoners, and both died in Corfe caſtle.

William de Braoſe, deſcended from the former, held the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, court-leet, waifs and free-warren, and his right was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. This William left four daughters coheireſſes, notwithſtanding the manor of Tetbury continued in the name of Braoſe. Peter de Braoſe was ſeiſed of Tetbury, Upton and Charleton, with free-warren, 29 Ed. I. and died ſeiſed thereof, as parcel of the barony of Brembre, 5 Ed. II. Thomas de Braoſe had the grant of a fair in Tetbury 29 Ed. III. Sir John de Braoſe died ſeiſed of this manor 41 Ed. III. Richard de Braoſe died ſeiſed of the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs and other liberties, 4 Ric. II. and was ſucceeded the ſame year by William de Braoſe, whoſe right was allowed before the judges itinerant. Beatrix, the widow of ſir Thomas de Braoſe, was ſeiſed thereof 7 Ric. II. Margaret the widow of ſir John Berkeley, and formerly the wife of ſir Thomas de Braoſe, died ſeiſed of Tetbury 23 Hen. VI.

The manor of Tetbury did afterwards deſcend to Maurice lord Berkeley the fifth of that name, and brother to William marquis of Berkeley, as coheir to the laſt lord Braoſe; and it continued in that family until George lord Berkeley ſold the manor, the borough and tolls of the town, unto the inhabitants, 1632, after it had continued in the ſame family by deſcent, from the reign of king John, to the reign of king James, which is about four hundred years.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe: it is a vicaridge worth 120l. yearly. Truſtees for the town are patrons; Mr. Bliſſe is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon did formerly belong to the Benedictine abbey of Eynſham in Oxfordſhire: after the diſſolution of religious foundations, it was granted by the crown to Chriſt-church college in Oxford, 33 Hen. VIII. who by act of parliament conveyed it to Henry lord Berkeley, and George lord Berkeley ſold it to the inhabitants of Tetbury. The impropriation did alſo belong to the abbey of Eynſham, and was granted to Chriſt-Church college; and it is now held by leaſe by Mr. Chapman, and is worth 80l. yearly.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1583 Henry Walmſley,	Henry lord Berkeley,
1614 William Edwards,	George lord Berkeley,
- - - Daniel Norris,	- - - - - - - - -
1681 John Bliſſe,	Truſtees for the pariſh.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	36	13	02
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	03	13	04
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	10	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	06

The church is large and handſome: it hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and two ailes on the north ſide, with a very high ſlender ſpire-ſteeple at the weſt end: it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There is a ſmall veſtry on the north ſide of the chancel.

A chantry was erected in this church, 37 Ed. III. by Walter de Tetbury, John de Weſton, Ralph Hale and John de Colburn, which was likewiſe dedicated to the Virgin Mary; whereof William Potter was the laſt incumbent. The lands belonging to this chantry were granted to Edward Newport and John Crompton 5 Jac. I. There was another chantry erected in the ſame church by John de Grevil 19 Ed. IV. it was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; whereof William Wooton was the laſt incumbent. The lands belonging to this chantry were granted to Simon Wiſeman and Richard Moor 4 Jac. I.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Henry Chapman, who died 1685; another for John Took of Eleſtree, eſq. who died 1662; another for Mr. Thomas Stedman, who died 1703. There is an handſome monument in the ſame place for Richard Talboys, eſq. who died 1663: there are ſeveral other inſcriptions for the ſame family.

In the ſouth aile there is an effigies of a man lying croſs-legged, in memory of the lord De Braoſa, deſcended from a family in France; and the aile is called after his name. There are ſeveral inſcriptions in the ſame aile for the family of the Savages.

In the north aile is the monument of a man in armour, with his wife lying by him, in memory of the Gaſtrills: he died 1586. There is another monument in the ſame aile of a man in a praying poſture, in memory of Mr. John Savage, who died 1608. Another monument in the ſame aile for Mr. John Sheppard, who died 1661; with ſeveral other inſcriptions for the ſame family. This aile belongs to Charles Savage, eſq.

There is a free-ſchool kept over part of the church, with a ſmall endowment. "Dr. Tully, principal of "Edmond hall in Oxford, eminent for his learning "and prudent diſcipline, was maſter of this ſchool "during the time that Oxford was made a garriſon." *Athen. Oxon.*

Sir William Rumney gave a leaſe for years of lands, for the benefit of the town, which the townſmen ſold, and with the money bought the advowſon and borough, and large commons of George lord Berkeley, out of the profits of which there is allowed yearly 20l. for a ſchool-maſter, 10l. to buy garments for the poor, 10l. for a weekly lecture on Thurſday, 5l. to bind out apprentices, and 4l. yearly for a ſchool to teach to read.

There is 5l. 12s. yearly paid out of the tolls to the poor, by the appointment of the laſt wills of Mr. William Langſtone and Mr. John Malby. The almshouſe was built by ſir Thomas Rumney, for eight poor people: it has a ſmall endowment, and the houſe where Mr. Mayo now dwelleth is given to this almshouſe.

Sir Thomas Eſcourt, in the year 1624, gave 9l. 10s. yearly for the benefit of the poor, and 40s. yearly for ſermons; which ſums are charged on houſes in Tetbury. Mr. Giles Stedman has given 3l. 6s. 8d. yearly towards the repair of the church. John Vaſey, 1677, gave 30s. yearly, charged on lands, to the uſe of the poor, and for a ſermon. Mr. John Savage gave 20l. to be let without intereſt to four tradeſmen, for four years. Mr. John Sheppard and his wife gave 30l. to the like uſe; which being loſt by the inſolvency of the borrowers, Charles Savage, eſq. has given the ſame ſum of 30l. to the ſame uſe.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. A ſmall ſtream riſes in this place, which is the head of the river Avon, and paſſeth by Malmsbury in Wiltſhire, and runs through the city of Briſtol. Mr. Savage has a good houſe in this place. This ancient family is deſcended from the Savages of Rock-Savage in Cheſhire. Sir John Savage married a daughter of ſir Henry Pool of Saperton, by which alliance this family came to be ſettled at Tetbury.

The town ſtands on an hill, for which reaſon the inhabitants are at great charge for water in a dry ſummer. There is a large handſome market-houſe in the midſt of the town, for the uſe of the yarn trade, and a leſſer market-houſe for cheeſe and other commodities. There is a very conſiderable weekly market on Wedneſday, which chiefly conſiſts of yarn. Their fairs are on Aſh-Wedneſday, and on the twenty-ſecond of July. They chuſe yearly a bailiff, for the better management of their publick revenues. At the eaſt end of the town there is a very high long bridge, which

which is therefore called the Long Bridge, whereof half is in Wiltſhire.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Upton. This manor was held of Richard earl of Gloceſter and Hartford 47 Hen. III. Peter de Braoſa had free-warren in Upton, Dufton, Elmundeſtre and Charleton, 29 Ed. I. George Braoſa, eſq. was ſeiſed of Upton 6 Hen. V. Sir Edmond Tame was lord of this manor: he left three daughters coheireſſes: Alice was married to ſir Thomas Verney, who in her right was ſeiſed hereof. Richard Verney was ſon and heir of ſir Thomas. George Verney, ſon of Richard, died ſeiſed of Upton 16 Eliz. and left Richard Verney his ſon ten years of age.

2. Dufton. This manor formerly belonged to the Stonors. Edward de Stonor was ſeiſed of Doughton 5 Ric. II. Gilbert de Stonor, ſon of Robert, was ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. V. It now belongs to Mr. Talboys, who has an handſome houſe in this place. This family is deſcended from Talboys of Whiſton in Wiltſhire.

3. Elmſtree. Reginald de St. Waleric, in the reign of king Stephen, gave the manor of Eylmudeſtre to the monks of the Benedictine abbey of St. Ebrulph in Normandy. This manor did afterwards belong to Weſtbury college near Briſtol. It is now the eſtate of Mr. Deacon, who has an handſome houſe and a good eſtate in this place.

4. Charleton. William de Ballecot held ſix yardlands in Cherlington and Tetbury 33 Ed. I. Another William Ballecot died ſeiſed thereof 20 Ed. III. It afterwards belonged to the Mortimers. Edward de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulſter, was ſeiſed of a yearly rent of 41s. iſſuing out of Cherleton, a member of the manor of Tetbury, 5 Ric. II. He died ſeiſed of the manor 3 Hen. VI. It was granted to Cicely ducheſs of York, for her life, 38 Hen. VI. and was confirmed to her 1 Ed. IV. It was afterwards made part of the dowry of Catherine queen dowager of king Henry the Eighth, and was granted to Drew Drurey and Edward Downing 16 Eliz. and was purchaſed by the Ducys; and Matthew-Ducy Moreton of Tortworth, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor.

5. The Grange. This eſtate did belong to the abbey of Kingſwood, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley 36 Hen. VIII. It is now the ſeat of the Gaſtrells, who have long reſided in this place. There is an old decayed chapel belonging to it.

Hacket Court is an old houſe at the eaſt end of the town, and is reputed to have been the old manor-houſe.

There are three hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about twelve hundred inhabitants, whereof eighty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	57
	Burials - -	55

	Tetbury.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	107	05	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	175	03	08
	1694 To the poll-tax -	077	17	00

	Upton, Dufton, and Elmstree.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	093	11	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	095	08	04
	1694 To the poll-tax -	015	04	00

TEWKSBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Tewkſbury, to which it gives name, five miles diſtant north-weſt from Cheltenham, ſix miles weſt from Winchcomb, and ſeven miles north from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from Theocus an eminent hermit, who dwelt in this place about the year 700, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn.

Tewkſbury is famous for the monaſtery founded here, in the year 715, by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, who were great noblemen in the kingdom of Mercia. The monaſtery was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was at firſt only endowed with the manor of Stanway, ſufficient to maintain four or five monks, who were of the Benedictine order. Hugh earl of Mercia was patron of this priory in the year 800, and procured Brictric king of the Weſt Saxons to be buried here in the chapel of St. Faith, where he himſelf was afterwards buried.

In the year 980, a nobleman named Haylward Snow from his fair complexion, and deſcended from king Edward the elder, built a monaſtery at Cranborne in Dorſetſhire, and at the ſame time made the priory of Tewkſbury, of which he was patron, ſubject to his new abbey at Cranborne.

Brictric, deſcended from Haylward Snow, was heir to his great poſſeſſions, and was lord of Tewkſbury until the Norman conqueſt. "Brictric the ſon of "Algar held the manor of Theodecheſberie in the "reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. It was then "taxed at ninety-five hides: there were ſixty-two "plow-tillages, whereof twelve were in demean: there "were two water-mills, a fiſhery and a ſalt-pit, which "belonged to the monaſtery: there were one hun-"dred and twenty acres of meadow, and a wood "one mile and an half in length, and as much in "breadth. It paid a yearly rent of 100l. but in "the beginning of the reign of king William it paid "only 40l. yearly: Radulph did afterwards pay 50l. "yearly. Theſe following places were reputed part "of the mannor: Sudwick, Trotinton, Fitenton, Pa-"mington, Nanton, Eſton, and five hides in Oxendon. "Theſe other places were held of the mannor of "Theodecheſberie: Eſſerton, Chenemerton, Botinton, "Wenecot, Aldriton, Drikedean, Hundewic, Tu-"ninge and Stoke." Domeſday Book.

This Brictric, mentioned in Domeſday Book, was a principal man in his country, and was alſo lord of Gloceſter, and of many other great eſtates deſcended to him, by right of inheritance, from Haylward Snow. He had been employed in an embaſſy to the court of Baldwin earl of Flanders, where Maud daughter of the earl began to ſettle her affections on him: but ſhe, not finding ſuitable returns, did meditate revenge, and afterwards had an opportunity; for ſhe was married to king William the Conqueror; and ſoon after the Norman conqueſt, revenge of ſlighted love in the queen, and the temptation of ſuch ample revenues in the king, worked the ruin of Brictric: he was caſt into priſon, and his great poſſeſſions were ſeiſed, and the manor of Tewkſbury continued to be the demeans of the crown, until king William the Second granted it to Robert Fitz-Hamon, ſon of Hamon lord of Corboile in Normandy.

Robert Fitz-Hamon married Sybelle daughter of Roger Montgomery, and ſiſter of Robert de Belaime earl of Shrewſbury, and by her had four daughters, Mabelle, Hawys, Cecile and Amys. He, at the inſtance of Sybelle his wife, and of Girard the abbot of Cranborn, new builded the church and priory of Tewkſbury in the year 1102, and endowed it with great additional revenues; and becauſe it was a richer ſoil, and a place more frequented by reaſon of its navigable rivers, he therefore removes the monks from Cranborn, and placed them at Tewkſbury, and left only a prior and two monks at Cranborn, which he reduced to a priory, and advanced the monaſtery of Tewkſbury into an abbey. He died 1107, and was buried at Tewkſbury.

Of ROBERT Earl of Glocester, and his Family.

King Henry the Firſt had Robert, a natural ſon, by Neſta daughter of Rhees prince of South-Wales, and made a match between him and Mabelle the eldeſt

eldeſt daughter of Robert Fitz-Hamon, and creates his ſon Robert earl of Gloceſter, who obtained with his wife Mabelle not only the manor of Tewkſbury, and the eſtate of her father, but alſo a great eſtate of Hamon her uncle. Robert, who in right of Mabelle his wife was lord of Tewkſbury, was famous in the wars between his ſiſter Maud the empreſs and king Stephen, and was always firm to the intereſt of the empreſs; and was ſo conſiderable a perſon, that when king Stephen had been taken priſoner, and Robert not long after had the ſame fate, the king and earl Robert were exchanged upon equal terms. He built the caſtles of Briſtol and Cardiffe, and died 1147, and lies buried in the midſt of the choir in the monaſtery of St. James in Briſtol, which he had founded.

William earl of Gloceſter was ſon and heir of Robert, and ſucceeded him in the manor of Tewkſbury. He married Hawiſe daughter of Robert earl of Leiceſter, ſurnamed Boſſu from his hunch back. Earl William founded the abbey of Keynſham in Somerſetſhire, and was buried there. He died 1183: he had a ſon named Robert, who died before him: his ſurviving iſſue were three daughters, Mabel, Amice and Iſabel.

Iſabel, the youngeſt daughter of William earl of Gloceſter, was married to John the youngeſt ſon of king Henry the Second, in the laſt year of his father's reign. John was, in right of his wife, poſſeſſor of the manor of Tewkſbury: he was created earl of Gloceſter, and was afterwards king of England. He cauſed the great bridge at Tewkſbury to be built, and gave the profit of the fairs and markets to keep it in repair. He granted a charter of liberties in Theodecheſberie to Philip of Worceſter 5 Joh. He continued his marriage during the reign of king Richard his brother, until the firſt year of his own reign; but having no iſſue by Iſabel, he procured a divorce for cauſe of conſanguinity; and ſhe was married to Jeffry de Mandevil earl of Eſſex, and, after his death, to Hubert de Burgh earl of Kent, and chief juſticiar of England; but had no iſſue by any of her huſbands, whereby the manor of Tewkſbury came to Almaric ſon of the earl of Evereux by Mabel her eldeſt ſiſter. He had wedded the daughter of Hugh de Gournai; but he alſo dying without iſſue, the manor of Tewkſbury devolved on Amice the ſecond ſiſter and only ſurviving daughter of William earl of Gloceſter. She was married to Richard de Clare earl of Hartford, and afterwards in her right earl of Gloceſter.

The Family of the CLARES, Earls of GLOCESTER.

Richard the firſt of that name, duke of Normandy, had a natural ſon named Jeffry. Giſlebert ſurnamed Criſpin, earl of Brian in Normandy, was ſon of Jeffry. Richard, the eldeſt ſon of Giſlebert, came into England with king William the Conqueror, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the great battle, for which he was well rewarded with great eſtates in England, and was conſtituted one of the chief juſtices of England 9 Will. He was ſeiſed of thirty-eight manors in Surrey, thirty-five in Eſſex, three in Cambridgeſhire, two in Kent, one in Middleſex, one in Wiltſhire, one in Devonſhire, and ninety-five in Suffolk, whereof Clare was the principal, and therefore he was ſometimes ſtyled Richard de Clare; but having purchaſed the caſtle of Tunbridge from the archbiſhop of Canterbury, he was more generally ſtyled Richard de Tonebruge: he married Roheſe daughter of Walter Giffard earl of Buckingham, and was ſlain by the Welſh, near Abergavenny, about the year 1100.

Gilbert de Tonebrugge, ſon and heir of Richard, reſided at that place, and married Adeliza daughter of the earl of Clermont, by whom he had four ſons.

Richard de Tonebrug, or de Clare, was ſon and heir of Gilbert: he had the title of Earl of Hartford given him: he married the ſiſter of Ranulph the ſecond earl of Cheſter, and was ſlain by the Welſh. It will not be improper in this place to give ſome account of Gilbert his brother, and ſecond ſon of Gilbert de Tonebruge: he was ſurnamed Strongbow from his great ſtrength in drawing a ſtrong bow. He obtained great victories againſt the Welſh, and gained large territories: he married Elizabeth ſiſter of Waleran earl of Mellent, and died 14 Steph. leaving Richard Strongbow his ſon and heir, who became earl of Pembroke and Strigule now Chepſtow. He was likewiſe a great conqueror in Ireland, and married the daughter and heir of Dermutius king of Dublin. The ſucceſs of this Richard Strongbow excited king Henry the Second to invade and ſubdue Ireland: he died 22 Hen. II. and was buried in the chapter-houſe of Gloceſter: he left Iſabel his only daughter and heireſs married to William Marſhal, who in right of his wife was earl of Pembroke.

Gilbert de Clare was the eldeſt ſon and heir of Richard, and ſucceeded him in the earldom of Hartford, and was alſo ſtyled Earl of Clare. He died without iſſue 1151, whereby Roger his brother became earl of Clare and Hartford: he married Maud the daughter of James de St. Hillary, and died 1173, 19 Hen. II.

Richard de Clare, earl of Hartford, was ſon of Roger. It was he who married Amice the ſurviving daughter and heir of William earl of Gloceſter: he died 1206, and was buried at Clare.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Hartford, was ſon and heir of Richard and of Amice, and in his mother's right was earl of Gloceſter, and lord of the manor of Tewkſbury, and was thenceforth ſtyled Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, and reſided at Holms-Caſtle ſituated on an high hill adjoining to the town of Tewkſbury. He was in rebellion againſt king John, and continued to adhere to Lewis of France againſt king Henry the Third, and was taken priſoner at the battle of Lincoln, by William Mareſchall earl of Pembroke. He married Iſabel one of the daughters and afterwards coheir to the earl of Pembroke. He was a great benefactor to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and gave them the Myth wood, and died 14 Hen. III. and was buried in the midſt of the choir in the church of Tewkſbury.

Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſon and heir of Gilbert: he was under age at his father's death, and was granted in ward to Hubert de Burgh chief juſtice of England, who contracted him in marriage to Margaret his daughter; but king Henry the Third reſented the match, and married him to Maud the eldeſt daughter of John de Lacy earl of Lincoln. His treatment of a Jew was remarkable: the Jew fell into a noiſome place on the Saturday, which was his ſabbath; but through ſuperſtition he would not permit any one to help him out of his ſtinking condition on that day, becauſe it would have been a prophanation of his ſabbath: the earl hearing of this, gave ſtrict orders that none ſhould help him out on the Sunday, reſolving to make him obſerve the Chriſtian ſabbath with the ſame ſolemnity as he had done his own; but before Monday morning his ceremonious ſoul nicely expired in filth and ſtench. It happens at this day that the only Jew in the county is dwelling in this town: the woman, according to the preſent rites of her religion, is obliged to have all the fleſh ſhe eats from London, becauſe none of that religion may eat any fleſh but what is killed by their holy prieſts, who hold themſelves diſpenſed from offering bloody ſacrifices, yet ſtill will be miniſtring in blood, and do ingroſs to themſelves the ſacred function of a butcher. This earl was commiſſioned with other lords, with the conſent of all the peers, to reſign Normandy to the king of France 1259. He died 1262, and was buried in the choir at Tewkſbury.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſon of Richard, and was ſurnamed the Red, from his red hair: he married the daughter of Guy earl of Angouleſme, niece to the king: he joined with Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter when the king was taken priſoner;

priſoner; but not thinking himſelf ſufficiently regarded, he quitted the earl of Leiceſter, and aſſiſted the king in the great battle at Eveſham: he was afterwards divorced from his wife, and married Joan d'Acres daughter of king Edward the Firſt, and died 1295, 24 Ed. I. ſeiſed of Tewkſbury, Thornbury, Fairford and Corſe, and was buried at Tewkſbury: his wife ſurvived him, and was endowed of all his lands, and afterwards married Ralph de Monthermer, eſq. ſhe died 1307, 1 Ed. II. and during her life, and no longer, this Ralph de Monthermer was ſtyled Earl of Gloceſter and Hartford.

Gilbert earl of Gloceſter was ſon and heir of Gilbert by Joan d'Acres: he was ſlain at the fatal battle of Bannockſburne, near Striveling in Scotland, 7 Ed. II. but the king of Scotland generouſly ſent his body without any ranſom to be buried in England; and accordingly he was buried with his anceſtors in the church at Tewkſbury. He left no ſurviving iſſue, whereby his three ſiſters became his heirs: Elianore the eldeſt ſiſter was the wife of Hugh le Deſpencer the younger; Margaret the ſecond ſiſter was firſt married to Pierce de Gaveſton, and afterwards to Hugh de Audeley; and Elizabeth the youngeſt ſiſter was firſt married to John de Burgh ſon of Richard earl of Ulſter, and afterwards to Roger Damory.

Elianore the eldeſt ſiſter of Gilbert earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, and laſt of the Clares, was married to Hugh le Deſpencer the younger 7 Ed. II. who in right of his wife had livery of all her lands, and, amongſt the reſt, of the manor of Tewkſbury. And here it will be proper to give an account of the original of the ancient family of Deſpencer.

Of the Family of DESPENCER.

Hugh le Deſpencer, who had married Elianore the eldeſt ſiſter and coheireſs of the laſt Gilbert earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was ſon of Hugh le Deſpencer earl of Wincheſter; and both father and ſon were the exorbitant favourites of king Edward the Second. This family of the Deſpencers is deſcended from Robert le Deſpencer, ſteward to king William the Conqueror, and a great man in thoſe days: he was brother to the earl of Montgomery, and to Urſo de Abetot hereditary ſheriff of Worceſterſhire, and was ſeiſed of ſeventeen manors in Leiceſterſhire, of fifteen in Lincolnſhire, of four in Warwickſhire, and of the manor of Childs Wickham in Gloceſterſhire. He was ſucceeded by William Deſpencer, who bore the ſame office to king Henry the Firſt. Thurſtan Deſpencer was heir to William; and Almaric Deſpencer was ſon and heir of Thurſtan, and was ſteward to king Richard the Firſt, who beſtowed on him the manor of Kingſtanley: he married Amabel daughter of Walter de Cheſney. Another Thurſtan Deſpencer was ſon and heir of Almaric: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 22 Hen. III. and died 26 Hen. III. and left a ſon under age, who was granted in ward to Adomare de Lezignian, and died unmarried; whereby Hugh Deſpencer his kinſman was his next heir. Thomas Deſpencer was ſon of Hugh, who died in the life-time of his father, and left a ſon named Hugh Deſpencer, who married Aliva daughter of Philip Baſſet of Wicombe in Berkſhire: he joined in arms with Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter againſt king Henry the Third, and was ſlain in the battle of Eveſham.

Hugh Deſpencer, generally called Hugh Deſpencer the Elder, the great favourite of king Edward the Second, was ſon and heir of Hugh, and of Aliva his wife: he married Iſabel widow of Patrick Chaworth, and daughter of William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick: he, or rather Hugh Deſpencer his ſon, had committed many inſolencies, in violent ſeizing of the eſtates of other noblemen, and in obtaining irregular grants from the crown; whereupon Thomas earl of Lancaſter, eldeſt ſon of Edmond earl of Lancaſter, ſon of king Henry the Third, at the inſtigation of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford, and of other lords, took up arms, and procured the parliament to baniſh both father and ſon; but Hugh the ſon having taken rich prizes at ſea, which furniſhed him with money, wherewith he raiſed an army, and in a battle at Burrow Bridge in Yorkſhire overthrew the earl of Lancaſter and the reſt of the lords, and the earl being taken priſoner was attainted and beheaded at Pomfret. This ſucceſs animated king Edward: he created Hugh the father earl of Wincheſter, and granted Brimesfield, Badgworth and Side, late the eſtate of John Gifford baron of Brimesfield, attainted upon the ſame occaſion, and executed at Gloceſter, unto Hugh Deſpencer the younger: but fortune turning, and Iſabel queen of king Edward the Second joining with Roger Mortimer earl of March, and other great men, having ſeiſed the king, and having taken both the Deſpencers priſoners, Hugh the elder was drawn and executed at Briſtol, and Hugh the younger was executed on a gallows fifty feet high, and quartered at Hereford, 20 Ed. II. and his quarters were ſent to the gates of London, but ſome of his limbs were privately buried at Tewkſbury. He was ſeiſed at one time of fifty-nine manors, twenty-eight thouſand ſheep, one thouſand oxen, one thouſand two hundred kine, forty mares, one hundred and ſixty horſes, two thouſand hogs, three thouſand bullocks, forty tuns of wine, ſix hundred bacons, eighty carcaſſes of Martinmas beef, ſix hundred muttons in his larder, ten tuns of cyder, thirty-ſix ſacks of wool, and a library of books; beſides, in armour, plate, jewels and money, to the value of upwards of 10,000l. This Hugh Deſpencer the younger was he who had married Elianore the eldeſt ſiſter of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter and Hartford: ſhe ſurvived him, and was afterwards married to William le Zouch of Mortimer, and died ſeiſed of Tewkſbury, Fairford, Sodbury and Archer Stoke, 11 Ed. III. in the year 1337.

A fourth Hugh Deſpencer, who ſucceeded each other, was ſon and heir of Hugh Deſpencer the younger, and of Elianore his wife: he married Elizabeth widow of Giles de Badleſmere, and daughter of William de Montacute earl of Saliſbury: he was ſummoned as a peer to parliament, but died without iſſue, ſeiſed of Tewkſbury and Fairford. Elizabeth his wife ſurvived him, and was endowed with the manor of Tewkſbury, and was afterwards married to Guy de Brien, and died 33 Ed. III. and was buried near the high altar of Tewkſbury.

Edward Deſpencer was brother of the laſt Hugh, and ſecond ſon of Hugh Deſpencer the younger, and of Elianore his wife: he died before his brother Hugh, but had married Anne the daughter of Henry lord Ferrers, by whom he had Edward his ſon, who was heir to his uncle, the laſt Hugh Deſpencer. This Edward was ſix years old at his father's death, and was granted in ward to Bartholomew de Burghurſt lord chamberlain to the king, and married Elizabeth his daughter: he was afterwards ſummoned as a peer to parliament: he died 49 Ed. III. and lies buried on the ſouth ſide of Tewkſbury church, before the door of the veſtry; and his wife, who ſurvived him, built the chapel of the Holy Trinity in memory of him: ſhe was endowed with a very great eſtate in Wales, and with the manors of Tewkſbury and Fairford in Gloceſterſhire.

Thomas Deſpencer was ſon of the laſt Edward: he married Conſtance daughter of Edmond de Langley duke of York, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third: he was created earl of Gloceſter in reſpect of his deſcent from Hugh Deſpencer the younger, by Elianor ſiſter and coheireſs of Gilbert de Clare the laſt earl of Gloceſter. He conſpired with the earls of Kent, Saliſbury and Huntingdon, to dethrone king Henry the Fourth, and being taken at Briſtol, was there attainted and executed 1 Hen. IV. and was buried in the midſt of the choir at Tewkſbury.

Richard lord Deſpencer was ſon of Thomas and of Conſtance: he was under age at his father's death, and was granted in ward to Edward duke of York, who married him to Elizabeth the eldeſt daughter of

the earl of Weſtmorland; but he died before he was fourteen years old: he left two ſiſters; Elizabeth, who died in her childhood; and Iſabel, born after her father's death, who was married to Richard Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, and afterwards earl of Worceſter, who in right of his wife had livery of the manor of Tewkſbury 2 Hen. V. This Richard earl of Worceſter died not long after; and Iſabel his widow was married, by diſpenſation from the pope, to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

Of the Family of the BEAUCHAMPS.

The family of the Beauchamps is deſcended from Hugh de Beauchamp, who came into England with king William the Conqueror. This Richard de Beauchamp was ſeiſed of a vaſt eſtate, which came to him by heirs female. He had great poſſeſſions in right of Iſabel his wife, who was ſole heireſs of the family of Deſpencers, and was deſcended from Elianore coheireſs of the Clares earls of Gloceſter: his mother alſo was ſiſter and coheireſs of Thomas earl of Arundel. He had alſo a great eſtate by his father; for William de Beauchamp, in the reign of king Henry the Third, had married Iſabel ſiſter and heir of Mauduit the laſt earl of Warwick. This earl was eminent not only for his great wealth, but was acknowledged by the emperor of Germany, and other foreign princes, to exceed all his contemporaries in wiſdom, valour and courteſy. He was governor of Calais, and gained great honour to the Engliſh nation by his generous and ſplendid way of living. His firſt wife was Elizabeth heireſs to Thomas lord Berkeley, by whom he had three daughters, all married to great noble families; and by Iſabel his ſecond wife he had Henry and Anne: he died 17 Hen. VI. and was buried at the collegiate church at Warwick.

Henry Beauchamp earl of Warwick, ſon and heir of Richard by Iſabel heireſs of the family of the Deſpencers, was fourteen years old at his father's death, and was afterwards, at the age of nineteen, created duke of Warwick; but he was taken away by death in the flower of his age, for he died at twenty-two years of age, 23 Hen. VI. and lies buried in Tewkſbury church. He had married Cecily daughter of Richard Nevil earl of Saliſbury, and had by her Anne a daughter, who died an infant, whereby Anne his ſiſter was ſole heireſs to all his great inheritance.

Anne, ſiſter and heir of Henry Beauchamp duke of Warwick, was married to Richard Nevil earl of Saliſbury; and the duke had the ſame year married Cecily the earl's ſiſter. This Nevil earl of Saliſbury was deſcended from Gilbert de Nevil, who came into England with king William the Conqueror, whoſe deſcendants were earls of Weſtmorland; but Richard Nevil, father of this Richard, married Alice the daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute earl of Saliſbury; for which reaſon he was created earl of Saliſbury; and afterwards, in right of his wife, he was earl of Warwick. He was famous for his great courage, and was generally called the Stout Earl of Warwick, and the Make-king; for king Henry the Sixth and king Edward the Fourth held the crown by turns, as this earl favoured the ſide; but he was at laſt ſlain at the battle in Barnet field, wherein king Edward ſecured the crown to himſelf. This great earl was buried at the monaſtery of Biſham in Berkſhire.

Anne the great heireſs, and widow of this great earl of Warwick and Saliſbury, was reduced to adverſity after her huſband's death, becauſe her huſband loſt his life on behalf of the houſe of Lancaſter, and ſhe herſelf had much favoured that ſide. She had two daughters coheireſſes to herſelf and to her huſband: Iſabel, her eldeſt daughter, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth, who was afterwards attainted by act of parliament, and drowned in a but of Malmſey wine, (his brother Richard, duke of Gloceſter, aſſiſting in the execution) and was buried at Tewkſbury: his children were Edward Plantagenet earl of Warwick, beheaded 15 Hen. VII. and Margaret counteſs of Saliſbury, beheaded 33 Hen. VIII. Anne, her younger daughter, was married to Edward prince of Wales, ſon of king Henry the Sixth, who, being taken priſoner at the battle at Tewkſbury, was there ſtabbed in cold blood by the ſame Richard duke of Gloceſter; and ſhe herſelf was, not long after, married to the ſame Richard duke of Gloceſter, who had ſo unnaturally murdered George duke of Clarence, her ſiſter's huſband and his own brother, and had murdered with his own hands Edward prince of Wales, her former huſband, and did afterwards murder his two nephews, the ſons of king Edward the Fourth, to make way for himſelf to be king of England. After king Richard the Third had thus glorioufly attained the crown, he himſelf fell a victim, two years afterwards, at Boſworth Field in Leiceſterſhire; and king Henry the Seventh, obtaining the victory, obtained the crown.

King Edward the Fourth had procured an act of parliament to diveſt Anne the great heireſs of her large inheritance, and had ſettled it on her daughters and their iſſue; but king Henry the Seventh, after he had obtained the crown, alledged the injuſtice of it, and procures another act in the beginning of his reign to re-inſtate the mother. The king pretended juſtice; but he ſubtilly intended to gain this great eſtate to himſelf, and had his ends; for Anne, the heireſs and counteſs dowager of Nevil the great earl of Saliſbury, levied a fine of her great eſtate, and ſettled it from her own iſſue on king Henry the Seventh 3 Hen. VII. and died two years after, whereby that vaſt eſtate came to the crown; and amongſt many other manors theſe following were in Gloceſterſhire: Tewkſbury, Stoke-Archer, Whitington, Fairford, Sodbury, Tredington, Pamington, Fidington, Northey, Myth, King's-Barton by Briſtol, Barton hundred, Kemmerton, Chedworth and Lydney.

Theſe great families required a particular uninterrupted account; and this ſeries has ſet down the immediate ſucceeding poſſeſſors of the manor of Tewkſbury from the Saxon times, until it came to the crown in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

The manor of Tewkſbury was granted from the crown to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI. and upon his attainder it did revert to the crown, and was again granted, with the borough, and with many free tenements, Syddenham, Mead, and other lands, to the corporation of Tewkſbury, 7 Jac. in which it now continues.

Many perſons of theſe great families above mentioned had been eminent benefactors to the abbey of Tewkſbury; which made that abbey always flouriſh in great eſteem. Robert de Chandos, in the reign of king William the Conqueror, founded a priory at Goldclive in Monmouthſhire, the patronage whereof was many ages in the crown, until king Henry the Sixth made it ſubject to the abbey of Tewkſbury; but at laſt this great and rich abbey fell amongſt the reſt of the abbeys in the general diſſolution.

The Names of the ABBOTS of TEWKSBURY, with the reſpective Years in which they were admitted, are as followeth.

1109 Girald, the firſt abbot.
1110 Robert.
1124 Benedict.
1137 Roger, ſometimes called Robert.
1162 Fromund.
1183 Robert, who died the next year.
1188 Alan, prior of Canterbury.
1202 Walter.
1213 Hugh.
1215 Bernard.
1216 Peter of Worceſter.
1232 Robert the prior.
1254 Thomas of Stoke, who died 1275.

1277	Richard.	1443	John Abindon.
1281	Thomas Kemſey.	1468	John de Salys.
1329	John Cotes.	- - -	John Strenſham.
1362	Thomas Cheſterton.	1481	Rich. Cheltenham.
1390	Thomas Parker, who died 1412.	1509	Henry Beoly.
		1531	John Wich, alias Wakeman.
1414	William Briſtow.		

The abbey of Tewkſbury was the laſt of the religious foundations in Gloceſterſhire which were ſurrendered to king Henry the Eighth: it was ſurrendered 9 Jan. 31 Hen. VIII. The introduction to the ſurrender of this abbey was the ſame as moſt of the reſt, and was in this form:------"To "all chriſtian people to whom theſe preſents ſhall "come, we the abbot, &c. and brothers of the ſaid "monaſtery, ſend greeting. Know ye, that we upon "full conſideration, certain knowledge, and mere "motion, and for divers cauſes juſt and reaſonable, "moving our ſouls and conſciences, have freely and "voluntarily given and granted to our lord the "king," &c.

A ſummary of the return concerning Tewkſbury monaſtery, made by the commiſſioners aſſigned by the king to take ſurrenders of religious foundations, is as followeth:

1. That the monaſtery was ſurrendered to the king's uſe 9 Jan. 31 Hen. VIII.

2. The yearly value was 1595l. 17s. 6d. beſides annuities granted for life, amounting to 136l. 8s. 1d.

3. Penſions aſſigned by the commiſſioners to the abbot and other members of that monaſtery, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
To John Wich, abbot - - - - -	266	13	04
To John Beoly, prior- - - - - -	016	00	00
To John Bromeſgrove, prior of Deorhirſt - - - - - - - - - -	013	06	08
To Robert Cireceſter, abbot of St. James	013	06	08
To William Didcot, prior of Cranborn	010	00	00
To Robert Cheltenham, B. D. - -	010	00	00
To two monks - - - - - - - -	010	00	00
To one monk - - - - - - - -	007	00	00
To twenty-ſeven monks, each 6l. 13s. 4d.	180	00	00
Total	526	06	08

4. An account of the records and evidences, and where depoſited.

5. An account of what buildings were convenient to be preſerved.

6. An account of ſuperſtitious buildings fit to be deſtroyed, as the church, chapels, &c.

7. An account of the leads belonging to the monaſtery, which amounted to one hundred and eighty fodder.

8. An account of the jewels, whereof two rich mitres were aſſigned to the king's own uſe.

9. An account of the bells, which weighed fourteen thouſand ſix hundred pound weight.

10. An account of the plate, which weighed one thouſand four hundred and thirty-one ounces.

11. An account of the ornamental veſtments which were ſold, and amounted to 194l. 8s.

12. An account of ornamental veſtments reſerved, whereof one cope of ſilver tiſſue, another cope of gold tiſſue.

13. Beſtowed in money on the late religious perſons 80l. 13s. 4d. and given to one hundred and forty-four ſervants 75l. 10s.

14. Paid the debts of the monaſtery 18l. 12s.

15. A liſt of the eccleſiaſtical livings belonging to the monaſtery, which were twenty-one parſonages and twenty-ſeven vicaridges, whereof four parſonages and ten vicaridges were in Gloceſterſhire.

Dr. John Wakeman, the laſt abbot of this monaſtery, was made the firſt biſhop of Gloceſter, by which his penſion did ceaſe. The ſcite of the abbey was granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earle, and James Paget, 36 Hen. VIII. and is now veſted in the lady Capel, dowager of the late Henry lord Capel, who was baron of Tewkſbury: ſhe has a conſiderable eſtate adjoining to it.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is a curacy worth 60l. yearly. The crown is patron; Mr. Matthews is the preſent incumbent. The revenue belonging to this populous pariſh was very ſmall: it has of late years been increaſed, and there is a proſpect of a farther improvement. Sir Baptiſt Hicks, viſcount Campden, gave an impropriation at St. Iſhmael in Pembrokeſhire, worth 50l. yearly, one half thereof to the miniſter, the other half to the poor. This impropriation did belong to the priory of Black Canons of Haverford-Weſt. Mrs. Elizabeth Townſend has given 200l. for the benefit of the miniſter: 100l. of this money is already laid out in the purchaſe of lands in Greeton for the ſame uſe. Mr. Thomas Poulton has given 20s. yearly to the ſame uſe. Mr. ſerjeant Geers has given the Eaſter offerings and ſmall tithes, worth 15l. yearly, for a reader. Mr. Scrimſhire has given the tithes of Fidenton and Tredinton, after one life, to the miniſter, paying 12l. yearly to the miniſter of Tredinton, and 10l. yearly to the miniſter of Aſhchurch. Theſe tithes are worth 100l. yearly, and are lately fallen in hand. The curate hath no houſe nor glebe.

The impropriation is divided amongſt divers perſons: the moſt conſiderable part belongs to the lord Craven.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	44	11	05½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	04	09	02
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	02	06

The church is a large noble ſtructure of great height, with a ſpacious aile on each ſide, much lower than the body. The tower is in the middle, and is vaſt and ſtately, and ſtands upon four arches: there are two handſome croſs ailes: there is a large chancel, with divers curious chapels on all ſides. The whole fabrick is handſomely adorned with battlements and pinnacles. There is alſo ſtanding near the churchyard a lofty gate-houſe, formerly belonging to the abbey. The roof of the church is ſupported by ſeven pillars on each ſide; the chancel is likewiſe ſupported by neat pillars, and the windows are adorned with painted glaſs: the church is thirty-eight yards high, and twenty-four yards broad: the tower is ſeventy yards high: there is a large veſtry where the records of the monaſtery were formerly kept, and has a ſtrong iron door faced with wood: the porch on the north ſide is very large and beautiful. There was a large entire marble ſtone found under ground in the year 1607, thirteen feet and eight inches long, three feet and an half broad, and ſeven inches thick which is now placed in the middle of the choir, and ſerves for the communion-table. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. A commiſſion was granted to the biſhop of Down and Connor, in the year 1470, to new-conſecrate the church, becauſe it had been then lately polluted with blood, which was the year before the great battle between the houſes of York and Lancaſter had been fought near this place.

There are many neat and curious chapels belonging to this church: one on the north ſide of the chancel is called Fitz-Hamon's chapel: he was the founder of the monaſtery, and lies buried in that chapel. On the ſame ſide of the chancel ſtands Spencer's chapel, founded by the lady Iſabella Deſpencer counteſs of Warwick: ſhe lies buried in the choir near her father; ſhe died 1439. This chapel was very curiouſly adorned with the pictures of our Saviour and the twelve apoſtles, and with many coats of arms and ejaculatory prayers painted on the walls, which are now much defaced.

Many deſcendants of the great family of the earls of

of Gloceſter lie buried in this church. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, was buried there 1226. Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter, was buried in the preſbytery 1262. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloceſter, was buried near Gilbert the firſt, 1295. Gilbert the third was buried there 1314. Hugh the ſecond lord Deſpencer, and earl of Gloceſter, lies buried in this church. Hugh the third lord Deſpencer was buried here 1348. Edward the ſecond lord Deſpencer was buried near the veſtry-door 1375. Thomas Deſpencer, earl of Gloceſter, was buried in the choir 1399. Iſabel counteſs of Warwick lies buried under a very ſtately tomb in this church. Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was buried at the lower end of the choir 1421. Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, was buried in the choir 1446. On the north ſide of the choir are two ſtatues carved in marble, with great art, for George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth, and for Iſabel his ducheſs: ſhe was buried in a vault behind the high altar 1479. Many other relations of this great family lie buried in this church. It is ſaid that Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, was buried here; but he was buried at the monaſtery of Biſham in Berkſhire.

William lord le Zouch of Haringworth, deſcended from the earls of Bretagne, lies buried in St. Mary chapel: he died 1335. Elizabeth, the widow of another lord le Zouch, was buried in this place: ſhe died 1408.

There is an effigies in ſtone, lying in a nich in the north aile, for the lord Wenlock, ſlain in the great battle near this town in the year 1471.

In the lord Obrian's chapel is a ſtately monument in memory of the lord Obrian, ſon of the earl of Thomond. Thomas Atkyns, ſon of Richard Atkyns of Tuffley, eſq. lies buried in the ſame chapel: he died 1608. Mr. Robert Porter lies buried in the ſame chapel, who died 1703.

Prince Edward, ſon to king Henry the Sixth, taken priſoner in the battle near this place, and ſtabbed by Richard duke of Gloceſter and others, was buried under the tower going into the choir.

Several abbots of this monaſtery lie buried in niches in the ſouth aile of the chancel. Anne eldeſt daughter of ſir Paul Tracy, firſt married to Edward Hall, eſq. and afterwards to William Ingram, eſq. lies buried in this place: ſhe died 1639. John Golding, eſq. lies buried in the ſame aile, who died 1642.

In the north aile there is an inſcription for Edward Wakeman, eſq. who died 1634: there are ſeveral other inſcriptions for the ſame family. John Roberts of Fidington, eſq. lies buried in the ſame aile under an handſome monument: he died 1631. An inſcription for Mr. Powton, who died 1640. Conon Richardſon of Perſhore, who had been chief magiſtrate of Tewkſbury, lies buried in an aile in the north croſs-aile. Charles Brydges, eſq. ſon of ſir Giles Brydges, lies buried in an aile on the north ſide of the chancel: he died 1669.

Mr. William Ferrers founded a ſchool in Tewkſbury in the year 1625, and endowed it with 20l. yearly, charged on the manor of Shellenthorp in Lincolnſhire, which manor has been ſince given to Chriſt-Church hoſpital in London. Sir Dudley Diggs gave three meadows called the Hollams, and an acre of meadow adjoining to them, towards the maintenance of the ſame ſchool. Mr. Stephen Downbel has charged Downbel's meadow, adjoining to Oldbury field, with 40s. yearly towards the farther maintenance of the ſchool. Mr. Aly gave 70l. for the uſe of the ſchool, which money has purchaſed quit-rents iſſuing out of ſeveral houſes, worth 6l. yearly.

Queen Mary granted 40l. yearly, paid out of the Exchequer, for the maintenance of thirteen almspeople, and a reader, at the diſpoſal of the corporation. Mr. Giles Gueſt has given divers houſes, worth 30l. yearly, for the benefit of the poor. Mr. John Read has given 50l. to the poor. The lord Coventry gave 70l. to the ſame uſe. Mr. William Aly of London gave 100l. to the ſame uſe, in the year 1625. Mr. Richard Mince and Mr. John Carven gave a garden and hop-yard near Barton-ſtreet, and ſome parcels of meadow ground in the Holme, to the uſe of the poor. Mr. Hicks gave an houſe worth 4l. yearly to the ſame uſe. Mr. William Curtis gave 100l. to the poor, 1692, which money has purchaſed lands in Twining. Mr. John Porter has given two thirds of two acres of meadow in the Town Holm, worth 30s. yearly, to the ſame uſe. Mr. William Ferrers, who founded the ſchool, has likewiſe given 5l. yearly to the poor. Mr. William Wakeman has given 20s. yearly to the poor, and 10s. yearly for a ſermon. Mr. Dowdſwell pays 15l. yearly, out of certain lands charged therewith by the lord keeper Coventry, for the uſe of the poor.

There is another alms-houſe in the church-yard, for ten poor widows, but without any endowment. Mr. John Humphrys has given arable land, worth 2l. 4s. yearly, towards the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of very rich meadow and paſture. It is encompaſſed by ſeveral rivers, which makes it ſubject to be annoyed by floods; but the great fertility of the ſoil makes ſufficient amends. The great river Severn flows on the weſt ſide; the navigable river Avon runs on the north; the Carran on the eaſt, and the Swolgate on the ſouth: it is watered, like the garden of Eden, with four rivers.

The town is large and populous, and conſiſts of three handſome high-built ſtreets, beſides many lanes. It is an ancient borough governed by twenty-four burgeſſes, who have juriſdiction within the borough, excluſive to the juſtices of the peace of the county. Two of theſe are yearly choſen bailiffs, who with two others are the ruling magiſtrates. Their charter is tranſlated into Engliſh, and annexed at the end of the account of this pariſh.

The manor and borough of Tewkſbury belong to the corporation: they purchaſed the fee-farm rents formerly paid by the town in the third year of king James the Firſt. They have two weekly markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and five yearly fairs, on St. Matthias day, on the third day of May, on the eleventh of June, on the twenty-fourth of Auguſt, and on the twenty-ninth day of September. Hugh le Deſpencer the younger had a grant of a fair in Tewkſbury 17 Ed. II. Henry earl of Warwick had a grant of a fair in Tewkſbury, for eight days, 19 Hen. VI. The aſſizes were kept here in the year 1579.

The borough ſends two parliament men, who are elected by all freeholders and freemen: the number of electors is about five hundred. This borough ſent no burgeſſes to parliament 'till the reign of queen Elizabeth, who added this and twelve other boroughs to the parliament.

There was a William who was earl of Tewkſbury in the reign of king Henry the Firſt. Sir Henry Capel, brother to the earl of Eſſex, was created baron of Tewkſbury by king William the Third; and the electoral prince of Hanover was created baron of Tewkſbury by queen Anne.

Upon the diſſolution of the abbey of Tewkſbury, many of their lands lying in Tewkſbury were granted to ſeveral perſons. Divers parcels of lands in Tewkſbury, and lately belonging to the abbey, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earle and James Padget, 36 Hen. VIII. A meſſuage in the tenure of John Jefferys was granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley 36 Hen. VIII. One hundred and ſixty-four meſſuages were granted to John Pollard and Arthur Barte 36 Hen. VIII. A meſſuage, lands and tenements, were granted to John Bellow 37 Hen. VIII. Tenements called Amners Orchard, and other lands in Tewkſbury, and tithes of Sul-Mead and Dole-Meadow, and tithes in Swelle near Tewkſbury, were granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte 7 Ed. VI.

Tewkſbury park and lands were granted to ſir Henry Jerningham

Jerningham 1 Mar. they now belong to Alexander Popham, esq. of Bourton on the Hill, who has a large estate in this parish. Four acres in Oxleys in Tewkesbury, and lands in Barton-Street and Brookhampton near Tewkesbury, were granted to Christopher Hatton 18 Eliz. Other lands in Tewkesbury were granted to Richard Robson 6 Eliz. The tithes of Brithwood in Tewkesbury were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. Lands in Tewkesbury called Hannocks, &c. and two mills on the Avon, were granted to Edward Haslewood and Edward Tomlinson 23 Eliz. Parcels of meadow in Amesham and Rushmead in Tewkesbury were granted to George Salter and John Williams, in trust for sir Baptist Hicks, 7 Jac.

The town of Tewkesbury is rendered famous in history for the last battle fought near this place between the houses of York and Lancaster, wherein king Edward the Fourth gave a total overthrow to king Henry the Sixth: three thousand of the Lancastrians were slain in the field; and Margaret queen to king Henry, with many others, were taken prisoners. John Beaufort brother to the duke of Somerset, the prior of St. John's, sir Jervace Clifton, with others, were beheaded the next day. Edward Beaufort duke of Somerset, who commanded the king's army, and had fought valiantly in the van, being overpowered, and finding that the lord Wenlock did not bring up the main battle to his assistance, he rode to him, and with his battle-ax did beat out his brains. This duke, with many others, were tried before the duke of Gloucester, and condemned and beheaded a few days after. The day after the battle, prince Edward, son to king Henry the Sixth, who likewise had been taken prisoner, was presented by sir John Crofts to king Edward, who at first received him courteously; but demanding of the prince how he durst invade his realm, the prince more undauntedly than prudently made answer, "That he "came to recover his father's kingdom." Upon this blunt answer, king Edward with indignation did thrust him from him; and immediately the duke of Clarence and the duke of Gloucester, both brothers to the king, with the marquis of Dorset and the lord Hastings, drew their poniards and murdered him; all which persons did afterwards come to violent ends.

There are two hamlets in this parish.

1. Mythe, containing twelve houses, and lying about a mile from the church. Mythe wood did formerly belong to the abbey, given to it by Gilbert earl of Gloucester and Hartford, in the year 1230. The abbey obtained a licence to inclose the wood 47 Ed. III. The manor of Mith did belong successively to the great families, and was granted to sir Thomas Seymour, and therein called Warwick's Lands, 1 Ed. VI. After the attainder of the lord Seymour, the manor did revert to the crown, and was granted, together with Mith-Hook, and a meadow called Kingsmead, and a fishery in the Severn, and in the Avon, unto Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, in trust, 7 Ed. VI. It is now divided amongst several proprietors.

2. Southwick. "Sudwich was held of the mannor "of Theodechesberie in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at three hides." Domesday Book.

Robert le Pearl was seised of lands in Supishull and Southwick 37 Ed. III. Sir John Tracy was seised of the manor of Southwick 37 Ed. III. The manor did belong to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and, together with lands called Gosebuts, was granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earle and James Padget, 36 Hen. VIII. A close in Southwick, called Panters, was granted to Walter Compton 36 Hen. VIII. Lands in Southwick, in the tenure of John Jones, were granted to John Pope 36 Hen. VIII. Lands called Culverhouse in Southwick were granted to Edward Cooper and Valentine Fairweather 7 Ed. VI. Lands called Dearhurst Place, in Southwick, were granted to William Read and John Read 7 Ed. VI. Lands called Walton's Field, in Southwick, were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 Ed. VI.

There are four hundred and seventy houses in this parish, and about two thousand five hundred inhabitants, whereof one hundred are freeeholders.

Yearly	Births	70
	Burials	65

Borough of Tewksbury.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	347	04	06
	1694 To the land-tax	350	12	08
	1694 To the poll-tax	207	07	00

Myth and Myth-Wood.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	094	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax	070	13	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	006	16	00

Southwick and Park.		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	255	15	00
	1694 To the land-tax	225	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	010	03	04

The chief trade of this town is knitting of stockings, and working of cotton, and other woollen manufactures: it hath also a great trade in making of malt, and is remarkable for making balls of the best mustard.

The MONASTERY of TEWKSBURY, in the County of Glocester.

Here beginneth the History of the Founders and Foundation of the Church of Tewksbury, which was first founded in the Year 715, by Noblemen of Mercia.

IN the times of the most illustrious princes and kings of Mercia, Ethelred, Kenred and Ethelbald, there flourished in Mercia, under those kings, two great men truly noble, to wit, Oddo and Doddo, persons of very honourable parentage, and eminent in themselves for their great virtue; and, what was their greatest praise, they were pious men, and honoured God, and loved him above all things, and worshipped him with sincere devotion. Their true zeal for the service of God, and unfeigned love for him, did evidently appear; for, through the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, they granted many estates to divers monasteries built by themselves or their ancestors, for the sake of religion, and for promoting divine service.

These two noblemen, amongst other acts of piety and charity, founded, in the year 715, a monastery, to the glory of God, and the honour of the Virgin Mary, on their own estate, near the Severn, seven miles distant from Glocester, in the place where a certain hermit, called Theocus, had made his abode, and therefore called Tewkesbury. They granted the manor called Stanway, with its members and other smaller possessions, towards the maintenance of the monks, who were few in number, not exceeding four or five, fighting the good fight of Christ under the obedience of a prior according to the rules of our father St. Benedict.

The bodies of these noblemen, whom we fully believe to be translated to heaven for their good works, lie buried in the church of Pershore, which they had inriched with many possessions. These aforesaid noblemen had a certain brother named Almaric, whose body was buried at Deorhurst, in a little chapel over-against the gate of the priory. This chapel was formerly part of a royal palace, and his sepulchre is shewn at this day, with an inscription on the wall over the gate, that "duke Dodo caused this royal "palace to be consecrated into a church, to the honour "of the Virgin Mary, for the love which he bore to his "brother Almaric."

After their death, it is certain that the Mercian princes, and most of the great men over all the land, for many years were torn in pieces one against another

by civil wars; for there were then ſeven diſtinct kingdoms, and there was no ſole monarch in all Britany, until the time of king Adelſtane. He was the firſt ſole monarch; wherefore there muſt happen variety of fortune, and the moſt flouriſhing kingdom, like a wheel, muſt be often miſerably ſubverted; for which reaſon we have no certain account who had the hereditary right of patronage of this church in theſe tempeſtuous times; for many were killed, many ſubdued, others baniſhed, and the more powerful would always deſtroy the leſs: and our monaſtery fared no better, for the monks were often drove from thence, and the monaſtery often plundered, and twice conſumed with fire by the enemies of the kingdom. Two hundred years were thus ſpent in deſtruction of the people, and in the mutual murder of the nobles, until theſe divided kingdoms ſubmitted to one entire monarchy; then the cruel wars began to ceaſe, and the tempeſt of arms cleared up, and calmed in a peace.

In the year 800, Hugh a great nobleman flouriſhed in Mercia: he was at that time patron of the priory of Tewkſbury. He, the year before, did bury Brictric king of the Weſt Saxons in the priory of Tewkſbury, in the chapel of St. Faith the virgin. He himſelf died afterwards in the year 812, and was buried in the ſame priory.

About the year 930, under the firſt and famous monarch king Adelſtan, there flouriſhed a noble knight named Haylward Snow, ſo called from his white complexion: he was of royal parentage, and deſcended from king Edward the Elder: he was a man courageous in arms, loaded with honours, and of a firm generous ſoul, who, remembering his latter end, founded a ſmall monaſtery to the honour of God, and of the Lord Jeſus Chriſt and his mother, and St. Bartholomew the apoſtle, for the good of himſelf and Algive his wife, on his demeans at Cranburn, in the time of king Ethelred, and of St. Dunſtan the archbiſhop; and endowed it with divers lands and poſſeſſions; and having gathered together ſeveral brethren, under the obedience of an abbot, to obſerve the rule of our holy Father St. Benedict, he ſubjected the priory of Tewkſbury, of which he was patron, to the abbey of Cranburne. Theſe things were tranſacted about the year 980. The lord Haylward aſcending to heaven, and being honourably buried in the church which he had founded, his wife Algive, and his ſon the lord Algar, by right of inheritance, did firſt ſucceed him in his eſtate. Brictric ſucceeded Algar: both teſtified the nobility of their race, and being directed by the ſame holy ſpirit and a pure mind, according to their parents holy wiſhes, they finiſhed the church begun by their parents, and amply enlarged it. Afterwards the ſcene was changed in the year 1066: when duke William conquered England, he brought with him a certain young nobleman named Robert, the ſon of Herman, lord of Aſtreme-Ville in Normandy; and Maud the queen, wife to the Conqueror, hated that nobleman Brictric Meau, lord of the honour of Gloceſter, becauſe when he was publick ambaſſador beyond ſea he would not marry her: but ſhe being afterwards married to William the Conqueror, taking an opportunity, ſhe gets leave and authority from the king to ſeize him in his manor of Hanley, and ſends him priſoner to Wincheſter, where he died and was buried, leaving no children behind him.

The king gives Brictric's honour to the diſpoſal of the queen, who retained the whole honour of Gloceſter, which had belonged to Brictric, to her own uſe during her life; but the queen dying in the year 1083, in the month of April, the king takes the honour into his own hands. William the Conqueror dying in the year 1087, his ſon William Rufus ſucceeds him. This William, ſome time afterwards, gave Brictric's honour to Robert Fitz-Hamon, freely and entirely as his father or Brictric did ever hold the ſame; and he did this in reward of the great labours and perils which he had undergone for his father.

This lord Robert married Sybill the ſiſter of Robert of Belaime earl of Shrewſbury, and had by her four daughters, Mabille, Hawys, Cecile and Amys. In the year 1100, in the month of Auguſt, king William the Second died, and Henry his brother ſucceeds him. In the year 1102, Robert Fitz-Hamon, at the perſuaſion of his wife Sybill, and of Gyrald the abbot of Cranburne, being influenced by a divine ſpirit, newbuilds the church of Tewkſbury, with all the offices, to the glory of God and to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and endowed it with many lands, rents, and large poſſeſſions. And becauſe it was judged that this place did exceed the monaſtery of Cranburne in fruitfulneſs of ſoil, in pleaſantneſs of ſituation, and in rich lands, therefore abbot Girald and the monks, in the year above mentioned, remove unto Tewkſbury, leaving only a prior and two monks at Cranburn, who ſhould in all times after keep up the memory of the founders of that place, and changed the abbey of Cranburne into a priory, and did ſubject it always for the future to the abbey of Tewkſbury; and ſo the priory of Tewkſbury came to be advanced to the high honour of an abbey. This honourable perſon Robert Fitz-Hamon, after having founded this famous monaſtery, and performed many great actions, died and went to heaven in the month of March, in the year 1107, and in the ſeventh year of the reign of king Henry the Firſt; and his body was buried in the chapter-houſe of Tewkſbury, as was then the cuſtom of many reverend and great noblemen. His body was afterwards removed, by the care of Robert the third abbot of bleſſed memory, into the church, and was honourably interred between two pillars on the right hand of the preſbytery. This was done about the year 1241; and afterwards, in proceſs of time, Thomas Parker the eighteenth abbot, in the year 1397, cauſed a chapel of ſtone admirably carved to be erected over him, and appointed a maſs for the dead to be celebrated every day, with the collect for the founders, "Have mercy on us, Lord, &c." in perpetual memory of their founder and his wife.

In the year 1113, Robert de Chandos founded the church of Goldclive in honour of God, and of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and of Mary Magdalen who he loved much, and of St. Mary his mother, and endowed it with lands and poſſeſſions, and with privileges; all which was confirmed by king Henry the Firſt; and by advice of the king and his council he did ſubject it to the abbot and monks of Bec in Normandy, and appointed Hugh to be the firſt prior, with twelve brethren, who, according to the rule of holy father St. Benedict, ſhould fight God's cauſe, and ſerve in that church.

This lord Robert de Chandos came with William the Conqueror out of Normandy: he had three ſons by his wife Iſabelle, whoſe names were Robert, Roger and Godard; and ſo the patronage of this priory was feifed into the hands of the king: he died in the year 1120, on the ſecond day of November, and was buried on the right-hand ſide of the preſbytery, in the ſaid church of Goldclive. From his death all the kings of England held the patronage of the church of Goldclive, in their own right, from Henry the Firſt to Henry the Sixth, which is for three hundred and eighteen years; and ſo no prior was admitted to that priory unleſs he had been preſented and licenſed by the king, and afterwards admitted, inſtituted, and inducted, by the biſhop of Landaffe and his archdeacon. The laſt of all theſe priors, who had been ſo inſtituted, was prior Lawrence of Bon-Ville; for at that time king Henry the Sixth did freely grant the patronage of this church or priory to the lord Henry duke of Warwick, and granted the priory itſelf to the abbot and monks of Tewkſbury; how, and in what order, is declared as followeth. King Henry the Firſt, after the death of Robert Fitz-Hamon, being unwilling that ſo great a dominion as the honour of Gloceſter ſhould be divided amongſt ſiſters, he preferred Cecily to be abbeſs of Shaftſbury, and Hawys

to

to be abbeſs of Wincheſter, and gave Amice in marriage to the earl of Brittaine, reſerving Mabile the eldeſt ſiſter for his baſtard ſon Robert, to whom he gave her in marriage, together with the entire honour belonging to her father Robert Fitz-Hamon, creating him the firſt conſul and earl of Gloceſter after the conqueſt; which earl Robert built a priory new from the ground, on his own demeans at Briſtol, and dedicated it to the honour of God, and of his mother, and St. James the apoſtle, and endowed it with lands, ornaments, poſſeſſions and liberties, and appointed it to be a member of the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and to be ſubject to it in all reſpects, as the priory of Cranburne was, and to be united to it out of the ſpecial love which he bore to that monaſtery, and was wont every Sunday in the year to have the abbot of Tewkſbury and twelve of the monks to dine with him. He built the caſtle in Briſtol, and gave every tenth ſtone in the building of the caſtle towards the building of a chapel to the bleſſed virgin Mary, in the ſaid priory of St. James. But this illuſtrious earl died in the year 1147, on the laſt day of October, and in the twelfth year of the reign of king Stephen; whoſe body was carried and honourably buried, as it ought to be, in a ſtone tomb of green jaſper, in the choir of the priory of St. James at Briſtol, which he had founded; to whom William his ſon and heir ſucceeded, who marrying Hawiſe the daughter of the earl of Leiceſter, had by her Robert, who died before his father, whoſe body was buried at Keynſham, which William had founded in memory of his ſon Robert, and endowed it with lands and ornaments. He alſo had three daughters: Mabile the eldeſt he beſtowed in marriage on the earl of Eureux in Normandy, of whom Almaric was born, who for ſome time enjoyed the honour of Gloceſter after the death of Iſabel; but he ſoon died in the time of king John, without any iſſue. He had another daughter named Amice, whom he gave in marriage to the lord Richard de Clare earl of Hartford. He had alſo a third daughter named Iſabel; but after the death of her father, king Henry the Second detained the honour of Gloceſter in his own hands for the ſpace of ſix years; and then, in the laſt year of his reign, he gave Iſabel the daughter of earl William in marriage to his own ſon John, commonly called Lackland, with the entire honour of Gloceſter, which honour John held all the time of his brother king Richard.

Earl John built the bridge of Tewkſbury called the Long Bridge, and gave the tolls of the market of Tewkſbury, to keep it in repair, which belong to it at this day. He ſucceeded in the kingdom after the death of his father and brother: but then, becauſe he had no children by Iſabel, he was divorced from her a year afterwards; but he retained to himſelf the honour of Gloceſter, the caſtle of Briſtol with the borough, and all Berton hundred, with what belonged to it; which laſt never after returned to the right heirs: and he married Iſabel to Walter de Mandevil earl of Eſſex, and gave him the county of Gloceſter; which Walter dying ſoon after, the aforeſaid Iſabel, in the time of the ſame king, with his conſent, when Lewis the king of France invaded England, was married to Hugh de Burg, chief juſticiar of England; but ſhe ſoon died.

The noble William, earl of Gloceſter, died in the year 1173, and his body was honourably buried, as it ought to be, in the abbey of the canons of Keynſham, near by his ſon Robert; which abbey he had founded in memory of his ſon, and had endowed it with lands, ornaments and liberties. Robert was born at Cardiffe, and died in the year 1166.

The earl William confirmed all the charters, confirmations, liberties and donations, which his father or any of his anceſtors had granted unto Tewkſbury. This earl William did moreover grant unto the church and priory of Goldclive, that the prior and all his tenants ſhould be ever free from paying toll in England and Wales, within Briſtol, Cardiffe, Newport, Caer-Leon and Chepſtow. Two of the daughters of earl William dying without iſſue, his inheritance did devolve to Amice married to Richard de Clare, another daughter of earl William, who gave all her inheritance to her ſon Gilbert, whom ſhe had by the ſaid Richard. This Richard alſo died in the year 1206, and was buried at Clare. His ſon Gilbert ſucceeded him, who was the firſt earl of Gloceſter and Hartford; both which earldoms he held jointly and ſeparately: he took to wife Iſabel the daughter of William Marſhal the elder, earl of Pembroke: he had by her one daughter Iſabel, called after her mother's name, in the year 1220; and in the year 1222, he had a ſon named Richard, the ſecond earl of that name; and ſome time after, he had two other ſons, William and Gilbert; and after that, he had two more daughters, Agnes and Iſabel. The firſt Gilbert gave unto Tewkſbury the Myth wood in the year 1230, and ordered his body to be buried in the church of Tewkſbury, in the middle of the preſbytery: he died at Penros in Little Brittany: he did confirm all the donations and confirmations made by his anceſtors to the churches of Tewkſbury and Goldclif.

Richard de Clare the ſecond, ſon and heir of the former Gilbert, and of his wife, ſucceeded his father in eſtate, and in his honours of earl of Gloceſter and Hartford: his wife's name was Maud, the daughter of the earl of Lincoln: he had by her a ſon named Gilbert, the ſecond of that name, born the morrow after the feſtival of St. Giles, at Chriſt-Church in Hampſhire. This earl Gilbert the ſecond was called Rufus, becauſe he had red hair and a ruddy countenance. He had alſo two other ſons by the ſame wife, Thomas and Benedict, with three daughters, Iſabel who was the eldeſt, Margaret, and Roſe. This earl Gilbert the ſecond did confirm to the monaſtery the wood of Mythe, and all the gifts and privileges granted by his father, and the reſt of his anceſtors: he alſo ratified all the gifts of earl William, made to the church of Goldcliffe in the year 1252. The earl Richard de Clare, earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, kept his Chriſtmas at Tewkſbury, and had ſixty knights who waited on him; which Richard died the fourteenth day of July, in the year 1262, in the reign of king Henry the Third, before the ſtatute at Eſmerfeld. This illuſtrious earl was buried in the preſbytery of Tewkſbury, on the right hand of his father, on the twenty-eighth day of July, where were preſent the biſhops of Landaffe and Worceſter, twelve abbots, and a great number of barons, knights, and other noblemen: afterwards his wife did much embelliſh his tomb with gold and ſilver, and precious ſtones, and with the ſword and ſpurs which he uſed when alive.

Richard the ſecond earl of Clare being dead, his ſon Gilbert the ſecond ſucceeded him in his honours of Gloceſter and Hartford, who, by his wife Joan de Acres, daughter of king Edward the Firſt, had an only ſon, Gilbert the third, and three daughters, Elianor, Elizabeth, and Margaret. This Gilbert the ſecond did confirm all the gifts of his anceſtors made to the church of Tewkſbury: he alſo confirmed the charter of earl William, made to the church of St. Mary Magdalen of Goldclife, concerning tolls and other gifts. This Gilbert the ſecond died at his caſtle of Monmouth the ſeventh day of December, in the year 1295, and was buried at Tewkſbury, on the left hand of Gilbert the firſt; to whom ſucceeded his ſon and heir, Gilbert the third, who by his wife Maud, the daughter of John de Borow earl of Ulſter, had a ſon John, taken away by an untimely death before his father: he was buried at Tewkſbury, in the chapel of the glorious virgin Mary. This Gilbert the third would not give back to the Scots in Albania near Striveling, and was there killed upon the twenty-third day of June, being the eve of the nativity of St. John Baptiſt, much lamented, in the twenty-third year of his age, and in the ſeventh year of the reign of king Edward the Second, and in the

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year of our Lord 1314; but his body was with all decency carried to the ſepulchre of his anceſtors, to Tewkſbury, and was there buried on the left hand of his father; and the lady Maud his wife died on the ſecond day of July, in the year 1315, and is buried on the left hand of her huſband. Soon after the deceaſe of this Gilbert the third, the earldom and honour of Gloceſter and Hartford were divided; and no perſon ever after, to this preſent day, did poſſeſs both theſe titles, becauſe it became divided amongſt the three daughters of Gilbert the ſecond, and ſiſters to Gilbert the third, who being married to ſeveral huſbands were the mothers of a numerous iſſue. After Gilbert de Clare the third, his eldeſt ſiſter the lady Elianore ſucceeded him in the third part of his eſtate, and was the firſt counteſs of Gloceſter; and the patronage of the church of Tewkſbury fell to her ſhare: ſhe was married to the illuſtrious Hugh de Diſpencer, who had by her Hugh the third, and Edward.

Hugh the firſt was killed in the caſtle of Briſtol on the twenty-ſixth day of October, in the year 1326; and in the ſame year, on the eve of St. Andrew the apoſtle, Hugh the ſecond, lord chamberlain to king Edward of Carnarvan, and ſon of Hugh the firſt, was baſely, treacherouſly, and barbarouſly, without any legal proceſs or hearing, hanged, drawn and quartered, at Hereford; and it was a long time afterwards before his body was buried in the church of Tewkſbury. The lady Elianora his wife died on the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year 1337: ſhe was the mother of Hugh the third, and of Edward the firſt, and of Gilbert le Diſpencer, by her huſband Hugh the ſecond. After his death ſhe was married to the lord William le Zouch, by whom ſhe had Hugh Zouch, in the year 1335. William le Zouch died on the firſt day of March, and lies buried in the middle of the chapel of St. Mary at Tewkſbury. The lady Elizabeth de Clare, ſecond daughter of Gilbert the ſecond, and ſiſter of Elianor, had three huſbands; John de Barow earl of Holveſtere, from whom deſcended William earl of Holveſtre; and of William was deſcended Elizabeth de Barow heireſs to him, who was married to Lionel the ſecond ſon of king Edward the Third; of which two, that is, of Lionel and his wife Elizabeth, deſcended Philippa their only daughter and heireſs. This Philippa was married to the lord Edmond earl of March, by whom ſhe had Roger and Edmond. Roger was the father of Edmond the laſt earl of March, and of Roger, and of Anne. The lady Anne was married to Richard earl of Cambridge, whoſe father was the lord Edmond of Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third: he had by Anne, Richard duke of York, who married the lady Cecille, daughter of the earl of Weſtmorland, by whom he had iſſue king Edward the Fourth, &c.

The lady Iſabel, third daughter of Gilbert the ſecond, was married to the lord Hugh de Audely, whoſe genealogy will be ſet down hereafter. We ſhall in this place treat of Hugh and his brothers, Edward the firſt, and Gilbert; for which Gilbert, for the many benefits conferred by him on the church of Tewkſbury, we pray, "Incline, O Lord," in the maſs of the Holy Ghoſt.

The lord Hugh the ſecond being dead, his ſon Hugh the third ſucceeded him, who left no children by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of the earl of Saliſbury: he died the thirteenth of February, in the year 1348, and was buried at Tewkſbury, on the right ſide of the high altar. He, amongſt other good gifts, did appropriate the church of Lantriſſa, from which the convent of Tewkſbury does yearly receive twenty marks on his anniverſary day, and thirty marks for an entertainment. This earl was ſtout in war, and broke the boom [*ſceltram*] in the war againſt Sluys the ſea-port town.

The lady Elizabeth de Diſpencer died at Aſtley, in Hampſhire, in the year 1359: ſhe was the daughter of William de Montecute earl of Saliſbury, and had for her firſt huſband Guido de Brien, a knight; and quitting her huſband Hugh le Diſpencer the third, ſhe choſe rather to be buried by that noble perſon, her firſt huſband, in a ſtately tomb, with their images carved in white marble: ſhe was buried on the laſt day of May, being the feſtival of St. Petronelle the Virgin. This Guido de Bryen did appropriate certain rents in the town of Briſtol for the good of his own ſoul, and the ſoul of the lady Elizabeth his wife, and annexed the profits to the office of ſacriſt in Tewkſbury, and to the prieſt who ſhall ſay the firſt maſs for the ſaid Guido every day in the church of Tewkſbury, at the altar of St. Margaret, with theſe following prayers, "God of "his mercy," &c. for his ſurviving kindred, and "Incline, O Lord," &c. for the dead kindred, the maſs of the Trinity on Sunday, the maſs of the Holy Ghoſt on Monday, the maſs of St. Thomas on Tueſday, the maſs of the Holy Reſt on Wedneſday, the maſs of the Aſcenſion on Thurſday, the maſs of the Holy Croſs on Friday, the maſs of St. Mary on Saturday; and whatever prieſt ſhall thus officiate for a week, ſhall receive 21d. and whoſoever ſhall celebrate maſs on his anniverſary day, or on the anniverſary day of his wife Elizabeth, if the abbot, he ſhall receive 5s. if the prior, 3s. 4d. Who reads the goſpel on thoſe days ſhall have 8d. who reads the epiſtle ſhall have 8d. who holds the patten ſhall have 8d. the præcentor and his two aſſiſtants ſhall have 8d. a-piece; the prior ſhall have 12d. and every monk ſhall have 4d.

Edward, the firſt of that name, and brother of Hugh the third, had, by Anne the daughter of the lord Ferrers, divers ſons, Edward the ſecond, Thomas, Henry, and Gilbert the ſecond, who was ſlain in the wars before the deceaſe of his brother. This Edward was earl of the Iſle of Wight, and was afterwards created earl of Devonſhire. Edward the ſecond, ſon of this Edward, ſucceeded Hugh the third, and married the lady Elizabeth daughter of the lord Bartholomew of Berow Aſhe, by whom he had Edward the third, who died at twelve years old at Cardiffe, but was buried at Tewkſbury in the chapel of St. Mary; and another ſon, Hugh the fourth, who died ſoon after he was born, and was buried by his brother. Edward the ſecond had alſo four daughters, whoſe names are as follows: Cecille, who died young, and was buried by her brothers; the lady Elizabeth de la Zouch, who was the widow of the lord John de Arundel; the lady Anne, who was firſt married to Hugh Haſtings, and afterwards to Thomas Morley; his fourth daughter was Margaret, who was married to the lord Robert de Ferrers: and the ſaid Edward, towards the latter end of his age, had a ſon, Thomas le Diſpencer earl of Gloceſter. He ſucceeded his father in his eſtate, and married Conſtance the daughter of the lord Edmond de Langley duke of York, ſon of king Edward the Third; by which Conſtance he had Richard, Elizabeth, and Iſabelle.

The aforeſaid lady Margaret, wife of Robert de Ferrers, died the third day of November, in the year 1415, and was buried at Merivale: ſhe was the mother of the lord Thomas, Edmond and Edward de Ferrers. The aforeſaid Edward the ſecond died in Wales at Lamblethian, on the feſtival of St. Martin, in the year 1375, and was buried at Tewkſbury, before the door of the veſtry near the preſbytery, where his wife did build a chapel curiouſly wrought in ſtones, which is dedicated to the honour of the Holy Trinity. He, amongſt other good offices conferred on the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, gave a moſt rich cup of pure gold, and another precious jewel, wonderfully neat contrived, in which the body of our Lord was placed on ſolemn days. The lady Elizabeth his wife continued a widow after the death of her huſband for the ſpace of thirty-three years, and died on the feſtival of St. Anne, in the year 1401, and lies buried in the choir of Tewkſbury, on the left hand of her huſband, under a marble ſtone. She, amongſt other things beſtowed on the monaſtery, gave a ſuit of ſcarlet veſtments embroidered with lions of gold; to wit, one coat with three royal robes and white veſtments, and fifteen mantles or copes [*cappis.*]

After the death of the ſecond Edward, Thomas his ſon and heir ſucceeded him as earl of Gloceſter, who

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was wickedly murdered at Tewkſbury, by the common people, on the third day after the feaſt of St. Hilary, in the year 1399, and was buried at Tewkſbury in the middle of the choir, under the lamp which continually burns before the body of our Lord. He died ten years before his mother. In the year 1414, on the ſeventh day of October, the lord Richard le Deſpencer, the third of that name, ſon and heir of Thomas, died at eighteen years of age, at Merton, five miles from London, when he was in guardianſhip to the king: he was buried at Tewkſbury, on the left hand of his father. He had married Elizabeth the eldeſt daughter of Radulph earl of Weſtmoreland, but they had no iſſue: after his death ſhe was married to the lord Henry Peircy earl of Northumberland: her dowry was paid out of the eſtate of Deſpencer.

The lady Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of the lord Thomas, and Conſtance his wife, and ſiſter of the ſaid Richard, died young at Cardiffe, and lies buried there in the church of the Bleſſed Mary. In the ſeventh month after the death of the lord Thomas Diſpencer, his wife the lady Conſtance was brought to bed, at Cardiffe, of a beautiful daughter, named Iſabelle, on the feaſt of St. Anne, in the year 1500; and afterwards the lady Conſtance was married to the lord Thomas earl of Arundel, by whom ſhe had a daughter named Eleanor, who was afterwards married, by the advice of her ſiſter the lady Iſabelle counteſs of Warwick, unto Hugh lord Audeley, who had a ſon by her named James, whoſe godfather was the lord William of Briſtol, abbot of Tewkſbury. After the death of the third Richard le Diſpencer, the lady Iſabel his ſiſter was delivered of the lord Deſpencer: ſhe was married to the lord Richard Beauchamp, the fourth of that name, lord of Abergaveny, ſon and heir of William lord Beauchamp, on the feſtival of the Seven Sleepers, in the year 1411. The nuptials were celebrated at Tewkſbury, by the lord Thomas Parker, the eighteenth abbot of that place. The lady Conſtance, mother of the ſaid lady Iſabel, died in the year 1417, and was buried at the monaſtery of Reding in the year 1420, whilſt king Henry the Fifth had wars againſt France. This lord Richard de Beauchamp the fourth was created earl of Worceſter at London; and his wife, the lady Iſabelle, brought fourth a daughter at Hanley, on the ſixteenth day of September, in the year 1415, the dominical letter for that year being C. Thomas Parker the lord abbot was her godfather. She was afterwards married to the lord Edward Nevill, the younger ſon of the earl of Weſtmoreland, of whom the lord George was born, who was their heir.

This Richard Beauchamp the fourth of that name, afterwards earl of Worceſter, in the time of Henry the Sixth, upon the eighteenth of March, in the year 1421, at Mews in Brye in France, was hit on his ſide by a ſtone bow, and ſoon after died, and was buried at Tewkſbury, on the twenty-fifth day of April, at the bottom of the choir, between the choir and the founder's chapel, between the pillars, where the lady Iſabelle did afterwards order a very neat chapel to be built, which was conſecrated to the honour of Mary Magdalen, who loved our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and of St. Barbara the virgin, and of St. Leonard the abbot. The chapel was dedicated on the ſecond day of the month of Auguſt, in the year 1438, a year and ten months after that the lord Richard, the fourth of that name, earl of Worceſter, was dead. The lord Richard Beauchamp the fifth earl of Warwick, and ſon of the father of Richard the fourth earl of Worceſter, having obtained a diſpenſation from the pope, married the aboveſaid lady Iſabel counteſs of Worceſter, and widow of the aboveſaid Richard, and poſſeſſed her in the county of Warwick on the twenty-ſixth day of November, in the year 1423. After a year and three months, and ſome few days, on the twenty-ſecond day of March, in the year 1424, the ſaid lady Iſabel brought her huſband a delicate boy named Henry, at their caſtle of Hanley, who was their heir. Maſter John Forde, prior of Worceſter, married them: the lord William Briſtow, abbot of Tewkſbury, was preſent at the ſame time in the caſtle of Hanley.

The fifth day after the noble Henry was born, the lord Henry Beaufort, cardinal prieſt by the title of St. Euſebius, and brother to the biſhop of Wincheſter, and uncle to the king; and the lord Humphry duke of Buckingham and earl of Stafford, and Joan lady Abergaveny, out of reſpect to the noble parents, did with great affection ſtand as godfathers to the child, whom maſter John Forde prior of Worceſter did baptize; and the lord John Beauchamp, baron of Powis, preſented him to be confirmed.

This noble Henry lord le Diſpencer at ten years of age was married to the lady Cecille daughter of the lord Richard Nevill, earl of Saliſbury, in the year 1434. One year and an half after this noble Henry was born, the lord Richard the fifth earl of Warwick had a daughter named Anne by his wife Iſabel, whom Richard, the ſon of the aforeſaid Richard earl of Saliſbury, did marry in the ſame year and month as her brother married the daughter of the earl of Saliſbury.

In proceſs of time, this noble Henry accompanied with his wife, and had a daughter named Anne, who was born at Cardiffe in the month of February, in the year 1443: her godfather was the lord John Abyndon, the twentieth abbot of Tewkſbury; her godmother, the lady Anne ſiſter to the lady Iſabelle the counteſs, and aunt of the lord Henry, and was the wife of the lord Hugh de Audely; the other godmother was the lady Elizabeth, ſiſter to the ſaid lord Hugh.

The honourable lord Richard, the fifth of that name, earl of Warwick, after he had the government of France and Normandy, under king Henry the Sixth, died at the city of Roan, in the year 1439, and was buried the ſame year at Warwick; and the lady Iſabelle the counteſs and wife of that lord, and a great patroneſs of the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, returned from France with the body of her dead huſband. The noble Henry, a vigorous youth, heir of them both, did likewiſe, with great grief and indiſpoſition of body, attend upon his father's corpſe: they ſtaid ſome time at the priory of Canons in Southwick near the ſea, to recover their wearineſs, and a little after went to London, to the houſe of the Friers Minors, where king Henry the Sixth made a viſit to her to comfort her: ſhe at that time did recommend her dear ſon Henry to the king's favour, and did earneſtly beg of the king, that her executor might ſettle lands to the value of three hundred marks a year on the church and abbey of Tewkſbury, to the end that ſix monks might be added more than there were at the firſt foundation, that they might ſend up prayers and maſſes to the Moſt High, for the good of her ſoul, and of her anceſtors and ſucceſſors. The good king, being devout towards God, granted her petition, and at going away he expreſſed thoſe comfortable words: "May God, whom you worſhip with an upright heart, "grant that your petition may be fulfilled to your entire "ſatisfaction!" She returned her thanks to God, and the king; and being worn out with ſickneſs, ſhe died, and ſlept with the Lord in the ſame place, on the feſtival of St. John the Evangeliſt, which was on the twenty-ſixth day of December. She gave in her will, to the church of Tewkſbury, all the ornaments of her head and body which ſhe wore when ſhe was alive, to wit, all the gold and ſilver, and precious jewels, and rich habits, generally eſteemed to be worth three hundred marks. She ordered four maſſes to be daily ſaid in the new chapel, which ſhe had founded, for the good of her ſoul, and the ſouls of her anceſtors and her ſucceſſors; the firſt maſs to be that of the day; the ſecond maſs to be that of the Trinity, or that of the Holy Ghoſt; the third maſs to be that of St. Mary; the fourth to be that of Bleſſed Reſt. And ſhe bequeathed to each of the prieſts who ſhould officiate, 2s. to be weekly paid. She alſo confirmed all the privileges, grants and charters of her anceſtors, and gave a ſpecial charge on her bleſſing to her ſon, that he ſhould ratify and confirm, and fulfil the ſame. So ſhe was buried at Tewkſbury, at the right

hand of her father, on the thirteenth day of January, by the reverend perſons, Thomas Plufford biſhop of Hereford, who was her confeſſor, and by the lord William Briſtow abbot of Tewkſbury, and by the lord John abbot of Winchcomb, in the preſence of many noblemen, and multitudes of other people. All this was performed in the ſame year in which her huſband the lord Richard Beauchamp the fifth did die. Thus ſhe was interred with great ſolemnity, honour and reſpect, as it was fit it ſhould be. There is now built over her a very handſome marble tomb exquiſitely carved.

After the death of his parents, the noble Henry their heir ſucceeded in his father and mother's inheritance, and continued in ward under the king for two years, and then was put in poſſeſſion of all his eſtate with great honour; for he was crowned king of the Iſle of Wight by the king's own hand, and declared the firſt earl of England: and it came to paſs afterwards, that the king, out of eſpecial regard which he had for his parents, did bear a tender love towards him, and did create him duke of Warwick, giving him the caſtle of Briſtol with all belonging to it; which king John did in former times retain to himſelf, as has been afore ſaid. The king alſo gave him the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey, and beſtowed on him the patronage of the church of St. Mary Magdalen of Goldclif, with all its appurtenances, and gave him licence to appropriate that church and priory, with all and ſingular the members thereof, unto the church of Tewkſbury, on condition that the monks ſerving God in that place ſhould celebrate ſolemn maſſes, ſhould ſay devout ſuffrages of prayer, and perform other divine meritorious ſupplications for the welfare of the ſoul and body of the king, and Henry the lord duke, and particularly for the aforeſaid Iſabel lady and counteſs of Worceſter and Warwick, and for the ſouls of their anceſtors and ſucceſſors, and for the ſouls of all the ſeveral founders and benefactors of the church of Goldclif; and that, the Moſt High being thus daily adored, their ſouls may feaſt in paradiſe, as being the place which God had deſtined for them.

This noble king did alſo confirm, under his great ſeal and privy ſeal, all the privileges and poſſeſſions in lands, and all the ornaments and donations of the kings and noblemen his anceſtors, both as to ſpiritualities and temporalities, both in England and in Wales: and he granted licences to archbiſhops, biſhops, and deans, and to all chapters general and ſpecial, and particularly to Nicholas lord biſhop of Landaffe, to maſter Robert Cole his archdeacon, and to the chapter of Landaffe, to the parliament, to all dukes, marquiſſes, earls, barons, knights, juſtices, bailiffs and others, that they may confirm all former grants made to the church of Tewkſbury. All theſe things were done and confirmed on the twenty-eighth day of May, in the year 1462. This was the firſt year in which the monks of Tewkſbury took poſſeſſion of the ſaid priory of Goldcliffe: the lord William Briſtow was at that time abbot of Tewkſbury; and John Abyndon, one of the brothers, was ſteward and proctor; and Thomas Winchcomb, another brother, was appointed prior of Goldcliffe by the abbot and convent of Tewkſbury. Afterwards, in the ſame year, all and every of thoſe things, by the care and pains of maſter Adam Molence, were ratified and confirmed by pope Eugene; and ſome time ſince, the lord Richard Langley, duke of York, did in like manner confirm all the gifts, franchiſes and privileges, granted by any of his anceſtors to the ſaid church of Goldcliffe. He alſo granted his protection to the lord abbot John Abingdon, and to the prior of Goldcliffe, and to all the monks ſerving God in that place, and to all their men, tenants, officers and ſervants, in Wales, and in the marches of Wales.

The lord Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, did in like manner ratify and confirm all the gifts of his anceſtors in Wales, or in the marches of Wales, at any time granted to the ſaid church. So likewiſe Humphry lord duke of Buckingham confirmed all the grants and confirmations of his anceſtors in Wales, or in the marches of Wales. So alſo the lord Richard duke of Norfolk, and lord of Chepſtow, that is, of Strigule, did ratify and confirm all the gifts of his anceſtors.

Be it remembered, that the brother Robert Newent prior of the priory of Goldcliffe, and the brother Richard Hardwick, and the brother Thomas Percier, were expelled out of the priory of Goldcliffe, by the envy of the men of Walis-Land [*Wallenſianorum*] in the year 1445, on the fifth day of June, C being the dominical letter. Alſo in the life-time of the ſaid lady Iſabelle, by her means and aſſiſtance, two churches were appropriated to the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, to wit, the church of Tarrande in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, and the church of Penmarſhe in the dioceſe of Landaffe, whilſt William Briſtow was lord abbot, and the brother William Faukener was almoner, and John Abindon was ſteward and proctor.

But the lord Henry the noble duke of Warwick, firſt earl of England, lord le Deſpencer and Abergavenny, king of the iſlands Wight, Guernſey and Jerſey, lord of the caſtle of Briſtol with its appendants, died the eleventh day of June, in the year 1446, in the twenty-ſecond year of his age, at the caſtle of Hanley, and was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkſbury, between the ſtalls, that his fellow monks and well-beloved might always have them in their remembrance. He was buried in the middle of the night, much lamented by every one. It was done in the night, becauſe of the multitudes of people who entirely loved him; and there might have been damage done to the monaſtery by the great crowds of comers and goers. He, whilſt he lived, confirmed all the gifts, privileges and charters, granted to the church of Tewkſbury by any of his anceſtors: he alſo gave the church of Scherſton to the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and all the ornaments which he wore, to make veſtments for the monaſtery.

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of March, John abbot of Tewkſbury entered the ſecond time into the priory of Goldclif, in the year 1406, the dominical letter being A. On the ſixth day of April following, the prior, with his brethren the monks of Tewkſbury, did enter into Goldclif on the third day of June.

The lady Elizabeth, daughter of the lord Richard, the fourth of that name, earl of Worceſter, and of the ſaid Iſabelle, and ſiſter of the ſaid lord Henry the duke, died the thirteenth day of June, in the year 1418, in the thirty-ſecond year of her age, and lies buried in the church of the brothers the Carmelites in Coventry; and after the death of the lord duke Henry, his only daughter and heireſs became the king's ward, who gave her, during her nonage, to Margaret his queen; and ſhe again gave her to the lord William Pole duke of Suffolk, in whoſe wardſhip ſhe died in the year 1429, in the ſixth year of her age, at the manor of Herſendene, and is buried in the monaſtery at Reding.

After the death of this young child, the patronage of the church of Tewkſbury fell to the lord Richard Nevil, the ſixth ſon of the lord Richard Nevil earl of Saliſbury, who had married Anne the daughter of the aboveſaid Beauchamp, the fifth earl of Warwick, and of the lady Iſabel his wife and counteſs, and was ſiſter to the lord duke Henry; and the lord king Henry the Sixth gave him the earldom of Warwick, and the baronies of Le Diſpencer and Abergavenny, by his charters under the great and privy ſeal. He did appropriate the church of Scherſton, and annexed it to the church of Tewkſbury. He confirmed all the gifts, privileges and charters, of his anceſtors; and he eſpecially confirmed their charter of fiſhing in the Severn and in the Avon, and alſo in the Toſe at Cardiffe, which the lord duke did likewiſe grant and confirm.

In the year 1401, the lady Cecily ducheſs of Warwick, and the widow of the lord Henry duke of Warwick,

wick, died the twenth-eighth day of July, who, after the death of the lord Henry, was married to the earl of Worceſter, and to the lord Tiptoft, and was buried the thirty-firſt day of July, in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary at Tewkſbury, in the place where William Zouch had been buried.

The lord Richard Neville, the ſixth ſon of the earl of Saliſbury, had by his wife Anne, the daughter of the earl of Warwick, and of the lady Iſabel his wife, two daughters, Iſabelle and Anne: Iſabelle was married to the lord George duke of Clarence, ſon of Richard duke of York, and brother of king Edward the Fourth, by whom he had one daughter named Margaret, born at the caſtle of Farley the fourteenth day of Auguſt, in the year 1473; and in the year 1475, the lord Edward the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid duke of Clarence, and of the ſaid lady Iſabel the patroneſs of the church of Tewkſbury, was born at the caſtle of Warwick on the twenty-fifth day of February: his godfathers were king Edward the Fourth, uncle to the child, and the biſhop of Carliſle; his godmother was the ducheſs of Suffolk, ſiſter to the ſaid George; and his godfather at confirmation was the lord John Strenſham, abbot of Tewkſbury; and the ſaid Edward was at the ſame time declared earl of Warwick by king Edward.

In the year 1476, there was born a ſon, named Richard, of the ſaid George and the lady Iſabelle ſo often mentioned, at the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, in the new chamber of the infirmary, upon a Saturday the ſixth of October, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the dominical letter being F; and on the ſeventh day afterwards it was baptized in the pariſh-church. His godfathers were the lord Richard abbot of Eveſham, and the lord Richard prior of Bath, and the lady who was the wife of James Lutterel: his godfather at confirmation was the lord William Farley abbot of Gloceſter, divers other abbots and priors being preſent in their prieſtly garments. Another day he was confirmed by the lord John Alkok biſhop of Worceſter, at the high altar in the church of Tewkſbury, the biſhop being in his epiſcopal habit, at which time the ſaid Iſabel was ſick almoſt to death. The lord George and Iſabel his wife, who was very ſick, left the monaſtery and went to Warwick on the twelfth day of the month November, in the year 1476; and the ſaid Iſabelle ducheſs of Clarence, the great patroneſs of the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, died at the caſtle of Warwick on the twelfth day of December, about eleven o'clock at night; and her body was brought to Tewkſbury on the fourth day of January. The lord John Strenſham abbot of Tewkſbury, with divers other abbots in their prieſtly habits, and the whole convent, received the body in the middle of the choir; and preſently after, the funeral office was performed by the lord abbot and by the reſt of the abbots, and by the whole convent, in nine leſſons; afterwards the funeral office was performed by the ſuffragans of the biſhop of Worceſter, and the biſhop of Landaffe, and by the dean and chaplains of the lord duke; and the vigils were obſerved by the duke's own family all night to the next day, which was the vigil of the Epiphany: the ſuffragan of the biſhop of Lincoln did celebrate the firſt maſs of St. Mary, in the chapel of St. Mary; the ſecond maſs of the Trinity was celebrated by the lord abbot, at the high altar; the ſuffragan of the biſhop of Worceſter did celebrate the third maſs, of Eternal Reſt, at which Peter Weld by name, doctor of divinity, and of the order of the Minors at Worceſter, preached a ſermon in the choir, before the prelates and the reſt there preſent. Maſs being ended, the body of the ducheſs was left under the herſe, in the middle of the choir, for thirty-five days, and on every one of thoſe days ſolemn exequies were performed in the convent, for the good of the ſoul of the ſaid ducheſs. Afterwards, a week before the feaſt of the purification of the Bleſſed Mary, the ſame day, after maſs ended, her body was committed to be buried, in a vault artificially contrived behind the high altar, and before the door of the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin in the abbey church, over-againſt the door of the chapel of St. Edmund the martyr. The lord Richard their ſon died in his childhood, at the caſtle of Warwick, on the feaſt of Circumciſion, in the ſame year in which his mother died; and the lady Anne, ſecond daughter of Richard Nevill and Anne his wife, was married to prince Edward the ſon of king Henry the Sixth; and after his death, ſhe was married to Richard duke of Gloceſter, ſon of Richard duke of York, and brother to king Edward the Fourth, by whom he had a ſon named Edward, born at the caſtle of Midlam in the year 1473.

It is ſcarce credible how much the monaſtery of Tewkſbury was improved and advanced by the favour of Robert Fitz-Hamon: the beauty of their buildings, and the hoſpitality of their monks, did pleaſe the ſight, and affect the hearts, of all who came thither.

It was founded at Cranburn; but by the foreſight and prudence of Girald the abbot, it was removed to Tewkſbury, which he thought a more convenient place, by reaſon of the large rich demeans, and the neighbourhood of a navigable river; and the name of the place had ſome influence; for *Theokeſberia*, which is compounded out of a Greek and Latin word, ſignifies the Houſe of the Mother of God.

" Girald the chaplain of Hugh earl of Cheſter, when " he came to Guenta, took upon him the order of a " monk in the ancient monaſtery of St. Peter in that " place: ſome time afterwards he was canonically pro- " moted to the government of the church of Tewkſ- " bury, whereof he was the firſt abbat, Sampſon being " then biſhop of Worſter. Robert Fitz-Hamon had " built there a ſtately monaſtery to St. Mary, near the " Severn, and had endowed it with great riches, in the " reign of William the Second, king of England." The Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Orderic Vitalis, page 600, C. D.

The CHARTERS of ſeveral KINGS.

THE king to all archbiſhops, &c. health. We have inſpected the charter which William of famous memory, heretofore king of England, our progenitor, had granted to the church of St. Mary of Tewkſbury, in theſe words.---I William king of the Engliſhmen do grant for ever, unto the monaſtery of St. Mary of Tewkſbury, theſe particulars following, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and his tenants did give; to wit, his fiſhing with the royalty of the river, the mills and a meadow with the tithe, and a meadow near the paſture grounds by the fiſhery, and the meadow of Edmondſhall, and the meadow of Selden, and the land of Roger of the Vineyard, and the churches of Walis, with the lands, tithes, rents, and all other things, and one beid, with a fiſhery as the iſland divides the beid, and a meadow adjoining to the beid, and the tithes of colts, and of the ſkins of veniſon, and all mannor-courts, with full privileges throughout all the lands of St. Mary, and the common of Tewkſbury for all cattle which ſhall be kept in the demeans. Witneſſes William the chancelor, Robert Fitz-Hamon, Roger Fitz-Gerard, and Walter Giffard.

We have alſo inſpected the charter of Henry of pious memory, heretofore king of the Engliſhmen, our progenitor, granted to the Bleſſed Mary of Tewkſbury, in theſe words.---In the name of the Holy Trinity, be it known to all good people preſent and to come, that I Hairic, by the grace of God king of the Engliſhmen, at Marleborow, in the year of our Lord 1100, do grant and for ever confirm theſe underwritten things and lands to the church of the Bleſſed Mary of Tewkſbury, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and other my great men have given to the ſaid church; to wit, Gingeſton and Stanley, and one hide at Mildel-land, and two hides at Bermerton, one at Berchelai, a fiſhery at Tewkſbury, and the meadow adjoining to it, and the mills, and the church of Walis, and the tithes and

church

church of Fairford, and the church of Ceteſly, and the tithes of Denely, and the tithes of Chenucey, and half an hide at Alureton; and the tithes of Ceotol which Robert de la Haie gave to the ſaid church, and all the churches of his demeans; and a fiſhery in Walis and Amney, which Winebald de Balaon gave to that church, with the king's leave; and the land of Robert the ſon of Werton, which he gave to the ſaid church.

Signed Henry king, with a croſs before his name, and with croſſes for the names of all the witneſſes. Hugh Earle, Robert de Belaime, William de Moriam, Roger de Poctivin, Heanric de Warwick, William the chancelor, Edward, William de Wrievvaſt, Eodorunus the ſteward, Robert Fitz-Hamon and Hamon his brother, William de Albegni, Miles Criſpin, Hugh de Belcamp, Roger de Nuvant, Nigell de Moneville, Roger le Bigod, Robert Malet, Hugh Maminot.

We have alſo inſpected another charter, which the ſaid king Henry granted to the ſaid church, in theſe words:---In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, to all the ſons and lovers of the catholick church king Henry ſendeth health. Be it known unto you all, that I Henry, by the grace of God king of the Engliſhmen, for ever have granted and freely confirmed to the church of Mary the holy mother of God, and always virgin, in the year 1106, at Wincheſter, all things hereunder written, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and many others have given, or which the abbat hath purchaſed; and this I do for the good of my ſoul, and of the ſouls of my father and mother, and of my anceſtors; to wit, the land of Byrnete one hide, and land in Bulling Hope, and in Rerevalls, and one hide at Amney which did belong to Humphry the cook, two hides at Purbike, and one hide with two tithings of Alfrede de Nicholas, and one hide in Pamington, and one yard-land in Aſton, and the church of St. Peter of Brigſton, and the tithe of the rents of Brigſton, and the churches which did belong to Robert the chaplain, with the lands and tithes thereof: thoſe churches are thus ſeverally named as followeth; one church in London called Semanneſkyrk, the church of Merlane, the church of Hamelden, the church of Aſcenten, the church of Marſhfield, the church of Sodbury, the church of Thornbury, the church of Pentric, the church of Eſſemere, the church of Frome, the church of Lapaford, the church of Wincheley, the church of Eduſley, the church of Sut-Molton, the church of Citelmenton, the church of Bideford, the church of Liteham, the church of Chilthenton. And I king Henry did give unto the church one vill, which held of the honour belonging to Robert Fitz-Hamon; I gave it after his death for the good of his ſoul; (the vill is called Ferthelmenton) one fiſhery in Tewkſbury, with the royalty of the water of the fiſhery, as far as the land of the town doth go; and one water-mill, a meadow with the tithe of the meadows, one meadow out of the common, the meadow of Eadmundeſſelle, the meadow of Seldene, and common of paſture in all places within Tewkſbury for the cattle feeding on the demeans; the land of Roger of the Vineyard, and the new-plowed ground of North Haye, ſoc and ſac, toll and tein, in all the lands of the church; the court-houſe, with the houſes near the church, which Robert Fitz-Hamon gave to the church in the town of Tewkſbury; one hay given by Godwin, two hayes given by Eglaf, and a ſmall parcel of land given by Godwin the baker, lying near Suthmeade; and in Malverne wood whatſoever is neceſſary for the uſe of the church, and quiet paſturage for ſwine in the ſame wood; alſo Kingſton, Stanley, Mildeland, Bermerton, Berthele, Wodecheſande, half an hide in Hamme, one yard-land in Alangeford, the church of Fairford, the church of Ceteſley, the tithe of Heytrodobery, the tithe of Chenuke, the tithe of Tarente, the church of Umberley, the church of Bikenton, Amney, Wertone, Chetel, with an hide in Aiulſi, with the land of Walter; two houſes in Bureford, of the gift of Radulph the prieſt; one yard-land in Biſley, of the gift of Sybill; one hide of land in Oxendon, bought of Godric Dydicot, in exchange made by Alexander; thirty-two ſolidatas of land by the year, lying in a village called Aiſe in Somerſetſhire, which Gilbert de Umphrevil gave for the good of his wife's ſoul; two hides and a yard-land in Aſcenton, given by Robert the ſon of Nigell. In Wales, the pariſh church of St. Mary of the town of Cardiffe, with one plow's tillage; the chapel in the caſtle of Cardiffe, with one plow's tillage; and the tithes of all the rents of the demeans of the town of Cardiffe, the tithes of all the demeans which Robert the ſon of Fitz-Hamon held in Wales, the tithes of all the barons holding of Robert Fitz-Hamon throughout all Wales; all that branch of water of Taff which is near the church, from the iſſuing out of Taff 'till it goes into Taff again, to make fiſh-ponds therewith, or any other conveniences for the church; and the meadow on the other ſide of the water near the church; the village called Landoho, the land given by Walter de Landbethien, the tithes of the land which the abbot of Gloceſter hath in Landcarven, the church of Landhiltunit, the land which Wakelyn gave, the water-mill at Raz, and the fiſheries which Robert de Hay gave, the land which Robert the ſon of Nigel gave, the church of Newcaſtle. All theſe have been confirmed by me, and my barons with me. Signed with a croſs, by the ſeveral perſons following. King Henry, Walter the chancellor, Girard the archbiſhop, Robert biſhop of Nicholo, Sampſon biſhop of Worceſter, Hugh the abbat, Humphry de Bohun, Haymon the ſteward, Robert earl of Mellent, the abbat of Glaſtenbury, Robert ſon of Nigell, the abbat Germund, the abbat Pharis, Roger biſhop of Saliſbury, Thomas the chaplain, William biſhop of Exeter, the abbat Nigell.

We have alſo inſpected the charter which the ſame king Henry made to St. Mary, and to the monks of Tewkſbury, in theſe words:---Henry by the grace of God king of England, and duke of Normandy, to all archbiſhops, biſhops, earls, barons, juſtices, ſheriffs, and all our officers, health. Know ye, that I, in honour of God, and of the holy Mary mother of God, and for the good of my ſoul, and the ſouls of king William my father, and of king William my brother, and of queen Maud my mother, and of queen Maud my wife, and of the ſouls of all my anceſtors, and for the good of the ſoul of Robert Fitz-Hamon, have granted and confirmed to St. Mary, and to the abbat and monks of Tewkſbury, all their poſſeſſions in churches and tithes, in lands and waters, in mills and fiſheries, in paſtures and woods, and in all other things, to hold to them in perpetual almonage, as free and diſcharged as Robert Fitz-Hamon held the ſame, who founded the ſame church, and as they were when in the demean of king William my father, or queen Maud my mother, from all payments to the ſhires or hundreds, from all taxes or dane-money, and from all cuſtoms and other pretenſions. Witneſſes, Roger biſhop of Saliſbury, Robert biſhop of Lincoln, Robert earl of Mellent, Robert earl of Gloſter, Brience ſon of earl Hamo ſteward of the houſhold, Walter of Gloſter, at Wincheſter.

We have alſo inſpected the charter which the ſame king Henry granted to St. Mary of Tewkſbury in theſe words:---Henry king of the Engliſhmen, to all archbiſhops, biſhops, juſtices, earls, barons, ſheriffs, and all other officers of the reſpective places wherein the abbat of Tewkſbury has any lands, ſends greeting. Know ye, that I have granted and confirmed to St. Mary of Tewkſbury theſe following particulars in perpetual almonage, free and quiet, for the good of my ſoul, and the ſouls of my father and mother, and of all my anceſtors: the church of Chedeſley, the church of Lethe, the tithes of

Chaldewel

Chaldewel and Fifhide, the tithes of Sutton, the tithes of Bacheberge, the tithes of Weſton given by Robert de Baſcheville, the tithes of Haresfelde, the tithes of Mucheleſberge, the land called Lancadel which Walchelin gave to the church, the land in Didicot which the church had by exchange from Alexander de Cormeille, the land in Polton which Adaliza de Liſle gave to the ſame church, for the good of the ſoul of Reginald de Dunſtanville her huſband, two hides in Porbec of the fee of Robert de Claville. And I farther will and command, that all poſſeſſions of St. Mary of Tewkſbury be free and diſcharged from all pleas and taxes, and all other charges, as when it was the demeans of Robert Fitz-Hamon, and as it is now the demeans of Robert my ſon. Witneſſes Ranulph the chancellor, Hamon the ſteward, at Burnam.

We have alſo inſpected the charter which Henry of pious memory, king of England, our great grandfather, granted unto the ſaid monks, in theſe words: —Henry king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, earl of Anjou, to our juſtices, ſheriffs, barons, and other officers, and all his good people throughout England and Wales, ſends greeting. Know ye, that I have granted to the monks of Tewkſbury, that they may freely and quietly buy and ſell all manner of things neceſſary for themſelves throughout all England and Wales: and I forbid all perſons from giving any diſturbance to them, under the penalty of 10l. Witneſs Humphry de Bohun, at Gloſter.

We therefore, intending to ſtrengthen and make good the ſeveral gifts, grants and confirmations aboveſaid, to our well-beloved in Chriſt the abbat and convent of the place aboveſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, do for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, grant and confirm all things in the ſeveral charters ſpecifyed. Witneſſes, the venerable fathers, A. biſhop of Durham, John biſhop of Carliſle, William biſhop of Coventry and Litchfield, John de Warren earl of Surrey, Thomas earl of Lancaſter, Henry de Lacy earl of Lincoln, John de Haſtinges, John de Segrave, Hugh le Diſpencer, and others.

Given under our hand at Carliſle, the firſt day of July, by a fine levied in the Exchequer.

"Alred Meaw earl of Gloſter, the firſt founder, "did in ancient time well provide for this monaſtery "of Tewkſbury; but Robert Fitz-Hamon earl of "Gloſter gave the lands belonging to the mona-"ſtery of Tewkſbury. At firſt there was but one "prior and two monks." *Lelandi Collectanea*, vol. i. pag. 78.

The CHARTER of the Town and Borough of TEWKSBURY.

WILLIAM the Third, by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom theſe letters patents ſhall come, greeting.

Whereas our great grandfather James the Firſt, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents under his great ſeal of England, bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the year of his reign of England, France and Ireland, the ſeventh, reciting, That whereas our ſovereign lady Elizabeth, late queen of England, by her letters patents ſealed with her great ſeal of England, bearing date at Gorhambury the fourth day of April, in the ſeventeenth year of her reign, (amongſt other things) had willed, ordained, conſtituted, granted and declared, that the town of Tewkſbury in her county of Glouceſter, and the whole fee called the Abbey Fee in Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and alſo the whole mannor and liberty of the late abbey, or late diſſolved monaſtery of Tewkſbury, called the Abbey Fee, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery, ſhould be and are a free borough, incorporated in deed, fact, and name, for ever, of two bailiffs, and of burgeſſes and commonalty, of the ſaid town or borough of Tewkſbury, by the name of the Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty, of the borough of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and that the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the ſame borough, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, be and ſhould be one body corporate and politick, and one perpetual community, in deed and name, and ſhould have perpetual ſucceſſion; and them, the ſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes, one body corporate and politick, really and to the full had created, erected, ordained, declared, and incorporated, by the ſame letters patents, as by the ſame letters patents (amongſt other things) may more fully appear:

And alſo reciting, that whereas the ſaid James the Firſt, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents ſealed with his great ſeal of England, bearing date at Weſtminſter the eighteenth day of October, in the year of his reign of England, France and Ireland, the third, and of Scotland the thirty-ninth, (amongſt other things) had willed, granted, ordained, conſtituted and declared, that the borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid ſhould be, and remain for ever hereafter, a free borough of itſelf; and that the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkſbury, thereafter for ever be and ſhould be one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of the Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty, of the borough of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter; and them, by the name of the Bailiffs, Burgeſſes, and Commonalty of the borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, one body corporate and politick, really and to the full, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, had erected, made, ordained and created, by his ſaid letters patents; and that by the ſame name they ſhould have perpetual ſucceſſion, as by his ſaid letters patents (amongſt other things) in like manner more fully may appear:

And alſo reciting, that whereas his beloved and faithful ſubjects the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of the borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, had purchaſed of him the ſaid king, for a great ſum of money, his whole mannor and borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, and his divers meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of Tewkſbury; and the mannor of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and his hundred of Tewkſbury in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, or in one of them, and divers meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments there, late parcel of the lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attainted; and alſo the mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and divers meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments there, late parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; as well for and in conſideration of the purchaſe aforeſaid, as for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations, him to the ſame preſents eſpecially moving, for the better rule, government, and improvement, of the borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, of his ſpecial grace, and of his certain knowledge and mere motion, had willed, granted, conſtituted, ordained and declared, for himſelf, his heirs and ſucceſſors, that the ſaid mannor and borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of the lands of the late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and the aforeſaid mannor of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and the aforeſaid hundred and liberty of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, or in one of them, and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudeley attaint, and alſo the aforeſaid mannor and borough of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glou-

ceſter, and other the hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands, be and ſhould be, and reputed to be, part and parcel of the incorporation of the town and borough of Tewkſbury aforementioned; and the aforeſaid town of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, and all that fee called the Abbey Fee in Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and alſo all that mannor and liberty of the late abbey, or late diſſolved monaſtery of Tewkſbury, called the Abbey Fee, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery; and all that mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery; and all that mannor of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and all that hundred and liberty of Tewkſbury, in the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, or in one of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudeley, attaint; alſo all that mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and all other meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments as aforeſaid, of him purchaſed, to be one intire free borough corporate, in deed, fact and name, from thence for ever had, ordained, created and incorporated, by his ſaid letters patents; and alſo had given and granted to them the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, divers liberties, powers, privileges, authorities, and other things, as by the ſaid letters patents bearing date the twenty-third day of March, in the ſeventh year of the reign of the ſaid late king James the Firſt, more fully may appear:

And whereas the bayliffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty, of our borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, have ſurrendred the charter or letters patents bearing date the ſaid twenty-third day of March, in the ſeventh year of the reign of the ſaid late king James the Firſt, to them or their anceſtors formerly granted, and all the liberties, privileges, emoluments and advantages, by the ſame charter, or by any former or other charters or letters patents, to them granted, to James the Second late king of England, by their writing ſealed with their common ſeal, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of March, in the firſt year of the reign of the ſaid late king James the Second, and duly inrolled in our court of Chancery:

And whereas the aforeſaid James the Second, late king of England, by his letters patents under his great ſeal of England, made, bearing date the twelfth day of March, in the ſecond year of his reign, did will, conſtitute and declare, that the ſaid town of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and the other meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the ſame letters patents mentioned, be and ſhould be a free borough of itſelf, and the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſame borough be and ſhould be one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, of the borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter; and granted to them divers liberties, franchiſes, powers, and other things:

And whereas no election of mayor, aldermen, or perſons of the common council, of the borough aforeſaid, or of any officer in or for the borough aforeſaid, nor any government in the ſame borough, according to the form and effect of the ſame letters patents of James the Second, or of any other charter of incorporation of the borough aforeſaid, for divers years laſt paſt have been had or executed, or is now executed, as we are informed; by reaſon of which, all acts of government and adminiſtration of juſtice in the ſame borough (as a body corporate) have totally ceaſed, and as yet do ceaſe, to the great prejudice of our ſubjects inhabiting there:

And whereas the burgeſſes of the ſame borough have humbly beſought us, and our late moſt dear conſort Mary, late queen of England, &c. to grant to them our royal charter, and to reſtore and confirm to them ſuch liberties and privileges as they had and enjoyed at the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid: We therefore, being willing that from henceforth for ever there be had, in the borough aforeſaid, a certain and undoubted manner of and for the keeping of the peace, and for the good rule and government of our people there, and others coming thither; and that our peace in future times may be kept inviolated there, and that other acts of juſtice and good rule within the borough aforeſaid may be rightly adminiſtred and executed, to the terror of the wicked, and reward of the good;

And we being alſo willing, that the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough aforeſaid, for ever hereafter, may have and uſe the ancient liberties, franchiſes, privileges and preheminences, from the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough aforeſaid, before this uſed and enjoyed, together with our fuller grants for the better conſervation of the peace in the borough aforeſaid, and government and rule of our people there: Know ye, that we of our ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted, conſtituted, ordained and declared, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will, grant, conſtitute, ordain and declare, that the ſaid mannor and borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of lands of the late monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and the aforeſaid mannor of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and the aforeſaid hundred and liberty of Tewkſbury in the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and in either of them, and the other hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint, and alſo the aforeſaid mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and other the hereditaments aforeſaid, late parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands, be and ſhall be, and reputed to be, part and parcel of the incorporation of the town and borough of Tewkſbury before mentioned: and the aforeſaid town of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, and the whole fee called the Abbey Fee in Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and alſo the whole mannor and liberty of the late abbey or monaſtery of Tewkſbury lately diſſolved, called the Abbey Fee, parcel of the poſſeſſion of the ſaid late monaſtery; and whole mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, part of the poſſeſſions of the ſaid late monaſtery; and whole mannor of Tewkſbury, in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and the whole hundred and liberty of Tewkſbury in the counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and in either of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and alſo all that mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and all other meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as aforeſaid purchaſed, we do ordain, create and incorporate, by theſe preſents, one entire free borough, corporate in fact, deed and name, henceforth for ever.

And that the burgeſſes and inhabitants of the ſame borough of Tewkſbury, for the future and for ever, are and ſhall be one body corporate and politick, in fact, deed and name, by the name of Bailiffs, Burgeſſes and Community, of the borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter; and them, by the name of Bailiffs, Burgeſſes and Community, of the borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, one body corporate and politick, really and fully, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we erect, make, ordain and create, by theſe preſents; and that by the ſame name they may have a perpetual ſucceſſion; and that they and their ſucceſſors, by the name of Bailiffs, Burgeſſes and Community, of the borough of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, may and ſhall be perpetually, for the future, perſons fit and capable, in the law, to have, demand, receive and poſſeſs, lands, tenements, liberties, franchiſes, juriſdictions and hereditaments, to them and their ſucceſſors, in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life or lives, year or years, or otherwiſe howſoever;

howſoever; and alſo goods and chattles, and all other things of whatſoever ſort, nature, kind or quality, they ſhall be; and to give, grant, demiſe and aſſign, the ſame lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chattles, and other deeds and things whatſoever, or any parcel thereof; and all other things do and perform by the name aforeſaid; and that by the ſame name of Bailiffs, Burgeſſes and Community, of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, they may and can plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places whatſoever, and before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and all judges and juſtices, and other perſons and officers whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, in all and ſingular actions, pleas, ſuits, complaints, cauſes, matters and demands whatſoever, of whatſoever ſort, nature or kind, in the ſame manner and form as any other of our ſubjects of our kingdom of England, perſons fit and capable in the law, or any other body corporate and politick, within this our kingdom of England, may and can have, receive, purchaſe, poſſeſs, give, grant, demiſe, aſſign or diſpoſe, and plead and be impleaded, anſwer and be anſwered, defend and be defended, do or perform.

And we further will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, reſtore and confirm, to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community, of the borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, full power and authority to execute, enjoy and exerciſe, ſo many, ſo much, ſuch, the ſame, of the ſame kind, all, all manner, and the like cuſtoms, liberties, privileges, franchiſes, immunities, acquittances, fines, amercements, exemption of goals, merchandiſing, toll, cuſtom and all other rights and juriſdictions whatſoever, within the ſaid town of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, and within the whole fee called the Abbey Fee in Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and within the whole mannor and liberties of the late abbey or monaſtery of Tewkſbury, lately diſſolved, called the Abbey Fee, parcel of the poſſeſſion of the ſaid late monaſtery; and within the whole mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, parcel of the poſſeſſion of the ſaid late monaſtery; and within the whole mannor of Tewkſbury in the ſaid county of Glouceſter, and the whole hundred and liberty of Tewkſbury in the ſaid counties of Glouceſter and Worceſter, and in either of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and alſo within the whole mannor and borough of Tewkſbury, parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and alſo within all and ſingular meſſuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments as aforeſaid, before purchaſed, and within every and either of them, and part and parcel of each of them, as many, as much, ſuch and which the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or their predeceſſors, or any of them, by whatſoever names, or by whatſoever name, or by whatſoever incorporation or pretence of any incorporation, (at or before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid) lawfully had, poſſeſſed or enjoyed, or ought to have, poſſeſs, uſe or enjoy, within the borough, town, hundred, mannor, tenements, liberties and places aforeſaid.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, free liberty, power and authority, and that it well may and ſhall be lawful for the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to perambulate and make perambulation or perambulations thereof, and to erect and put bounds and limits there, or in the outward parts thereof, or any part of it, for to have true and better knowledge thereof, as often as it ſhall pleaſe them, or ſhall ſeem neceſſary to them; and this without any writ, or other warrant, therefore from us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, in this part howſoever to be requeſted or proſecuted.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and ordain, that from henceforth for the future, there are and ſhall be, in the borough aforeſaid, two of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, in manner below in theſe preſents named, to be choſen and named, who ſhall be, and ſhall be nominated, Bailiffs of the ſame borough: and for the better execution of our grant in this part, we have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appoint and make, our beloved Joſeph Jones and Henry Dobbins, gent. to be the firſt and modern bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, willing that they the ſame Joſeph Jones and Henry Dobbins ſhall be and continue in the offices of bailiffs of the ſame borough, from the date of theſe preſents, until and in the ſecond Thurſday in the month of October next to come, and from the ſame day until two other of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid ſhall be elected, appointed, and ſworn, to the office of bailiffs aforeſaid, at the time, in the manner and form in theſe preſents hereunder mentioned, if the ſame Joſeph Jones and Henry Dobbins, or either of them, ſhall ſo long live. And we will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and ordain, that from henceforth for ever there may and ſhall be in the borough aforeſaid four and twenty men, of the better, honeſter, and more diſcreet burgeſſes of the ſame borough, who ſhall be, and perpetually called, Principal Burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid; which principal burgeſſes, together with the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, may and ſhall be, and for ever hereafter ſhall be called, the Common Council of the borough aforeſaid, for all things, matters, cauſes and buſineſſes, of the borough aforeſaid, and the good rule, ſtate and government, of the ſame borough, touching or concerning; and they may and ſhall be from time to time aſſiſtant and helping to the ſaid bailiffs, for that time being, in all things, matters, cauſes and buſineſſes, relating to the ſame borough.

And we farther have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appoint and make, our beloved Robert Tracy, eſq. Richard Dowdeſwell, eſq. Henry Collet, jun. eſq. Charles Wynde, the aforeſaid Joſeph Jones, Nicholas Streight, Theophilus Holland, William Streight, Henry Peyton, Nicholas Wrenford, William Wilſon, John Mann, Abraham Farren, Samuel Hawling, Robert Porter, the aforeſaid Henry Dobbins, William Jones, Francis Leight, John Jeynes, Thomas Warkeman, William Merret, Thomas Hale, merchant, Thomas Bartholomew, and Daniel Kemble, gent. to be the chief and modern four and twenty principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame offices and places as long as they ſhall behave themſelves well; which indeed principal burgeſſes, and every of them before named, and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, for himſelf or themſelves ill behaving, we will to be moveable at the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, being common council of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, either of which bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen that either or any of the four and twenty principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, do die, or be removed from their office as aforeſaid, that then, and ſo often, it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the aforeſaid bailiffs, and principal burgeſſes, being a common council of the borough aforeſaid, or for the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for that time being, we will to be one) one other, or more of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, into the place or places of a principal burgeſs, or thoſe principal burgeſſes,

geſſes, ſo dead, or removed from his or their office or offices, to elect, nominate and appoint, to ſupply the aforeſaid number of four and twenty principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid; and that he or they, ſo elected and appointed as aforeſaid, may have and exerciſe that office or offices as long as he or they ſhall behave himſelf or themſelves well in the ſame office or offices, a corporal oath before the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, being common council of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) of that office, in all things touching that office, rightly, well and faithfully to execute, being firſt performed.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have willed, ordained and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will, ordain and grant, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth for ever there be, and ſhall be, within the borough aforeſaid, four and twenty other men, honeſt and diſcreet, of the ſame borough, who ſhall be, and be named, Aſſiſtants of the ſame borough; which indeed four and twenty aſſiſtants may and ſhall be, from time to time, aſſiſting and helping to the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, and to the aforeſaid four and twenty principal burgeſſes, for the good rule, ſtate, and government of the borough aforeſaid, in all things, cauſes, matters and buſineſſes, touching the ſame borough.

And we have aſſigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, create, appoint and make, our beloved Joſeph Sheene, Stephen Millington, Iſaac Merret, Robert Wilkins, John Reeks, Robert Morris, George Moore, William Heyward, Edward Leight, John Farren, Ralph Jeynes of the Barton ſtreet, Matthew Maid, Thomas Natt, Edward Phelps, Samuel Dobbins, Ralph Jeynes of the High ſtreet, Philip Bruſh, George Waters alias Hawkins, Richard Pit, Joſeph Smith, John Clifton, John Chaundler, Edward Pierce and Samuel Penell, to be four and twenty chief and modern aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame offices as long as they ſhall behave themſelves well; which very aſſiſtants before named, and either or any of them, and the aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, and either or any of them, not behaving himſelf or themſelves well in their offices, we will to be moveable at the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes being common council of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being we will to be one.

And we farther will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community, of the borough aforeſaid, and to their ſucceſſors, that whenſoever it ſhall happen, that either or any of the aforeſaid four and twenty aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid do dye, or are removed from his or their office, as aforeſaid, that then and ſo often it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the ſaid bailiffs, and the reſt of the common council of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) one other or more of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, into the place or places of the ſame aſſiſtant or aſſiſtants (ſo happening to dye or be removed) to elect, nominate and appoint, to ſupply the aforeſaid number of four and twenty aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid; and that he or they, ſo as aforeſaid elected and appointed to the office or offices of an aſſiſtant or aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid, having performed, before the bailiffs and the reſt of the common council of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being we will to be one) a corporal oath, well and faithfully to execute that office, he and they ſhall be of the number of the aforeſaid four and twenty aſſiſtants of the borough aforeſaid; and this from time to time, as often as it ſhall ſo happen.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth, for the future, the bailiffs, burgeſſes aforeſaid, ſhall be elected, nominated and ſworn yearly, and every year, in and upon the ſecond Thurſday in the month of October, and not upon the Thurſday next after the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude apoſtles, by and before ſuch perſon and perſons, and in the ſame manner and form, as was wont to be in the ſame borough at and before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid; and that they who ſhall be elected, nominated and ſworn, as aforeſaid, to the office of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, may have and exerciſe that office for one whole year then next following, and thenceforth until two other burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid to the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid ſhall be elected, appointed and ſworn, in due manner.

And moreover we will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that if it ſhall happen that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, for the time being, within one year after they ſhall be elected, appointed, and ſworn, to the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, ſo as aforeſaid, do die, or be removed from his or their office or offices, that then, and ſo often, one other fit perſon, or two other fit perſons, ſhall be elected, appointed and ſworn, into the bailiwick or bailiwicks of the borough of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, by and before ſuch perſon and perſons, and in ſuch manner and form, as was wont in the ſame borough, at and before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid; and that he or they, ſo elected and ſworn, may have and execute that office or offices during the reſidue of the ſame year, and ſo often as it ſhall ſo happen.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors may and ſhall have, in the borough aforeſaid, one honeſt and diſcreet man to be choſe and nominated in form beneath in theſe preſents expreſſed, who ſhall be, and be named, High Steward of the borough aforeſaid; and we have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appoint and make, our well-beloved and faithful kinſman Algernoon earl of Eſſex to be the firſt and modern high ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well.

We alſo will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from and after the death of the ſaid Algernoon earl of Eſſex, or any other determination of his office, the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) may and can elect, nominate and appoint, one other honeſt and diſcreet man, from time to time, to the office of high ſteward of the borough aforeſaid; and that he who ſhall be elected, appointed and nominated, ſo as aforeſaid, after the death of the ſaid Algernoon earl of Eſſex, or any other determination of the ſaid office of high ſteward, ſhall and may execute and enjoy that office of high ſteward of the borough aforeſaid, during the good pleaſure of the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) and ſo as oft as it ſhall ſo happen.

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We will alſo, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they, from henceforth for ever, may have, in the borough aforeſaid, one honeſt, fit, and diſcreet man, ſkilful and learned in the laws of this kingdom of England, who ſhall be, and be named, Recorder of that borough, to be continued in that office, and to execute the ſame by himſelf or his deputy, as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well. And we have aſſigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do aſſign, nominate, appoint and make, the aforeſaid Robert Tracy to be chief and modern recorder of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office, and the ſame office to execute by himſelf or his ſufficeint deputy, as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that after the death or removal of the ſaid Robert Tracy from the office aforeſaid, and ſo oft as the office of recorder of the borough aforeſaid ſhall happen to be vacant, it may and ſhall be lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) to elect, name, and prefer, one other honeſt and diſcreet man, learned in the laws of this kingdom of England, into the office of recorder of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well; which ſaid Robert Tracy, and all other perſons who for the future ſhall be elected, nominated and appointed, ſo as aforeſaid, into the office of recorder of the borough aforeſaid, before he ſhall be permitted to execute that office, ſhall take a corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or either of them, to rightly, well and faithfully execute that office, in all buſineſſes touching or concerning it.

And we farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and recorder of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, during the time in which they ſhall happen to be in their offices, and four other of the honeſter and more diſcreet burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, to be choſen and nominated by the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or by the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) may and ſhall be, and every of them may and ſhall be, our juſtices, and our heirs and ſucceſſors, to keep the peace, and to keep and cauſe to be kept the orders and ſtatutes ſet forth for the good of the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and for the keeping of the ſame, and for the good and quiet rule and government of our people, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and in all their articles in the borough and liberty, and precincts, by theſe preſents, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, before granted, according to the ſtatute, form, and effect of the ſame; and to chaſtize and puniſh all offending againſt the force, form and effect, of the ſame orders and ſtatutes, or either of them, as ſhall be to be done according to the form of the ſame orders and ſtatutes; and to cauſe to come before them, or either of them, all thoſe who have threatned either or any of our people, concerning their bodies, or burning of their houſes, to find ſufficient ſecurity of the peace, or their good behaviour towards us and our people; and if they ſhall refuſe to find ſuch ſecurity, then them to cauſe to be kept ſafe in our priſon in the borough aforeſaid, until they ſhall find ſuch ſecurity; and to hear and determine all and all manner of felonies, and other miſdeeds, in the ſaid borough, and liberty and precinct of the ſame, before mentioned, committed and to be committed, and to keep and correct, and cauſe to be kept and corrected, the ſtatutes concerning artificers, labourers, weights and meaſures, within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty and precinct of the ſame.

And that the ſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, or the greater part of them, within one month after the date of theſe preſents, ſhall chuſe four ſuch burgeſſes as aforeſaid to be juſtices of the peace; which ſaid four burgeſſes ſhall continue in the offices of juſtices of the peace within the borough aforeſaid, until and upon the ſecond Thurſday in the month of October next to come; and that in and upon the aforeſaid ſecond day of October next to come, and upon every ſecond Thurſday in the month of October for ever, four ſuch burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid ſhall be yearly choſen, as aforeſaid, to be juſtices of the peace, as aforeſaid, within the borough aforeſaid; and that the bailiffs and recorders of the ſame borough, for the time being, and four other burgeſſes to be elected and nominated ſo as aforeſaid in the offices of juſtices of the peace, or any three of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs or recorders of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) may have full power and abſolute authority to enquire from time to time, by the oath of honeſt and lawful men of the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, concerning all and all manner of petty treaſons, murders, voluntary manſlaughter, manſlaughters, felonies, witchcrafts, incantations, ſorceries, magick art, foreſtallings, ingroſſings, regratings and extortions whatſoever, and concerning all and ſingular other witchcrafts, tranſgreſſions, faults and offences whatſoever, of which the juſtices appointed to keep the peace, in any county of our kingdom of England, may or ought lawfully to enquire: and that they may or ſhall hear and determine all and ſingular felonies, offences, tranſgreſſions, crimes and articles whatſoever, that belong to the office of a juſtice of the peace within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, to be done, heard, performed and determined, ſo fully and wholly, and in ſo ample manner and form, as any other juſtices appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, by the laws and ſtatutes of the ſame kingdom of England, or otherwiſe: and that they, or any three of them, may and can, from time to time, keep ſeſſions in the ſame manner and form as any other juſtices, appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, may and can; ſo, nevertheleſs, that at the determination of any treaſon, murder, manſlaughter, felony, or other offence whatſoever, touching the loſs of life or a member, within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, without our ſpecial mandate of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, howſoever for the future they may not proceed.

We will alſo, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do command and forbid by theſe preſents, that no juſtice of the peace within the county of Glouceſter do any ways introduce to do or execute any thing within the town or pariſh of Tewkſbury, and precinct of the ſame, that belongs to the office of a juſtice of the peace there to be done.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, henceforth for ever, may have and hold, within the borough aforeſaid, a certain court of record before the bailiffs of the ſame borough for the time being, in a certain houſe called the Tolſey, (or other convenient place in the ſame borough) upon Friday in every week yearly to be kept; in which court they ſhall keep the pleas of all and all manner of debts, treſpaſſes, and perſonal actions, proceeding from within the liberty of the borough aforeſaid, ſo that they do not exceed the ſum of 50l. of lawful money of England, nor touching a free tenement within the liberties of the borough aforeſaid, by com-

plaints thereof before the bailiffs aforeſaid, to be levied, made and entred; and that the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community, and their ſucceſſors, upon the like ſort of complaints, pleas, quarrels and actions, may have power, authority and faculty, to implead defendants againſt whom the like complaints, pleas or actions, in the ſaid court ſhall happen to be levied or removed, by an attachment of their bodies to be directed to the ſergeants at mace of the borough aforeſaid, or other officer or officers, or any of them, to be appointed or aſſigned by the bailiffs aforeſaid, or either of them, for the time being.

And that the like pleas, complaints, ſuits and actions, may be there heard and determined before the bailiffs of the ſaid borough for the time being, or either of them, together with the recorder of the borough aforeſaid, or his ſufficient deputy for the time being, by ſuch and the like proceſſes and means, according to the laws and cuſtom of this our kingdom of England, by their peers, and as is agreeable to our laws, and in as ample manner and form as is or ought to be uſed and accuſtomed in any court of record in any city, borough, or town incorporate, within our kingdom of England. Provided always, and it is our good pleaſure, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will and forbid, that no attachment or other proceſs be directed to the ſergeants at mace of the borough aforeſaid, or ſhall be executed or ſerved by the ſame in any place, unleſs within the town and pariſh of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and precinct of the ſame town.

And we farther will, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that there may and ſhall be perpetually, in the borough aforeſaid, one honeſt and diſcreet man, to be choſen in form in theſe preſents mentioned, who ſhall be, and be nominated, Common Clerk of the borough aforeſaid, and Clerk of our Peace within the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well. And we have farther appointed, nominated and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do appoint, nominate and conſtitute, the aforeſaid Henry Collet, junior, to be the firſt and modern common clerk of the borough aforeſaid, and clerk of our peace within the borough aforeſaid, ſo long as he ſhall behave himſelf well, and to do and execute all things which reſpectively belong to the office of common clerk and clerk of the peace within the borough aforeſaid.

And we alſo will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that from henceforth for the future there be and ſhall be, within the borough, liberty and precinct of the ſame, one honeſt and diſcreet man, to be choſen in form in theſe preſents, who ſhall be and be called Coroner of the borough aforeſaid, who ſhall have full power and authority to do and execute all and ſingular thoſe acts and things whatſoever, within the borough aforeſaid, and precinct of the ſame, which tend and belong to the office of a coroner within the borough aforeſaid to be done and executed. And we have appointed, nominated and conſtituted, and by theſe preſents do appoint, nominate and conſtitute, the aforeſaid Henry Collet to be firſt and modern coroner of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſaid office during the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one.) And we farther will, that after the death or removal of the aforeſaid Henry Collet from the office of coroner aforeſaid, then and thenceforth it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the greater part of them who ſhall be then preſent, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid we will to be one) at their pleaſure from time to time to elect, nominate and appoint, one other honeſt and diſcreet man of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid into the office of coroner of the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the ſame office during the good pleaſure of the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one) a corporal oath being firſt taken before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, to rightly, well and faithfully perform that office in all things touching or concerning that office.

We farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) may and ſhall from time to time elect, conſtitute and create, one of the burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid to have, exerciſe and execute, the office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, ſo long as it ſhall ſeem fit to the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) or until the aforeſaid chamberlain ſhall leave the ſaid office of his own accord, or dye; and that every burgeſs of that borough, elected, choſen and created, chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, or to be elected, choſen or created, ſhall take a corporal oath, in due manner, to do and faithfully execute all thoſe things which belong to the office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid: and that the chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall and may receive all manner of rents, fines, amercements, revenues, profits, commodities and emoluments whatſoever, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by right of any corporation, or howſoever belonging, appertaining, incurred, due or payable, and keep the ſame in his power to and for the uſe of the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and expend and diſburſe the ſame, from time to time, at their command and requeſt. And the aforeſaid chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall keep all and ſingular writings, deeds, evidences and muniments whatſoever, to the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining; and ſhall keep the ſeal as well of the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, as of the maſter of the ſchool beneath written, in the chamber of the borough aforeſaid; and ſhall cauſe to come the ſame writings and muniments, and ſeal, before the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, or either of them, as often and whenſoever by them they ſhall be commanded, that they may look into them, and duely determine and diſpoſe or uſe them; and let him perpetually give a true and juſt yearly account, at every feaſt of St. James the apoſtle, or within fifteen days next following the ſame feaſt, to the ſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, of all things by him ſo received or levied, kept or had; and let him execute and do all thoſe things as in times paſt were uſed and accuſtomed by the chamberlain aforeſaid: and alſo that every chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, who ſhall happen to be removed from his office, or ſhall leave his office aforeſaid of his own accord, and the heirs, executors and adminiſtrators of ſuch who ſhall dye, having the office of chamberlain aforeſaid, within one month next after the death or removal, or voluntary leaving of his office beforeſaid, may give a true and faithful account of all things in his office, by vertue of his ſaid office by him accepted, had or done, to the

bailiffs

bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of that borough, or ſo many of them as will be there when it ſhall be required of him. And for the better execution of our will and grant in this part, we have appointed, created, nominated, conſtituted and made, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do appoint, create, nominate, conſtitute and make, the aforeſaid William Wilſon to be the firſt and modern chamberlain of that borough, to be continued in the office aforeſaid as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well; and that, from time to time, and at all times, after the death, ſurrender, or other determination of the office aforeſaid, at the good pleaſure and will of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) the aforeſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, as aforeſaid, may elect, nominate, and appoint, one other diſcreet man of the burgeſſes of the borough, for the time being, from time to time, to be chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid; and that he who ſhall be elected, appointed, and nominated, to be chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, ſo as aforeſaid, after the death, ſurrender, or other determination of the aforeſaid office, may have, enjoy, and exerciſe, that office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, during the good pleaſure of the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) a corporal oath being firſt taken before the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or ſo many of them as will be there, (of whom either of the bailiffs for the time being we will to be one) to execute that office of chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid rightly, well and faithfully, in and by all things touching that office; and ſo often as it ſhall ſo happen.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do will and grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, together with our clerk, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of the ſame borough, aſſigned to receive reconnizance of debts, may for ever have full power and authority to receive reconnizances, by virtue of the ſtatute of Acton Burnell, between merchant and merchant, merchants and merchants, and between every and all other perſon and perſons whatſoever, or either of them, concerning any debt, and any ſum; and the execution thereof to be made according to the form and effect of the ſaid ſtatute of Acton Burnell, ſtatute of Merchants, or either of them, or other ſtatute in that part ſet forth and provided; and alſo to do and execute all other things in the premiſſes, or the premiſſes any ways touching or concerning, which by the vigor of the ſaid ſtatute of Acton Burnell, and the ſtatute of Merchants, and other ſtatutes in that part ſet forth and provided, or either or any of them, belong to be done and executed: and that for ever hereafter there be and ſhall be a clerk of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of the ſaid borough of Tewkſbury, to receive ſuch like reconnizances of debts, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid; and that he may and ſhall perpetually have power and authority to do and perform all and ſingular matters, which in any wiſe belong to the office of clerk of the reconnizances, according to the form of the ſtatutes aforeſaid, or either of them, to be taken in the vigour of thoſe ſtatutes, or either of them, to be done and executed: and we do ordain, nominate, conſtitute, create, erect and appoint, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the aforeſaid Henry Collet to be our clerk, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of the reconnizances aforeſaid, within the borough aforeſaid, and the aforeſaid liberty and precinct of the ſame, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid, as long as he ſhall behave himſelf well in the ſame office; and that the aforeſaid bailiffs, and the aforeſaid clerk of the like reconnizances, for the time being, may for ever have a ſeal for ſealing the reconnizances aforeſaid, according to the form of the ſtatute aforeſaid; and that the ſame bailiffs and clerk of ſuch like reconnizances, for the time being, may have for ever henceforth the keeping of the ſaid ſeal; and that the ſaid bailiffs and clerk of the like reconnizances, for the time being, may have from henceforth for ever ſo much, and ſo great, and entire, and abſolute authority, faculty and power, from henceforth for the future, to take, ſeal, and record, and certifie ſuch like reconnizances, and to perform, do and execute all other, according to the exigence of the ſaid ſtatute, by and in all things, with the ſureties, fees, and regards, thereunto belonging and appertaining, as any other mayor, mayors, bailiff, bailiffs, and ſuch clerk or clerks, in any city, borough, or town whatſoever, within this our kingdom of England, hath, or have, or ought to have: and we do make, create, conſtitute, appoint and ordain, by theſe preſents, the ſaid bailiffs and clerk of the recognizances of the ſaid borough, for the time being, to do and perform all the premiſſes.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that after the death or removal of the aforeſaid Henry Collet from the aforeſaid offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances, within the borough aforeſaid, or from either of them, and from and after any other determination of the offices aforeſaid of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the reconnizances, within the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, and as often as ſuch offices, or either or any of them, ſhall be void, then and ſo often it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or for the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) to elect, nominate, and appoint, one other fit perſon, or more fit perſons, to be common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the reconnizances, within the borough aforeſaid, to be continued in the like office or offices, to which he or they ſhall be elected and appointed, ſo long as he or they ſhall behave himſelf or themſelves well. Provided always, and we will, that every perſon and perſons, ſo as aforeſaid hereafter to be elected to the aforeſaid offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the reconnizances, within the borough aforeſaid, or to either or any of thoſe offices, before he or they be admitted to the execution of thoſe offices, or either or any of them, ſhall take a corporal oath for the due execution of the offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the reconnizances, within the borough aforeſaid, or for the due execution of ſuch office or offices to which he or they ſhall be ſo elected, before the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them.

And moreover we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do command, that the bailiffs, recorders, common clerk, principal burgeſſes, juſtices of the peace, aſſiſtants, chamberlain, coroner, clerk of the peace and reconnizances, and other officers, by theſe preſents nominated and conſtituted, before that they or either of them be reſpectively admitted to the execution of their ſeparate truſts and offices, in theſe preſents mentioned, they and every of them ſhall take and perform their ſeparate corporal

poral oaths, upon the Bible, for the due execution of their truſts, and reſpective offices, in manner and form following, viz. The bailiffs and recorder, by theſe preſents nominated and appointed, ſhall take their oaths before the aforeſaid Richard Dowdeſwell, Stephen Baldwyn, eſq. Henry Collet, ſenior, and James Bengough, gent. or any two or more of them, to which, or any two or more of them, we give and grant by theſe preſents full power and authority to give and adminiſter the like oath. And we have alſo granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant, that the aforeſaid bailiffs and recorder in theſe preſents nominated, or two of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one) may have full power and authority of giving and adminiſtring a corporal oath to the reſt of the principal burgeſſes, juſtices of the peace, chamberlain, common clerk, clerk of the peace and reconnizances, coroner, aſſiſtants, and other officers aforeſaid in theſe preſents before mentioned, and alſo the aforeſaid four juſtices of the peace, by virtue of theſe preſents, as aforeſaid, to be elected within one month after the date of theſe preſents.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, may and ſhall for ever have, within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, one priſon or jail, for the preſervation and keeping of all and ſingular perſons attacht and to be attacht, or to be any ways adjudged to the priſon or jail of the borough aforeſaid, within the liberty of the borough aforeſaid, or precinct of the ſame, for any cauſe which could be inquired, proſecuted, puniſhed or determined, in that borough, to abide there ſo long and until they ſhall be freed in a lawful manner; and that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, be and ſhall be keepers of the ſame jail.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors may have all fines, redemptions, reconnizances and amerciaments whatſoever, for tranſgreſſions and other miſdeeds whatſoever, or other cauſes and matters within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, committed and to be committed, and alſo all and all manner of penalties and forfeitures, forfeited or to be forfeited, of all burgeſſes and inhabitants of the borough, and liberty of the ſame aforeſaid, there reſiding, and henceforth happening to reſide, and their ſucceſſors, for the peace of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and otherwiſe howſoever, and alſo of all other reſiding in the borough aforeſaid, and liberty of the ſame, forfeited or to be forfeited, to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, within the ſame borough, liberty, and precinct of the ſame, and all and all manner of iſſues, fines, redemptions and amerciaments, of the aforeſaid burgeſſes and reſidents, their heirs and ſucceſſors, before the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, as before the juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, appointed to take the aſſizes or jail-delivery, keepers of the peace, and juſtices itinerant, and the inſtitutes of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to hear and determine, and other commiſſionary juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, whatſoever forfeited or to be forfeited, done or to be done, impoſed or to be impoſed, from or by any cauſe, by the chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, who ſhall be for that time, to the uſe of the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and commonalty of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to be aſked, levied and demanded, without the occaſion or hindrance of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſheriffs, juſtices, and other commiſſionary officers and miniſters whatſoever, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

We have alſo granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors, henceforth for ever, may and ſhall have, to the proper uſe of them the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of goods and chattles, of all felons and fugitives, outlawed and waved, to be outlawed and to be waved, adjudged, condemned, and to be adjudged, attaint and happening to be attaint, convicted and to be convicted, fled and to be ſought after, for felony, murther, or petty treaſon, tranſgreſſion, or other matter or cauſe whatſoever; and other forfeitures and offences beforeſaid, touching or concerning all and ſingular burgeſſes and inhabitants, reſiding and not reſiding within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty and precinct of the ſame, and all other things whatſoever within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, found out and happening for the future to be found out; and that if any perſon, that ought to loſe his life or limbs for his offence, ſhall either fly, and will not ſtand to judgment, or ſhall commit any other crime, for which he ought to loſe or forfeit his goods and chattles, whereſoever juſtice ought to be done him, whether it be in our court, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or in any other court whatſoever, his goods and chattles being, or henceforth for the future happening to be, within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, ſhall be to the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their heirs for ever; and that it may and ſhall be well and lawful for the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by the chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, who for that time ſhall be, or by any other or others in their name, without the hindrance of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, or any officers of our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, to put himſelf or themſelves in ſeiſure of the goods and chattles aforeſaid, and them receive and keep for the uſe of the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, although the ſame goods and chattles ſhall be firſt ſeiſed by us or our heirs or ſucceſſors, or by our or their ſervants.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, may and ſhall have full authority and power to preſs for the ſervice of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at any of our wars, and muſterings, and trainings of our ſubjects within the town and pariſh of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, the limits and precincts of the ſame, as often and when they ſee fit, from time to time to be done, taken and overlookt, and to cauſe to be chaſtiſed and puniſhed thoſe that refuſe the premiſſes, or any of them, at the lawful command of the ſaid bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, by impriſonment of their bodies, according to their diſcretion; and that no man poſſeſſing a place, or a commiſſioner of us, our heirs or ſucceſſors, appointed or to be appointed to preſs, or train in the aforeſaid county of Glouceſter, may introduce himſelf in any preſſing or training of men, abiding or inhabiting within the town and pariſh of Tewkſbury aforeſaid, limits and precinct of the ſame, nor enter into the town or pariſh aforeſaid, limits or precinct of the ſame, to do or execute any thing that doth in any wiſe belong to his office of preſſing or training, unleſs with the aſſent and conſent of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid for the time being.

And farther, of our more ample ſpecial grace, certain

certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that neither they the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes, and their aſſiſtants, the high ſteward, chamberlain, and their ſucceſſors, and other their officers within the borough aforeſaid, ſhall ſerve, nor any of them may be compelled or bound, nor either of them be compelled or bound, any ways to come before us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, the juſtices of the bench of us and our heirs, the juſtices of us and our heirs appointed keepers of the peace, to take the aſſizes and jail-delivery, and the juſtices of us and our heirs appointed to hear and determine divers felonies, tranſgreſſions and miſdeeds, or the juſtices of us and our heirs of the *Niſi Prius*, or the juſtices of us and our heirs aſſigned to ſurvey the ſea-walls, ditches, gouts, ſewers, paths, bridges and rinds, or other commiſſioners of us or our heirs, the high ſheriff, eſcheator, coroner, high ſteward, mareſchal, or clerk of the market, of our houſhold, or other officers and ſervants of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; nor may any or either of them in any aſſizes be put or impannelled on a jury, or other inquiſition, without the borough aforeſaid; nor may they or either of them forthwith forfeit to us or our heirs in any iſſue or amerciament, on any occaſion whatſoever; but thereof let them be quiet for ever, unleſs they have, or either of them hath, lands and tenements without the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, for which he or they ought to be charged.

And we have farther given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant, to the aforeſaid bailiffs and burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, may and ſhall have the return of all writs, precepts, bills and warrants, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and alſo ſummons, eſtreats and precepts, of our Exchequer, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and the eſtreats and precepts of our juſtices itinerant, as well at the Foreſt Pleas, as at the Common Pleas, or other offices whatſoever; and alſo attachments, as well of the pleas of the crown, as others coming from and happening in the ſaid borough, liberty and precinct, or any part of them; and the execution of them to be made by the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being; ſo that no high-ſheriff, under-ſheriff, bailiff, or any ſervant of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, may enter into our borough aforeſaid, the ſuburbs or precinct of the ſame, for any thing or things belonging to his office to be done, in this part to be done, unleſs in defect of thoſe bailiffs, or their ſucceſſors, or their ſervants for the time being.

And we will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and ordain, that henceforth for ever there be, and ſhall be, in the ſaid borough of Tewkſbury, two burgeſſes of the parliament of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors; and that the bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, upon a writ of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, concerning the election of burgeſſes of parliament to them directed, may and ſhall have power, authority and faculty, of electing and nominating two diſcreet and honeſt men to be burgeſſes of the parliament of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, for the ſame borough, and to ſend the ſame burgeſſes, ſo elected, at the charges and coſts of the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, into the parliament of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, where it ſhall be then held, in the ſame manner and form as is uſed and accuſtomed in any boroughs of our kingdom of England; which burgeſſes, ſo elected and nominated, we will to be preſent, and to abide at the parliament of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, at the charges and coſts of the ſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, during the time in which the parliament ſhall happen to be held; and they to have places and votes in the like manner and form as other burgeſſes of parliament for any other boroughs or borough whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, do and have, or have been wont to do and have; and theſe burgeſſes in the parliaments of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſhall have their votes as well affirmative as negative, and ſhall there do and execute all and ſingular other matters, as any other burgeſſes or burgeſs of our parliament, for all other boroughs or borough whatſoever, may or can have, do and execute, by reaſon or manner whatſoever.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever, that they and their ſucceſſors may and can have, hold and keep, in the borough aforeſaid, yearly for ever, all and ſingular ſuch wakes, fairs and markets, in the ſame borough, as by the aforeſaid charter made in the ſeventh year aforeſaid of the late king James the Firſt, or by any charters of our anteceſſors and predeceſſors, to the the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or to their predeceſſors granted, before that time were granted, and which at or before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid were lawfully held or uſed, by the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, within the borough aforeſaid, together with the pye-powder court there held in the time of thoſe wakes and fairs, and with all liberty and free cuſtom of roll, ſtallage, piccage, fines, amerciaments, and all other profits, commodities and emoluments whatſoever, belonging, happening, proceeding or touching, the ſame wake or fair, and pye-powder court, and with all other free cuſtoms and liberty whatſoever, to the ſame wake, fair and pye-powder court, appertaining or belonging.

And we farther will and grant to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, henceforth for ever, be and ſhall be clerks of the market within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that the bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, we will to be one) may and ſhall have power and authority, from time to time, to elect, nominate, appoint and conſtitute, ſo many and ſuch, as well without the borough aforeſaid, as within that borough, limits or precinct of the ſame, inhabiting and abiding, to be burgeſſes of the ſaid borough, as to the ſaid bailiffs and principal burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, or to the greater part of them, as aforeſaid, for the publick profit of the ſaid borough, ſhall ſeem more profitable, in the ſame manner and form, and with the ſame corporal oath to be taken by every of the ſaid burgeſſes ſo choſen and appointed, as the burgeſſes of that borough were heretofore wont to take within the ſaid borough of Tewkſbury; and that theſe burgeſſes of the borough aforeſaid, and every of them, henceforth for ever, may and can perpetually, fully and peacefully, poſſeſs and enjoy all liberties, privileges, franchiſes and immunities, by either or any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, kings or queens of England, to the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough of Tewkſbury, or incorporated by any other name or names, before given and granted, at and before the time of the ſurrender aforeſaid.

And farther, of our more plentiful and ſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents do give and grant, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, full power, authority and juriſdiction, that the aforeſaid bailiffs of the borough aforeſaid, for the time being, may and can have and exerciſe, within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty and precinct of the ſame, henceforth for ever, the puniſhing and correcting of all and ſingular drunkards, and all and ſingular harlots, whores, bawds, concubines, and all others whatſoever living laſciviouſly and incontinently; and alſo all and ſingular diſhoneſtly or maliciouſly communicating, upon any occaſion, whether they are ſcolds abiding or inhabiting within the borough aforeſaid, and liberty of the ſame, or are delinquents, as well by the verdict and preſentment of twelve honeſt and lawful men of the borough aforeſaid, for that time being, as by other lawful ways and means, to which ſaid bailiffs, for the time being, it ſhall ſeem to be moſt expedient.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant and give, ſpecial and free liberty and faculty, power and authority, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, to have, receive, and purchaſe, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, the mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, and other hereditaments whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, or any where within our dominions, purchaſed of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as of any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſo that the ſame mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, and other hereditaments, ſo by them to be had, received, and purchaſed, above the aforeſaid mannor, borough and hundred of Tewkſbury, and other the premiſes in theſe preſents before mentioned, and other mannors, lands, tenements and hereditaments, purchaſed before the making of the aforeſaid letters patents in the ſeventh year of king James the Firſt, by the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or their predeceſſors, by any name or names incorporated, or purchaſed by virtue of any incorporation, do not exceed, in the whole, the clear yearly value of 200l. *per ann.* beſides all charges. And we do give alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, to every of our ſubjects, our heirs and ſucceſſors, ſpecial and free liberty, power and authority, that they, or either or any of them, may give, grant or ſell, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and other hereditaments whatſoever, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors; ſo that all the aforeſaid mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and other hereditaments, to the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, by virtue of theſe preſents ſo to be given, granted, leaſed and aliened, as aforeſaid, do not exceed, in the whole, the clear yearly value of 200l. *per ann.* beſides all charges and repriſes.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give, grant, confirm, ratify, reſtore and approve, to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, all and all manner of liberties, franchiſes, immunities, exemptions, privileges, acquittances, juriſdictions, lands, tenements, waſtes, funds, commons and hereditaments whatſoever, which the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, or any of their ſucceſſors, by any names or name, or by any incorporation, or under pretence of any incorporation, in time of making the aforeſaid charter, made in the ſeventh year of the aforeſaid king James the Firſt, had, poſſeſſed, uſed or enjoyed, or ought to have, poſſeſs, uſe or enjoy, from an hereditary ſtate, by reaſon or under pretence of any charters or letters patent, by any of our progenitors or predeceſſors, kings or queens of England, howſoever before then made, confirmed or granted, or by any other lawful means, right, title, cuſtom, uſe or preſcription, before then lawfully uſed, had or accuſtomed, although the ſame, or any of them, have not heretofore been uſed, or have been abuſed, or ill uſed or diſcontinued; and although the ſame, or either or any of them, are and have been forfeited, or loſt or ſurrendered; to be had, poſſeſſed, exerciſed, uſed and enjoyed, by the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors for ever; and to reſtore and pay therefore to us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, yearly, ſo much, ſo many, ſuch, the ſame, and the like rents, ſervices, ſums of money and demands whatſoever, as for the ſame were heretofore wont to be paid, or they ought to pay, to us or our predeceſſors. Wherefore we will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, may fully and entirely have, poſſeſs, uſe and enjoy, all liberties, free cuſtoms, privileges, authority, juriſdictions and acquittances aforeſaid, according to the tenor and effect of theſe our letters patent, without the occaſion or hindrance of us, or any of our heirs or ſucceſſors; nilling that the ſame bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community, of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, or any or either of them, by reaſon of the premiſſes, or either of them, by us, our heirs, our juſtices, ſheriffs, eſcheators, or other bailiffs or ſervants of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, whatſoever, be occaſioned, moleſted, vexed, grieved, or diſturbed, in any thing; willing, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, commanding, as well the commiſſioners for our treaſury, the treaſurer, chancellor and barons, of the Exchequer, of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as our attorney and ſolicitor general for the time being, and every of them, and all other officers and ſervants whatſoever of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that neither they, nor either nor any of them, may proſecute or continue, or ſhall cauſe to be proſecuted or continued, any writ or ſummons of any warrant, or any other our writ, writs or proceſs whatſoever, againſt the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community, of the borough aforeſaid, or either or any of them, for any cauſes, things or matters, offences, claims or uſurpations, whether of any of them, by them, or any of them, due, claimed, attempted, uſed, had or uſurped, before the day of the making of theſe preſents; willing alſo, that the bailiffs, burgeſſes and community, of the borough aforeſaid, or either of them, be no ways moleſted or hindered by either or any juſtices, officers and ſervants aforeſaid, in or for due uſe, claim, uſurpation or abuſe, of any liberties, franchiſes or juriſdiction, before the day of the making of theſe our letters patent, or be compelled to anſwer to any or either of theſe things.

And farther, for the better education and inſtruction of boys and youth within the ſame borough, liberty and precinct thereof, in good arts, learning, virtue and education, perpetually to be educated and informed, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have willed, granted and ordained, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do will, grant and ordain, that from henceforth for ever there be, and ſhall be, within the borough aforeſaid, liberty and precinct of the ſame, one grammar-ſchool, which ſhall be called the Free Grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers, citizen and mercer of London, in Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter;

ceſter; and that ſchool, by the name of the Free Grammar-ſchool of the aforeſaid William Ferrers of Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, we do erect, ordain, create, found and firmly eſtabliſh, by theſe preſents; and that the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid be, and do conſiſt of one maſter and one uſher, and ſcholars in the ſame ſchool, to be taught and inſtructed according to the ordination and conſtitution in theſe preſents below ſpecified and declared. And that our foreſaid intention may better take effect, and that the mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, rents, reverſions, hereditaments, annuities, goods and chattels, and other profits and hereditaments, to be granted, aſſigned and appointed, to the ſuſtenance of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, may be better governed, for continuation of the ſame ſchool, we will, grant and ordain, that the aforeſaid bailiffs, juſtices of the peace, chamberlain of the borough aforeſaid, and town-clerk in Tewkſbury aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, henceforth for ever, ſhall be, and be called, Governours of the goods, poſſeſſions and revenues, of the aforeſaid free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers in Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we do will, ordain and eſtabliſh, by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, that the aforeſaid bailiffs, juſtices, chamberlain and town-clerk, of the aforeſaid borough of Tewkſbury for the time being, and their ſucceſſors for ever, henceforth be, and ſhall be, one body corporate and politick of itſelf, in deed, fact and name, by the name of Governours of the goods, poſſeſſions and revenues of the free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers in Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter; and them, and their ſucceſſors, into one body corporate and politick, really and to the full, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, we do incorporate, erect, create, ordain, make and eſtabliſh, by theſe preſents; and that by the ſame name of Governours of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues of the free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, in all future times they ſhall be known, called and nominated, and ſhall have a perpetual ſucceſſion.

And we farther will and ordain, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid governours, and their ſucceſſors, that they and their ſucceſſors from henceforth for ever may have a common ſeal to ſerve for their buſineſs touching the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, according to the tenor and true intent of theſe our letters patent; and that it may and ſhall be well and lawful for them and their ſucceſſors to break, change and make new, that ſeal from time to time, at their pleaſure, as it ſhall ſeem fit to them to be done; and that they and their ſucceſſors, by the the name of Governours of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues, of the free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, be and ſhall be perpetually perſons fit and capable, in the law, to have, purchaſe, receive and poſſeſs, to them and their ſucceſſors, the goods and chattles, and alſo mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, rents, reverſions, ſervices, rectories, tithes, and other poſſeſſions and hereditaments whatſoever, to the ſuſtenance and maintenance of the ſaid grammar-ſchool, as well from us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, as from any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, in manner and form in theſe preſents below ſpecified; and that the aforeſaid governours and their ſucceſſors, by the name of Governours of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues, of the free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, may and can plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, anſwer and be anſwered, in all and ſingular cauſes, complaints, actions, ſuits and demands whatſoever, of whatſoever ſort, nature or kind they be, in whatſoever places and courts of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, and before whatſoever judges and juſtices of us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, or any of them, within our kingdom of England, and to do and execute all other facts and deeds, by the name aforeſaid, as other our ſubjects of our kingdom of England, perſons fit and capable in the law, within our kingdom of England, do or may do, in the places and courts aforeſaid, and before the juſtices aboveſaid.

And we farther will, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant liberty, power and authority, to the aforeſaid governours and their ſucceſſors, to elect, nominate and appoint, and that they may and can elect and appoint, one honeſt man, learned, and fearing God, to be maſter of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, and one other man, diſcreet and fit, to be uſher of the ſame ſchool; which maſter and uſher, ſo as aforeſaid elected, nominated and appointed, ſhall be and continue, and either of them ſhall be and continue, in their offices aforeſaid, during the good pleaſure of thoſe the governours and their ſucceſſors for the time being; and that as often as it ſhall happen that any maſter or uſher of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid does die, or be removed from the office and place aforeſaid, that then and ſo often it ſhall and may be well and lawful for the aforeſaid governours, and their ſucceſſors, to elect, nominate, and appoint, one other honeſt man, learned and fearing God, in the place of the maſter ſo dead or removed from his office; and alſo one other honeſt and fit man in the like place of the uſher ſo happening to die or be removed; and that every maſter, ſo as aforeſaid nominated and appointed, ſhall be and continue in the office or place of maſter or uſher of the ſame free grammar-ſchool, during the good pleaſure of thoſe governours of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues, of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors; and that the ſame governours of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues, of the ſaid free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers of Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, for the time being, and their ſucceſſors, ſhall and may make fit and wholſome ſtatutes, ordinances and writings, touching and concerning the nomination, election, ordination, government, puniſhment, expulſion, removal and direction, of the ſaid free grammar-ſchool, the maſter and uſher of the ſame ſchool, and the ſcholars in the ſame ſchool being; and concerning and touching the ordination, government, diſmiſſion, location, diſpoſition, recovery, defence, and preſervation, of the mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, poſſeſſions, hereditaments, goods and chattels, to be given, granted, or aſſigned, to the maintenance of the aforeſaid grammar-ſchool. Which ſtatutes and ordinances ſo to be made, we will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do command, from time to time inviolably to be obſerved for ever; ſo nevertheleſs that the aforeſaid ſtatutes and ordinances, ſo as aforeſaid to be made, or any of them, are not repugnant or contrary to the laws, ſtatutes, rights or cuſtoms, of this our kingdom of England.

And farther, of our more abundant ſpecial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant, to the aforeſaid governours of the goods, poſſeſſions and revenues of the aforeſaid free grammar-ſchool of the aforeſaid William Ferrers in Tewkſbury in the county of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors, liberty, ſpecial free-will, power, faculty and authority, to have, purchaſe, receive and poſſeſs, to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, for the perpetual ſuſtenance and maintenance of the free grammar-ſchool aforeſaid, mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, rents, reverſions and ſervices, and other hereditaments whatſoever, within our kingdom of England, or any where within our dominions, as well from our heirs and ſucceſſors, as from any other perſon or perſons whatſoever, ſo that the ſame mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and other hereditaments, do not exceed in the whole

the clear yearly value of 30l. *per annum*, beſides all charges and repriſes.

And we do alſo give and grant, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, by theſe preſents, to every of our ſubjects, our heirs and ſucceſſors whatſoever, ſpecial and free liberty and power, faculty and authority, that they and every of them may give, grant, ſell, leaſe, or alien, mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions, ſervices, and other hereditaments whatſoever, to the aforeſaid governours of the goods, poſſeſſions, and revenues, of the aforeſaid free grammar-ſchool of William Ferrers in Tewkſbury, in the county of Glouceſter, and their ſucceſſors; ſo nevertheleſs that all the aforeſaid mannors, meſſuages, lands, tenements, meadows, paſtures, feedings, woods, under-woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reverſions and ſervices, and other hereditaments, ſo as aforeſaid to be given, granted, leaſed or aliened, to the ſame governours and their ſucceſſors, by vertue of theſe preſents, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 30l. beſides burthens and repriſes.

We will alſo, and by theſe preſents, for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do grant to the aforeſaid bailiffs, burgeſſes and community, of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, that theſe our letters patent, and all and ſingular things in them contained, ſhall ſtand and be good, firm, valid, ſufficient and effectual, in the law; and that all and ſingular things, in theſe preſents expreſſed and ſpecifyed, may be expounded, declared, conſtrued, interpreted and adjudged, as well to the ſenſe and intention, as to the words, moſt kindly, favourably, graciouſly, and for the profit and benefit of thoſe bailiffs, burgeſſes, and community, of the borough aforeſaid, and their ſucceſſors, towards us, our heirs and ſucceſſors.

In witneſs whereof we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patents.

Witneſs ourſelf at Weſtminſter, the thirteenth day of July, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

"The river Severn, called by the Britains *Haffren*, "after it hath run a long way in a narrow channel, at "its firſt entrance into this ſhire receives the Avon, "and another ſmall river that runs into it from the "eaſt; between which is ſeated Tewkeſbury, in the "Saxon tongue Theocrbupy, by others named *Theoci "Curia*, ſo called from Theocus, that there led the "life of an hermit; a large and fair town, having "three bridges over three rivers leading to it; famous "for the making of woolen cloath, and ſmart "biting muſtard; but formerly moſt noted for an "ancient monaſtery founded by Odo and Dodo, two "brothers, in the year of our Lord 715, where their "palace formerly ſtood, as they ſhew us by the fol-"lowing inſcription:

"HANC AULAM REGIA DODO
"DUX CONSECRARI FECIT IN ECCLESIAM.

"Which, being almoſt ruined by age, and the fury "of wars, was repaired by Robert Fitz-Hamon, a "Norman, piouſly deſigning to make what ſatisfaction "he was able for the loſs the church of Bajeux in Nor-"mandy ſuſtained, which king Henry the Firſt con-"ſumed with fire to free him from priſon, but after-"wards, repenting of the fact, rebuilt it. It cannot "(ſaith William of Malmeſbury) be eaſily conceived "how much Robert Fitz-Hamon adorned and beauti-"fied this monaſtery, where the ſtatelyneſs of the "buildings raviſhed the eyes, and the pious charity "of the monks the affections, of all perſons that came "thither. In this monaſtery he and his ſucceſſors, "earls of Glouceſter, were interred, who had a caſtle "hard by, called Holmes, that is now ruined. Neither "was it leſs famous for the bloody overthrow that the "Lancaſtrians received in this place in the year 1471; "in which battel many of them were ſlain, more "taken and beheaded, their power ſo weakened, and "their hopes ſo defeated, by the death of Edward the "only ſon of king Henry the Sixth, and he very young, "(whoſe brains were barbarouſly beat out here) that "they were never afterwards able to make head againſt "king Edward the Fourth. Whence J. Leland writes "thus of this town:

"*Ampla foro, & partis ſpoliis præclara Theoci*
"*Curia, Sabrinæ qua ſe committit Avona,*
"*Fulget; nobilium ſacriſq; recondit in antris*
"*Multorum cineres, quondam inclyta corpora bello.*

"Where Avon's friendly ſtreams with Severn joyn,
"Great Tewkeſbury's walls, renown'd for trophys, ſhine,
"And keep the ſad remains, with pious care,
"Of noble ſouls, the honour of the war."

Camb. Brit. p. 234. edit. 1695.

THORNBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Thornbury, to which it gives name, five miles diſtant ſouth from Berkeley, four miles weſt from Wickwar, and twenty miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter.

"Brictric, the ſon of Algar, held Turnberie, in "Langlei hundred, in the reign of king Edward the "Confeſſor; Maud, queen to king William the Con-"queror, held it in his reign: there were twenty-five "plow-tillages, whereof four were in demean. It was "taxed at two hides; there were three water-mills, "and a wood one mile long and one mile broad. A "furnace, and forty pecks of ſalt from Wich, and "a fiſhery at Gloſter, did belong to this mannor." Domeſday Book.

The manors of Thornbury, Gloceſter and Tewkſbury, did belong to the ſame Brictric before the Norman conqueſt, and were then granted to Maud queen to king William, and afterwards were granted by king William the Second to Robert Fitz-Hamon, whoſe daughter and heireſs, named Mabele, was married to Robert earl of Gloceſter, natural ſon to king Henry the Firſt, whereby theſe manors came to him and his iſſue; and Amice, the ſurviving daughter and heireſs of William earl of Gloceſter, ſon of Robert earl of Gloceſter, was married to Richard de Clare earl of Hartford, and afterwards in his wife's right earl of Gloceſter; and theſe ſeveral manors continued in the family of the Clares, earls of Gloceſter and Hartford, until the death of Gilbert, the laſt earl of Gloceſter of that family, who was ſlain at the battle of Bannockſburne near Striveling in Scotland 7 Ed. II. and left three ſiſters his coheireſſes; Elianore, married to Hugh le Deſpencer the younger; Margaret, firſt married to Pierce de Gaveſton, and afterwards to Hugh de Audeley; and Elizabeth, firſt married to John de Burg ſon of the earl of Ulſter, and afterwards married to Roger Damory. An exact account of the deſcent from Robert Fitz-Hamon, to Gilbert the laſt earl of Gloceſter and Hartford, is ſet down in the preceding pariſh of Tewkſbury.

Margaret, the ſecond ſiſter and coheireſs of the laſt Gilbert earl of Gloceſter, was firſt married to Peirce de Gaveſton, a Gaſcoigne, but a great favourite of king Edward the Second: he had been twice baniſhed, and was afterwards taken by Guy de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and beheaded near Warwick: he had a daughter by her, named Joan, who died in her infancy. Margaret was afterwards married to Hugh de Audley, deſcended from the noble family of the Verdons in Staffordſhire. Henry de Aldithley, now pronounced Audley, was a younger branch of that family, and having the manor of Aldithley given to him, he aſſumed the name of that place in the reign of king Henry the Third. This Hugh de Audeley, who married Margaret, was ſon of Hugh lord de Audeley, who had for wife Iſolda the widow of Walter Balun. Hugh the younger died 21 Ed. III. and left Margaret, his only daughter and heir, thirty years old at her father's death.

Margaret the daughter of Hugh lord Audeley, by Margaret the coheireſs of Gilbert earl of Gloceſter,

was

was married in her father's life-time to Ralph lord Stafford, and after her father's death had the manor of Thornbury aſſigned to her ſhare; whereby, in her right, the lord Stafford became lord of the manor of Thornbury.

Of the family of the Lord STAFFORD.

Roger de Toeni was ſtandard-bearer of Normandy: he was deſcended from Malahulctus uncle to Rollo duke of Normandy. Robert, a younger ſon of Roger, was founder of the abbey of Conches. Nicholas Toeni was ſon of Robert, and another Robert was ſon of Nicholas. This Robert came into England with king William the Conqueror, and was rewarded with one hundred and thirty-one manors, whereof eighty-one were in Staffordſhire: he was alſo made governor of a caſtle in Stafford, and from thence aſſumed the name of Stafford: he married Avice de Clare, and lies buried at Stone in Staffordſhire, where he had founded a priory for Canons Regular of the order of St. Auguſtin, and dedicated it to St. Wolfade, who had been formerly murdered in that place by his father Wolphere king of Mercia. This monaſtery was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 119l. 14s. 11d. yearly. Nicholas de Stafford was ſon and heir of Robert: he was high-ſheriff of Staffordſhire in the reign of king Henry the Firſt, and was buried with Maud his wife in the ſame monaſtery of Stone. Robert de Stafford, ſon and heir of Nicholas, was alſo high-ſheriff of Staffordſhire four years ſucceſſively, from 2 Hen. II. to 6 Hen. II. He likewiſe was buried at Stone: he left a ſon named Robert, who died without iſſue; whereby Miliſent, ſiſter to this laſt Robert, became his heir.

Miliſent, heireſs of the family of Stafford, was married to Hervey Bagot, of an ancient family in the ſame county: in her right he ſucceeded to the barony of Stafford. Hervey Bagot, ſon and heir of Hervey, and of Miliſent, aſſumed the name of his mother; which was the uſual cuſtom of thoſe times, when their mother was a conſiderable heireſs. He married Petronille, ſiſter to William de Ferrers earl of Derby, and died 21 Hen. III. A third Hervey de Stafford, ſon of the laſt Hervey, ſucceeded in the barony and eſtate, but died without iſſue; whereby Robert lord Stafford his brother became his heir, and had livery granted to him of all his brother's lands 25 Hen. III. He married Alice, one of the coheirs of Thomas Corbet, of Caus in Shropſhire: he died 10 Ed. I. and was buried with his anceſtors at Stone.

Edmond lord Stafford was ſon of Robert: he married Margaret daughter of Ralph lord Baſſet, of Draiton; whereby the eſtate of Baſſet did afterwards deſcend to the Staffords, for want of heirs male: he died 2 Ed. II. and was buried in the monaſtery of Friers Minors in Stafford.

Ralph lord Stafford was ſon of Edmond: he was nine years old at his father's death: he had livery of his father's eſtate 17 Ed. II. and was eminent in military employments: he married Margaret the daughter and heir of Hugh de Audeley earl of Gloceſter, and was created earl of Stafford, and in her right died ſeiſed of the manors of Thornbury and Rendcomb 46 Ed. III. and was buried at Tunbridge in Kent. Ralph his eldeſt ſon had married Maud, daughter of Henry de Lancaſter earl of Derby, but died before his father without iſſue: this earl of Derby was deſcended from Edmond earl of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon of king Henry the Third.

Hugh earl of Stafford, ſurviving ſon and heir of Ralph, and of Margaret heireſs of Hugh de Audeley earl of Gloceſter, was twenty-eight years of age at his father's death: he likewiſe followed the wars both in France and Scotland: he married Philippa daughter of Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and died at Rhodes in his return from a pilgrimage to Jeruſalem 9 Ric. II. His body was brought into England, and was buried at Stone: he died ſeiſed of Thornbury, with its members, Oldbury, Kington, Moreton, Falefield and Mares, and of the manors of Rendcomb and Eſtington.

Thomas earl of Stafford, ſon of Hugh, ſucceeded his father in theſe manors: he married Anne, the daughter of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Gloceſter, by his wife Eleanor, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford; but this Thomas died young, before he could conſummate the marriage, and was buried at Stone 16 Ric. II. William earl of Stafford was brother and next heir to Thomas: he died unmarried, two years after his brother, 18 Ric. II.

Edmond earl of Stafford ſucceeded his two brothers, and by ſpecial licence from the king he married Anne widow to his brother Thomas: he was ſlain at the battle of Shrewſbury, fighting for king Henry the Fourth, againſt Hotſpur ſon of Henry earl of Northumberland, 4 Hen. IV. and was buried in the Auguſtine friery at Stafford: he died ſeiſed of Thornbury, with its members, Oldbury, Kington, Moreton, and Falfield; and of the manors of Rendcomb and Wheatenhurſt, and the caſtle of Caldecot, in Gloceſterſhire; but Anne his wife long ſurvived him, and died not 'till 17 Hen. VI. and was then buried at the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter.

Humphry earl of Stafford, ſon and heir of Edmond, was very young at his father's death: he married Anne daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Weſtmorland: he was governor of Calais, and was created duke of Buckingham 23 Hen. VI. and becauſe a diſpute did ariſe, concerning precedency, between him and Henry Beauchamp duke of Warwick, it was decided by act of parliament, and ordered that theſe two dukes ſhould take precedency by turns, one one year, and the other the next year; and their poſterity ſhould have precedency according as who ſhould firſt have livery of their lands: he was ſlain at the battle of Northampton, wherein king Henry the Sixth was taken priſoner. Humphry earl of Stafford was the eldeſt ſon of Humphry duke of Buckingham: he married Margaret daughter and coheir of Edmond duke of Somerſet, and was ſlain at the battle of St. Alban's, in his father's life-time.

Henry duke of Buckingham, ſon of Humphry earl of Stafford, and grandſon of Humphry duke of Buckingham, ſucceeded his grandfather in honour, and in the manor of Thornbury; and being under age at his grandfather's death, he was in ward to the king, and the care of his education was aſſigned to Anne ducheſs of Exeter, ſiſter to the king. He married Katherine daughter of Richard Wodvile earl of Rivers. He was highly inſtrumental in aſſiſting king Richard the Third in his unjuſt obtaining the crown, and afterwards through remorſe of conſcience took up arms againſt him, and being taken, he was beheaded at Saliſbury, without any judicial proceeding, 1 Ric. III. A proclamation had been iſſued forth for a thouſand pounds reward to whomever ſhould apprehend the duke: this tempted Humphry Banniſter, his ſervant, to betray him; but he went without the reward, for king Richard ſaid, that "he who would betray ſo good "a maſter, would be falſe to all others."

Edward duke of Buckingham was ſon of the laſt Humphry: he had livery of his lands 14 Hen. VII. and had a licence to impark one thouſand acres of land in Thornbury 2 Hen. VIII. He married Alianore daughter of Henry Peircy earl of Northumberland: he was very hot and indiſcreet in many of his expreſſions, which created a jealouſy in king Henry the Eighth; for which cauſe he was tried by his peers upon an accuſation of high treaſon, and found guilty; and diſdaining to aſk his life of the king, he was beheaded 13 Hen. VIII. The principal witneſs againſt him was Charles Knevet, whom he had diſcharged of his ſervice at the clamour of his tenants. His haughty ſpirit, and contemptuous ſlighting of cardinal Wolſey, did contribute to his ruin. The duke was preſenting the baſon after dinner on

his knees, for the king to waſh his hands; and when the king had done, and was turned away, the cardinal ſportingly dipped his hand in the baſon whilſt the duke was on his knees: the duke reſented it as an affront, and riſing up, poured the water into the cardinal's ſhoes, who being nettled at it, threatened the duke to ſit upon his ſkirts. The duke therefore the next day comes to court without ſkirts to his doublet; and the king demanding the reaſon of it, he told the king, that it was to avoid the cardinal's anger, for he had threatened to ſit upon his ſkirts. The duke had his jeſt, but the cardinal afterwards had his head. This duke, in the year 1511, begun a magnificent ſtructure near the church in Thornbury: his attainder prevented the finiſhing of it; but ſeveral towers and high walls, built in a ſquare form on the outſide, and circular in the inſide, are ſtill remaining. All the monuments of this great family, upon the diſſolution of the priory of Stone, were removed, 30 Hen. VIII. to the Friers Auguſtines at Stafford, in hopes that the Mendicant Friers might be ſpared; but theſe coſtly tombs were deſtroyed and buried in the ruins of this monaſtery.

Henry Stafford was eldeſt ſon of Edward duke of Buckingham. He was by an act of parliament, in the next year after his father's attainder, reſtored in blood, but not to his father's honours and eſtate, 14 Hen. VIII. However the king did ſoon after grant divers of the lands of the late duke of Buckingham to this Henry Stafford, and to Urſula his wife, and their heirs. Urſula was the daughter of ſir Richard Pole by Margaret his wife, who was daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth. The manor, caſtle, town and park, &c. of Thornbury, and the manor of Bedellanam in Thornbury, were granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to Urſula his wife, 2 Mar. He was a perſon of great virtue and learning, and tranſlated ſome pieces of divinity. He died in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, 1558. Edward lord Stafford was ſon and heir of Henry: he married Mary daughter of Edward earl of Derby, and left Edward lord Stafford his ſon and heir, who had livery of the manor of Thornbury, and of the reſt of his father's lands, 1592. He married Iſabel daughter of Thomas Foſter of Tonge in Shropſhire, and died 1625.

Edward lord Stafford, ſon of the laſt Edward, married Anne daughter of James Wilfords of Newnham-Hall in Eſſex, and died before his father, and left Henry his ſon, and Mary a daughter. Henry died young, 1637.

Mary Stafford, daughter of the laſt Edward, was heireſs of the family: ſhe was married to William Howard a younger ſon of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, who in right of his wife was ſeiſed of the manor of Thornbury. He was created viſcount Stafford by king Charles the Firſt, and was beheaded in the reign of king Charles the Second, upon the teſtimony of the famous Dr. Oates, as being guilty of the popiſh plot.

Henry-Stafford Howard, ſon of William viſcount Stafford, was created earl of Stafford by king James the Second, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Thornbury. There are great dependencies on this manor, and the honour-court tries actions of a conſiderable value, of which court Charles Cox of Lypiate, eſq. is the preſent ſteward. There are three other courts, one for the hundred, another for the borough, and a third for the manor. In the year 1539, king Henry the Eighth and Anne of Bulloigne were entertained in this place for ten days. Sir Thomas Nevil has a good eſtate in this pariſh, called the Parks: it is adjoining to the caſtle, and did formerly belong to the lords Staffords.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley; it is a vicaridge worth 100l. yearly. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Grove is the preſent incumbent. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was given to that abbey by Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloceſter; and the abbey did recover it from the biſhop of Worceſter 26 Ed. I. it was appropriated to the uſe of the monaſtery, by Walter biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1314.

In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the laity began to think that they had done enough for monaſteries: therefore the monks ſeek out other means to increaſe their revenues, by deſpoiling the ſecular clergy, who are the true labourers in the church; and thereupon appropriation of tithes to regular monks became more frequent. The form of the appropriation follows.

TO all ſons of holy mother the church, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Walter, by God's permiſſion biſhop of Worceſter, ſendeth grace, health and eternal benediction. Though we are obliged, out of the duty of common charity, to extend ſome favour to all perſons in miſery, towards the relief of their neceſſities; we are however bound more principally to exert ourſelves in the aſſiſtance of the religious under our care, who, whilſt they are buſied in the fruits of good works, we ſee reduced and fallen into great want, and not by any fault of their own. Therefore we having a due regard to the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and to the religious men the abbat and monks of the ſaid monaſtery, within our dioceſe, which was heretofore founded by the progenitors of famous memory of the lord Gilbert de Clare late earl of Gloſter and Hartford, and endowed with ſpiritualties and temporalties ſituated in remote parts, and particularly in Wales, which was ſubject to the frequent incurſions of enemies; by which means it is but meanly endowed, and not able to ſubſiſt the convent, and maintain the poor, and other neceſſary charges and burthens of the ſame monaſtery, as ought to be; and it alſo lies oppreſt under divers calamities of fire, and inundation of waters on their lands and poſſeſſions, and by other adverſities and malice of this preſent world will be dayly brought in great and notorious decay, which, unleſs timely relieved, can ſcarce in probability be ever recovered: and we taking notice that the pariſh-church of Thornbury, within our dioceſe, is under the patronage of the ſaid monaſtery, and that it was heretofore duly and canonically appropriated to the ſaid abbat and monks for the time being, and to their ſucceſſors, for the better ſupport of the burthens and charges aforeſaid; and that they for a long time had actually and peaceably enjoyed the poſſeſſion thereof; and that a great part of the revenue of the ſaid monaſtery, at the time of the appropriation, did conſiſt herein; and that ſince they have been deprived of the ſame by ſome ſecular men upheld with the power of ſome great nobles, who have divers times wrongfully preſented to the ſaid church, by their own damnable unjuſtice, and not through any fault of the ſaid monaſtery, who notwithſtanding have continued to maintain the functions of their monaſtery, in like manner as if they had enjoyed the profits of that impropriation, in as full manner as at their firſt foundation and appropriation; and their expences by theſe means have exceeded their yearly revenue, whereby they have unavoidably incurred, on themſelves and their monaſtery, a heavy and inſupportable debt: and farther, they are at this day ſubject to a great and unuſual charge, by reaſon of the great travelling which is through that place both by land and water, it being ſituated between two great rivers, the Severn and the Avon, which bring a great concourſe of people, who expect to be entertained by the ſaid monaſtery, and has brought a charge upon the monaſtery, beyond what it is able to bear, and has neceſſarily reduced the monaſtery, and abbat and monks, to great poverty, which can no way be relieved and redreſſed without the augmentation of their poſſeſſions and revenues: and we being fully adviſed of the truth of all and ſingular of theſe circumſtances, we therefore beholding,

ing, with grief and an eye of compaſſion, the oppreſſion and miſery of theſe ſaid religious men and the monaſtery, and deſirous to aſſiſt them to the beſt of our power, as becomes our holy office, and that theſe religious men ſhould not be incumbred with the anxious neceſſities of this life, who have devoted themſelves to the ſervice of God alone, during their whole lives, under the obſervance of pious rules; and we farther conſidering how we may deliver them out of this impendent ruine into which they are fallen, and reſtore them to a more eaſy and plentiful augmentation of their profit, whereby they may keep better hoſpitality for the future, and may perform greater acts of charity, and may uphold the chapel founded by the aforeſaid earl, to the honour of the Bleſſed Mary mother of God, and glorious virgin, which chapel has lately been built anew, at the burthen and charge of the ſaid abbat and monks of the ſaid monaſtery; and that the maſs of the Bleſſed Virgin may be dayly ſaid therein, to the praiſe of God and of his mother, and of all ſaints, to the increaſe of divine worſhip, for the proſperity of the living, and the reſt of the ſouls of the dead; and that the officers and miniſters who aſſiſt in the celebration of the ſame, and the other charges thereunto belonging, may be ſuſtained; we, by the influence of divine piety and pontifical authority, do give, grant, aſſign and appropriate, the pariſh-church of Thornbury within our dioceſe as aforeſaid, in which the ſaid religious men have a juſt right of patronage to the ſaid monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and to the abbat and monks of that place, and to their own proper uſe for ever, having a due regard to the right and intereſt of the ſaid maſter Roger Marſhall, the preſent rector of Thornbury, and all others who can have any intereſt or claim, being firſt ſummoned, and their conſent on this behalf being firſt obtained.

We farther will and grant, that after the ceſſion or death of the ſaid maſter Roger, the preſent rector of the church, the actual poſſeſſions of the ſame church, with all its chapels thereon depending, and all its rights, members and appurtenances whatſoever, without any interpoſition of us or any of our ſucceſſors, ſhall be converted to the proper uſe of the ſaid monaſtery, for the better ſupport of their charges, reſerving nevertheleſs a moderate portion to the vicaridge of the ſaid church of Thornbury, which we do fix to be the ſum of twenty-five marks ſterling, yearly to be received out of the profits of the ſaid church, by the vicar, to be preſented by the ſaid religious men, for the performing the duty of the ſaid church and chapels thereunto belonging, ſaving all rights which belong to our cathedral church at Worceſter.

In witneſs whereof we have hereunto fixt our ſeal. Dated at London in the year of our Lord 1314, and in the ſecond year of our conſecration.

The ſame biſhop Walter eſtabliſhed an endowment for the vicar, the form of which endowment follows.

TO all ſons of holy mother the church, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Walter, by divine permiſſion biſhop of Worſter, ſendeth eternal health in our Lord. Know ye, that whereas for certain good cauſes we have lately appropriated the church of Thornbury in the deanry of Durſley, within our dioceſe, to the religious men the abbat and convent of Tewkſbury, and to their ſucceſſors, and to the monaſtery of that place, reſerving to ourſelves the power of ordering and taxing into the value of twenty-five marks, for the uſe of the vicar of the church, all which does in our ſaid appropriation more fully appear: therefore, by a legal inquiſition of divers worthy rectors and vicars of the ſaid deanry, and other laymen, in form of law being ſummoned, who being rightly informed of the true value of all the oblations, obventions, and other the leſſer tithes, rights, and appurtenances, of the ſaid parochial church of Thornbury, and therein certifyed by them, that the oblations, obventions, and the other leſſer tithes, due to the altar, to wit, of milk, wooll, lambs, cows, calfs, ſwine, poultry, pigeon houſes, eggs, bees, herbs, flax, fiſhings and gardens, and likewiſe the tithes of the hay in the whole pariſh, whether a ſum of money be paid for it, or elſe gathered in kind, beſides and except the tithes of hay of the demean lands of the mannor of Thornbury, lying within the bounds, limits and tithing-places of the ſaid church, belonging to the lady Symonds, are eſtimated at eighteen marks and ten ſhillings; and being willing to tax and make up the reſt of the intended revenue of the vicaridge to the full (as in juſtice it ought to be) out of money ariſing by the wax, which through devotion and reverence to the holy virgin Mary, whoſe image is placed in the chancel of the ſaid church, or the ready money or gold or ſilver which may be there offered, and alſo with a ſufficient houſe in the town of Thornbury, ſtanding on the ground belonging to the church, lately held by one Relibron for his life, together with a garden adjoyning to the ſaid houſe, and belonging to the rectory before the appropriation was made:

Wherefore we the biſhop, having ſummoned the above-mentioned perſons, and all things being obſerved in form as ought to be, and conſidering that the aforeſaid taxation and aſſignation to be juſt and equal in all reſpects, and that the ſaid oblations, obventions, and leſſer tithes, together with the houſe and garden, and other contingent profits, will one with another ariſe to make five marks, and will be ſufficient to maintain the vicaridge and vicar, with his and all the charges of the vicaridge, do appoint, decree, and confirm, that the farther ſupply to the vicaridge ought to conſiſt in thoſe ſaid portions; and that the ſaid vicar in preſent, and all the vicars his ſucceſſors, ought to be contented with the ſaid offerings, obventions, ſmall tithes, and other portions, as is above enumerated, without any farther profit to be demanded from the ſaid religious men.

We do moreover order, appoint and decree, that the ſaid vicar in the church of Thornbury, now canonically inſtituted, and all the vicars his ſucceſſors in the ſame, ſhall be firmly obliged and bound to diſcharge all procurations to the archbiſhop, and ſhall furniſh lights in the cathedral ſynods, and ſhall find and keep in repair all books and veſtments, and other ornaments neceſſary to the ſaid church, as heretofore has been accuſtomed by the rectors of the ſaid church, and by right they ought to have done; and to ſuſtain all theſe afore-mentioned things, and all other uſual and ordinary burthens whatſoever and howſoever, at their own proper coſts and charges, excepting the reparation, amendment, and building of the chancel of the church of Thornbury aforeſaid: for which end all other extraordinary charges which are impoſed on the church of Thornbury, or ſhall any way hereafter be impoſed, the ſaid vicar and his ſucceſſors ſhall be rated for their ſhare at the proportion of fifteen marks, except in the payment of four marks, which by the conſent and aſſent of the ſaid abbat and convent we have ordered and reſerved, and by them truly ſubmitted unto on their part, (which ſubmiſſion has been made appear unto us) to be yearly paid unto us and our ſucceſſors, when the ſee of Worſter ſhall be full, and unto the chapter of the place when the ſee ſhall be vacant; which burthen we have laid on the church of Thornbury for our proper uſe, by authority of an ordinary, with their conſent as aforeſaid, and do impoſe the ſame on the ſaid church, under the name of an annuity. In witneſs therefore of this our free and perpetual decree, we have cauſed it to be drawn in three parts; whereof we will one, ſigned with our ſeal, and with the ſeal of the vicar of Thornbury, ſhall remain with the ſaid abbat and convent; another

other part, ſigned by our ſeal, and the ſeal of the abbat and convent, ſhall remain with the ſaid vicar and his ſucceſſors; and a third part, ſigned by the ſeal of the abbat and convent, in token of their ſubmiſſion and conſent to all the premiſſes, ſhall remain to us and our ſucceſſors.

We the abbat and convent aforeſaid, in ſign and confirmation of our ſubmiſſion and conſent to all the premiſſes, have hereunto affixed our ſeal.

Dated at our chapter in Tewkſbury, the eleventh day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1315.

The impropriation is now veſted in Chriſt-Church college, by grant from the crown 38 Hen. VIII. and is worth 50l. yearly, and is in leaſe to Mr. Powell. The tithes of the lady Symond's lands, and all the ſmaller tithes, do belong to the vicaridge. There are three chapels annexed to this church, Oldbury, Rangworthy, and Falfield. The rectory of Thornbury was granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 Ed. VI.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1571 William Singleton,	Richard Houghton,
1577 John Moreton,	Chriſt-Church college,
1610 John Sprint,	Chriſt-Church college,
- - - Guy Lawrence,	- - - - - - - -
1701 Ralph Grove,	Chriſt-Church college.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	25	15	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	11	07
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	03	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is large, and built in form of a cathedral, and has a ſpacious aile on each ſide, and two croſs ailes: the great chancel belongs to Chriſt-Church college, the north chancel belongs to Mr. Wyes, and the other chancel is uſed by the pariſhioners. It has a beautiful high tower at the weſt end. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and ſtands at the north end of the town, in the tithing of Kington. The body of the church and the tower were built by Fitz-Harding, who dwelt at Roll's Place: the ſouth aile was built by Hugh lord Stafford.

There were four chantries in this church; one dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and erected in the year 1499; another was called Barne's chantry, whereof Thomas Smyth was the laſt incumbent; the other two were Bruis chantry and Slymbridge chantry, whereof the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol was patron. The lands belonging to theſe two chantries were granted to ſir Arthur Darcie 7 Ed. VI.

There is a large raiſed tomb in the great chancel, covered with black marble, with an inſcription for Thomas Tindall, who died 1571. There is an inſcription on the wall, over a painted monument in the ſame chancel, for Mary baroneſs of Stafford, wife of Edward lord Stafford, grandſon to Edward duke of Buckingham: ſhe died 1609. Another inſcription for ſir John Stafford, who died 1624. Another for John Stafford, eſq. who died 1704. There is an inſcription in the north aile for John Raymond, ſon of George Raymond, eſq. who died 1651.

Mr. Slimbridge built an alms-houſe for four poor people, and endowed it with lands worth 11l. 9s. 4d. yearly. Mr. Hip gave an alms-houſe, and 1l. 17s. 8d. yearly, to two poor people. Mrs. Hip gave an alms-houſe for three poor people, and 3s. 4d. yearly. Sir John Stafford built an alms-houſe for ſix poor people, and endowed it with 10l. yearly. Mr. William Edwards, of Alveſton, built a free-ſchool in this town, which has been endowed with 14l. yearly by Mr. White of Thornbury. The ſame Mr. Edwards has given ſeveral ſmall rents for coals for the poor, and to other charitable uſes. Mr. White has given 17s. 4d. yearly, charged on a tavern in this town, to be diſtributed in groats to the poor. Mr. Horwood has given 20l. towards binding out apprentices in Kington in this pariſh. Mr. Thomas Haines of Wick and Abſon gave 20l. to the poor of this place, which was diſtributed accordingly 1682.

The pariſh is twenty miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of very rich meadow, paſture and arable land: it is two miles diſtant from the Severn, and has a ſmall brook which runs down into the Severn.

The town hath a cuſtomary mayor and twelve aldermen, beſides the two conſtables: the twelve aldermen are ſuch who have been mayors. It hath a market every Saturday, and three fairs, one on Eaſter Monday, another on the fifteenth day of Auguſt, and a third on the Monday before St. Thomas's day. This town was fortified for the king, in the Great Rebellion, by ſir William St. Leger, to reſtrain the garriſon at Gloceſter.

There are ſeveral hamlets within this great pariſh.

1. Oldbury, containing fifty families, and lies two miles from the church. Mr. Thomas Adams has a good houſe and eſtate in this place. There is another hamlet included in this, called Cowell. Henry Campneys was ſeiſed of Cowhull 15 Ed. IV. Anthony Campneys died ſeiſed thereof 27 Hen. VIII. and livery was granted to Henry Campneys, brother and heir to Anthony, 28 Hen. VIII. Livery of the manor of Cowell was granted to John Campneys 13 Eliz.

2. Falfield. This manor did belong to ſir John Berkeley of Beverſton 6 Hen. VI. Sir Maurice Berkeley was ſeiſed thereof 14 Ed. IV. William Berkeley was ſeiſed of this manor; but he being outlawed for treaſon, it was granted to ſir Thomas Brug and his heirs male 1 Ric. III. but William Berkeley was ſoon reſtored to his eſtate. Sir William Berkeley died ſeiſed of Falfield 5 Ed. VI. John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, had livery of it granted to him 6 Ed. VI. Livery of the manor of Falfield was granted to Edward lord Stafford 9 Eliz. Mr. William Skey has a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

3. Kington. The church ſtands in this tithing, which contains fifty houſes. It anciently belonged to the family of the Staffords, and was granted to Dorothy Stafford and to her ſons, in tail, 26 Eliz. Marlewood is within this tithing, which was the ancient ſeat of the Staffords, a branch from the lord Staffords: it now belongs to Knight, eſq. who has a large eſtate in this and other places in this county.

4. Moreton. Eaſtwood park is in this tithing: it came to the crown by the attainder of Edward duke of Buckingham, and was granted to Thomas Tyndal 7 Eliz. Sir Richard Rogers, ſon of Robert Rogers of Briſtol, died ſeiſed of Eaſtwood 1635. It afterwards belonged to ſir Richard Aſhfield, and is at preſent the eſtate of ſir Robert Jenkinſon of Oxfordſhire.

Sir William Compton died ſeiſed of ten meſſuages, five hundred acres of arable, two hundred acres of paſture, and of other lands in Hope near Thornbury, 20 Hen. VIII. Peter Compton was his ſon and heir. Lands in Bockondey in Thornbury, lately belonging to Edward duke of Buckingham, were granted to Elizabeth Harwell 15 Hen. VIII. Lands called the Barrys, lately the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to Thomas Henege and Katherine his wife, for their lives, 23 Hen. VIII.

William Heron, of London, haberdaſher, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Thornbury, to the uſe of themſelves, 33 Hen. VI. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother levied a fine of lands in Thornbury 12 Hen. VII. Richard Foſter levied a fine of the moiety of lands in Thornbury, Oldbury and Falfield, 12 Hen. VII.

There are two hundred and ſeventy houſes in this pariſh, and about eleven hundred inhabitants, whereof one hundred are freeholders.

Yearly

Yearly	Births	-	33
	Burials	-	31

Thornbury Borough and Coat.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	045	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	082	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	040	03	00

Olbury on Severn.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	250	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	174	14	05
	1694 To the poll-tax -	027	13	00

Morton.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	186	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	207	16	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	033	12	00

Kington and Raingworthy.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	251	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	263	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	046	16	09

Falfield.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	082	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	057	07	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	007	18	00

"John Sprint, ſon of Dr. John Sprint, miniſter "of this place, was an eminent popular preacher, "and diſaffected to the ceremonies of the church "of England, but was convinced by Mr. Burton "archdeacon of Gloſter, and conformed himſelf, and "induced many others to do the like, by publiſhing "a book called *Caſſander Anglicus*." Athenæ Oxon.

"On the ſame ſhore is ſituated Thornbury, where "are to be ſeen the foundations of a magnificent "caſtle, which Edward duke of Buckingham de-"ſigned to erect in the year 1511, as appears by "the inſcription." Camden's Britannia.

TIBBERTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the Duchy hundred, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Newent, five miles north-eaſt from Dean, and four miles north-weſt from Gloceſter.

"Ulfelin held Tebriſton, in Botelau hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William "the ſon of Baderon held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; "there were eleven plow-tillages, whereof three were "in demean; there was a wood four miles long and "one mile broad belonging to it. It paid a yearly "rent of 6l. 10s. in king Edward's reign; it paid "100s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

William Lunge held Tiberton by one knight's fee; Jeffry de Feerre held other lands in Tiberton, at the ſame time, by the fifth part of a knight's fee; Ralph Marmion held lands by the eighth part of a fee; William Franklyn held lands by the twentieth part of a knight's fee; and John the ſon of Stephen held other lands in this place by the fortieth part of a knight's fee: they all held theſe lands of Henry earl of Lancaſter 2 Ed. III. Many of the lands within this hundred did belong to the duchy of Lancaſter, which gave it the name of the Duchy Hundred. King Edward the Third, in the fiftieth year of his reign, erected the county of Lancaſter, by act of parliament, into a county palatine, and honoured his ſon John duke of Lancaſter with it for term of his life; and all the lands which came to him by Blanch his wife, daughter to the laſt duke of Lancaſter, are annexed to the duchy of Lancaſter, of which the manor of Tiberton was part. Henry of Lancaſter was his ſon and heir, and was afterwards king of England; and becauſe the houſe of York might again prevail and obtain the crown, therefore, by act of parliament in the firſt year of his reign, he ſevers the duchy of Lancaſter from the crown, and entails it on his heirs; and king Henry the Fifth, having great eſtates deſcended to him from Mary his mother, daughter and coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford, procures another act of parliament to make all thoſe eſtates to be alſo part of the duchy of Lancaſter.

Henry duke of Lancaſter, deſcended from king Henry the Third, died ſeiſed of the manor of Tiberton 35 Ed. III. He left two daughters, whereof Blanch was married to John duke of Lancaſter, ſon of king Edward the Third. John duke of Lancaſter, and Blanch his wife, levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 39 Ed. III. King Edward the Fourth levied a fine of this manor, to the uſe of Elizabeth his queen, 15 Ed. IV. The manor was in the crown in the year 1608. Mr. Payne and Mr. Twitty are the preſent joint lords of the manor of Tiberton, and keep a court-leet. Tiberton's Moor belongs to the tenants of the manor; but Tibberton's Meadow, after the firſt of Auguſt, belongs to the inhabitants of the pariſh. The abbey of Gloceſter held Hawker's Place in this pariſh, and made a leaſe thereof 2 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Paine and Mr. Twitty, both of Worceſter, are joint patrons; Mr. Mallet is the preſent incumbent. John de Langley held the advowſon of the church of Tiberton, of Henry earl of Lancaſter, 2 Ed. III.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Nicholas Atkinſon,	- - - - - -
1572 John Williams,	Queen Elizabeth,
1610 John Andrews,	King James,
1611 Thomas Philpot,	King James,
- - - William Mallet.	- - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	07	16	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	15	07½
Procurations - - - - - - }	00	10	00
Synodals - - - - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end, covered with tiles. There are ſome ſmall parcels of lands, worth 1l. 18s. yearly, which are given towards the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good meadow, paſture and arable land. The brook of Tiberton runs into the Leden.

There are thirty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	- 5
	Burials	- 5

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	097	12	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	092	12	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	010	19	00

TIDDENHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Weſtbury, one mile diſtant eaſt from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, and twenty miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from the high Tides which aſſault both ſides of this pariſh.

King Offa, about the year 800, began a great dyke at Beachly in this pariſh, to divide the kingdom of Mercia from Wales: it paſſed through Flintſhire to the river Dee in Cheſhire, and ſtill retains the name of Offa's Dyke.

"The abbey of Bath held Tedeneham, in Tedene-"ham hundred, in the reign of king Edward the "Confeſſor. It was taxed at thirty hides; there were

"thirty-eight plow-tillages, whereof ten were in de-
"mean; there were eleven fiſheries in the Severn
"in demean, and forty-two fiſheries amongſt the
"tenants: there was alſo a fiſhery in Wye river, which
"was in demean; and two fiſheries and an half in Wye
"did belong to the tenants: there was alſo a water-
"mill belonging to the mannor.

"Stigand archbiſhop of Canterbury held this mannor
"in the beginning of the reign of king William the
"Conqueror: afterwards earl William obtained it, who
"gave one yard-land to his brother the biſhop of Owe:
"he gave two fiſheries in the Severn, and half a
"fiſhery in Waye, to Walter de Laci; and he gave
"half a hide, and the advowſon and the tithes, to the
"abbey of Lyra in Normandy. This mannor paid a
"yearly rent of 20l. in the reign of king William.

"Stigand the archbiſhop held Tideham in the reign
"of king Edward; Roger de Laci held it in the
"reign of king William. There was one plow's
"tillage and four fiſheries and an half. It paid a
"yearly rent of 20s. in both reigns.

"Stigand the archbiſhop held Tideham in the reign
"of king Edward; William de Owe held it in the
"reign of king William. There was one plow's till-
"age and two fiſheries. It paid a yearly rent of 10s.
"in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

The towns of Tiddenham and Woolaſton were taken from the Welſh, by Walter and Roger younger brothers of Gilbert earl of Clare, 1160, in the reign of king Henry the Second.

The manor of Tiddenham did ſoon after belong to the Mareſchals earls of Pembroke, who were deſcended from Gilbert Mareſchal, who bore the office of Mare-ſchal to king Henry the Firſt, which office did deſcend hereditarily in that family, to the famous William earl of Pembroke, who died 3 Hen. III. and left five ſons and five daughters. William earl of Pembroke, ſon of William, gave a conſiderable eſtate in the manor of Tudeham to the abbey of St. Mary of Tinterne in Monmouthſhire, with common of paſture and wood, and other benefits in his chaſe of Tudeham, 8 Hen. III. Walter de Clare founded this abbey, 1131, for monks of the Ciſtercian order: it was dedicated to St. Mary, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 192l. 1s. 4d. ½. All the five brothers were ſucceſſively earls of Pembroke, and all died without iſſue, where-by the ſiſters became coheireſſes. Maud the eldeſt daughter was married to Hugh Bigot earl of Norfolk, who in her right, and for her ſhare, was ſeiſed of the manor of Tiddenham.

This Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, was deſcended from Roger Bigot, who came into England with king William the Conqueror, and died 7 Hen. I. William Bigot ſon of Roger was ſteward of the houſhold to king Henry the Firſt, and was drowned, coming from Normandy with the king's children, 20 Hen. I. Hugh Bigot was brother and heir to William, and alſo ſteward to the king. He is eminent in hiſtory for making oath, that king Henry the Firſt did on his death-bed give the crown of England to king Stephen, in diſinheriſon of his own daughter Maud the empreſs. He died in pilgrimage to the Holy Land 23 Hen. II.

Roger Bigot ſucceeded Hugh his father in the earldom of Norfolk, and ſtewardſhip of the king's houſhold: he died 5 Hen. III. Hugh earl of Norfolk was ſon of Roger: he married Maud coheireſs of William Mareſchal earl of Pembroke. Roger earl of Norfolk was ſon of Hugh, and of Maud the coheireſs: he died, ſeiſed of Tiddenham, and 10s. rent in the village of Beteſlegh, and of the hamlet of Lancaut, 25 Ed. I. This earl Roger had levied a fine of his honour, and of his lands, to the king, taking back an eſtate tail to himſelf and Alice his wife; wherefore, dying without iſſue, the manor of Tidden-ham came to the crown.

King Edward the Second granted the title of Earl of Norfolk, and all the eſtate of the former earl of Norfolk, 6 Ed. II. to his brother Thomas, the fifth ſon of king Edward the Firſt, generally called Thomas of Brotherton, a place in Yorkſhire where he was born, who by virtue of that grant was ſeiſed of the manor of Tiddenham, and died 12 Ed. III. leaving two daughters coheireſſes, Margaret and Alice.

Margaret, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas de Brotherton earl of Norfolk, was firſt married to John de Segrave, and afterwards to ſir Walter de Manny, who in her right was ſeiſed of the manor of Tiddenham 46 Ed. III. ſhe was afterwards created ducheſs of Nor-folk for life, 21 Ric. II. Elizabeth, ſole daughter and heir of Margaret, by her firſt huſband John de Segrave, was married to John de Mowbray, who was therefore created earl of Norfolk and earl Mareſchal.

The family of the Mowbrays is deſcended from Nigel de Albini, who with his brother William de Albini were of noble extraction, and both came into England with king William the Conqueror. Nigel was by his mother's ſide a Mowbray, and had done eminent ſervice in the wars for king William, and alſo for king William the Second and king Henry the Firſt; and was therefore rewarded with all the eſtate of Robert Mowbray earl of Northumberland, who had forfeited the ſame for treaſonable conſpiracies. He married Maud the wife of Robert Mowbray earl of Northum-berland whilſt her huſband was living, by a ſpecial diſpenſation from the pope; but having no children by her, there was cauſe enough for a divorce: he then married Gundred daughter of Girald de Gournay.

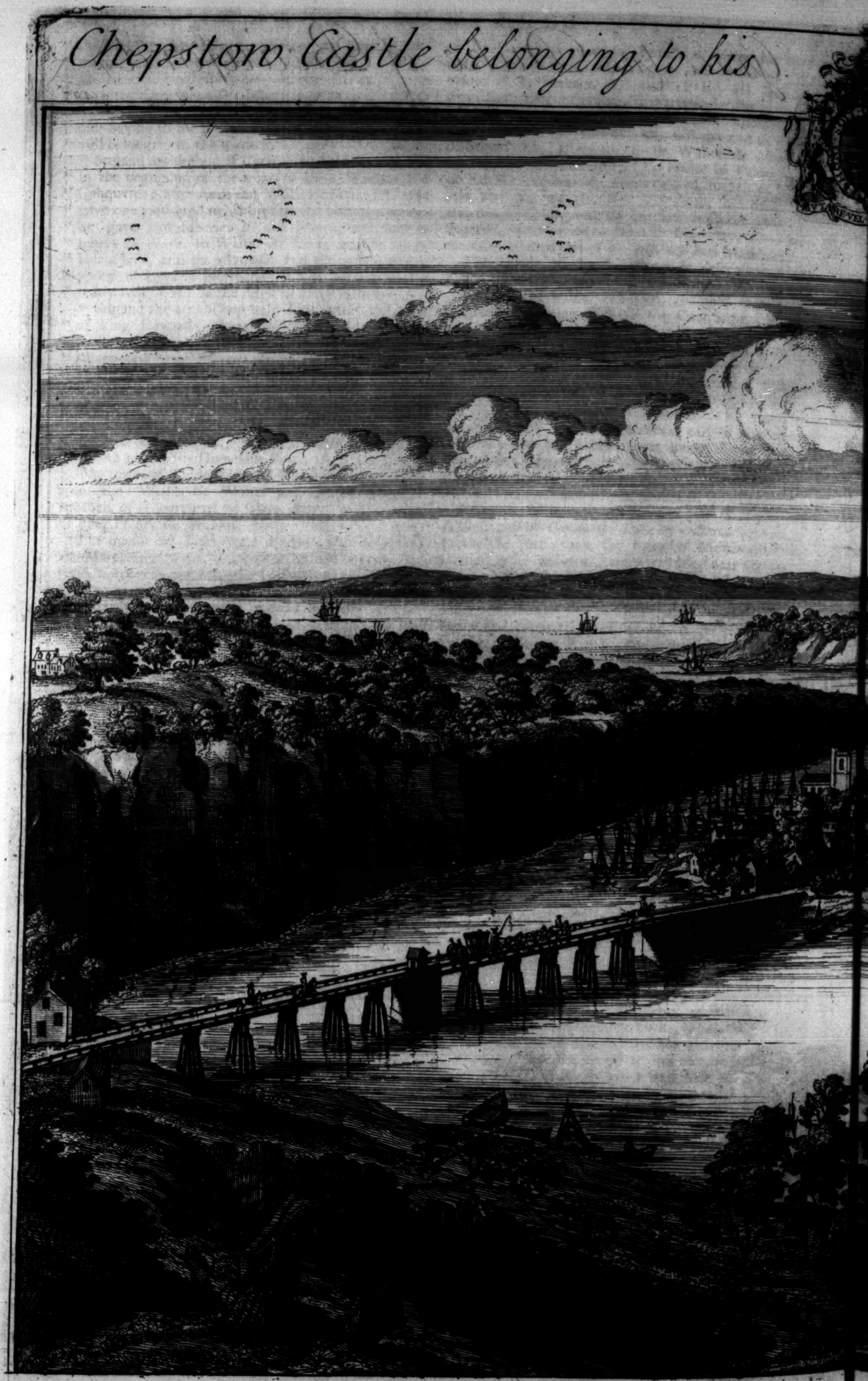
Roger de Mowbray was ſon and heir of Nigell de Albini, and of Gundred; and, by command of king Henry the Firſt, took the name of Mowbray. He married Alice de Gaunt, and was buried near Gundred his mother in the abbey of Biland in Yorkſhire, which he had founded for Ciſtercian monks, 1138, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary: it was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 295l. 5s. 4d. yearly. Nigel de Mowbray was ſon and heir of Roger: he married Mabel daughter of the earl of Clare, and died in pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

William de Mowbray was ſon of Nigel: he married Agnes daughter of the earl of Arundel, and fiercely eſpouſed the cauſe of the barons againſt king John. Ni-gel Mowbray was ſon of William: he married Maud daughter and heir of Roger de Camvil, but died with-out iſſue 13 Hen. III. Roger de Mowbray was brother and heir of Nigel: he married Maud the daughter of William Beauchamp of Bedford, and came of age 25 Hen. III. Roger de Mowbray was ſon of Roger: he had livery of his lands 6 Ed. I. he was ſummoned as a baron to parliaments: he married Roſe ſiſter to Gilbert earl of Clare, and died 26 Ed. I. John de Mowbray was ſon of the laſt Roger: he married Aliva daughter, and afterwards coheir, of William de Brewes of Gower: he was ſheriff of Yorkſhire, and governor of York: he was taken in rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, and was hanged at York. John de Mowbray, ſon of John, was in favour of king Edward the Third: he married Joan one of the daughters of Henry earl of Lancaſ-ter, and died of the plague at York 35 Ed. III.

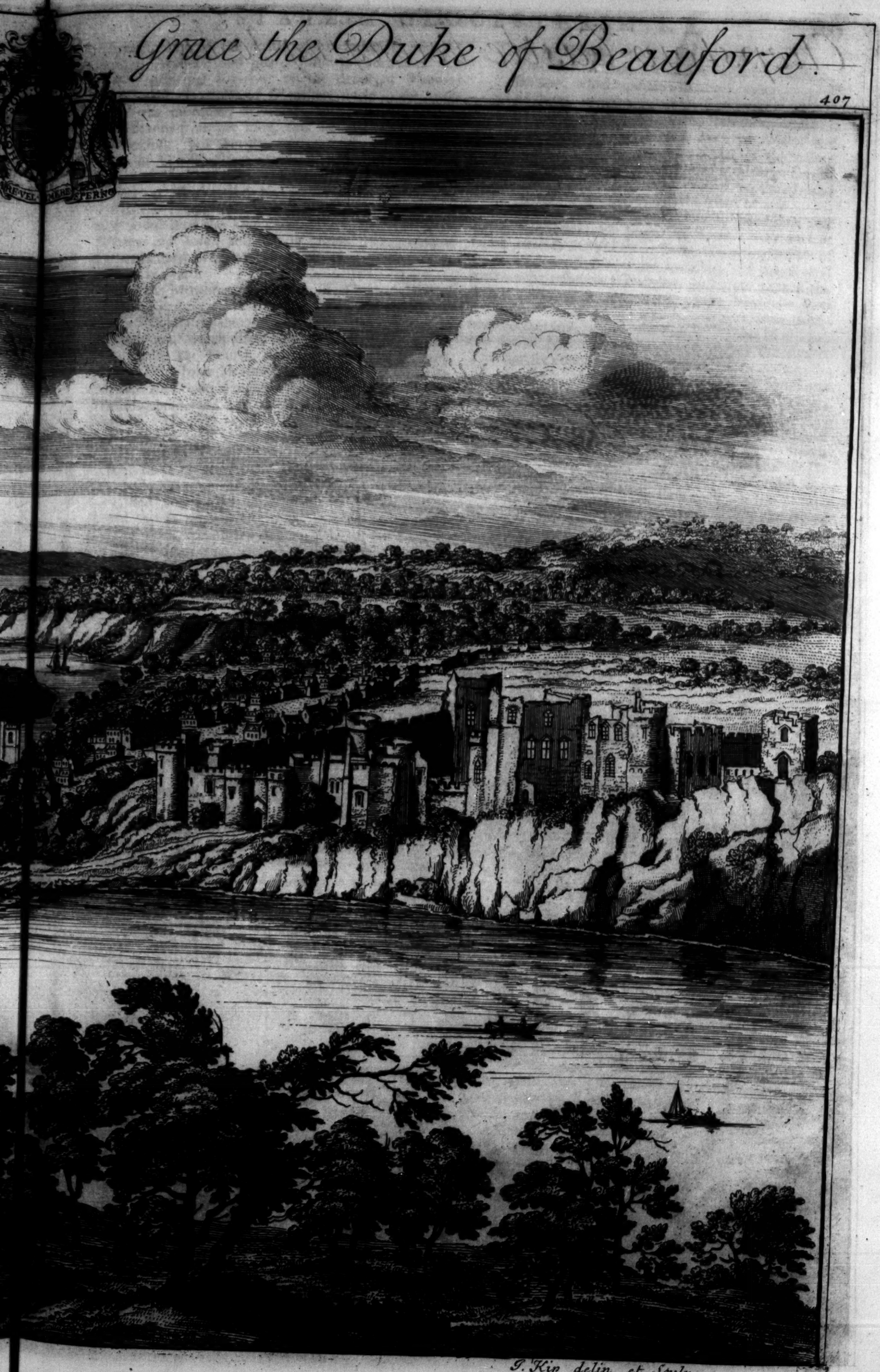
John de Mowbray was ſon and heir of the laſt John: he married Elizabeth daughter and heir of John lord Segrave, by Margaret daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, fifth ſon to king Edward the Firſt, and was in her right created earl of Norfolk and earl Mare-ſchal, and was lord of the manor of Tiddenham. He was ſlain by the Turks, near Conſtantinople, 42 Ed. III. John his ſon was four years old at his father's death: he was created earl of Nottingham 1 Ric. II. and died 6 Ric. II.

Thomas de Mowbray, brother of John, was created earl of Nottingham on his brother's death: he married Elizabeth daughter and heir of John le Strange of Blackmere, and was created earl Mareſchal for life: his ſecond wife was Elizabeth the daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, and had the grant, to him and his heirs male, to be earls mareſchals, and to bear a golden truncheon. He joined with the debauched favourites of king Richard the Second, and to gratify them,

Chepstow Castle belonging to his



Grace the Duke of Beauford.



I. Kip delin et Sculp.

them, promoted the death of his father in law the earl of Arundel, and guarded him to execution. He was a principal contriver of the death of Thomas of Woodſtock, duke of Gloceſter, uncle to the king, who was murdered at Calais, which obtained him ſuch favour from the king, that he was created duke of Norfolk; but that day twelvemonth, on which the duke of Gloceſter was murdered, this duke of Norfolk was baniſhed out of England, and died of the plague at Venice, in his return from Jeruſalem, 1 Hen. IV. and the manor of Tiddenham was this year ſeiſed into the king's hands. He left two ſons, Thomas and John, and two daughters, Iſabel married to James lord Berkeley, and Margaret married to ſir Robert Howard.

Thomas Mowbray, eldeſt ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk, had no other title than Earl Mareſchal: he married Conſtance daughter of John Holland earl of Huntingdon, which drew him into rebellion againſt king Henry the Fourth, and was beheaded at York 6 Hen. IV. John his brother was his next heir: he married Katherine daughter to Ralph Nevil earl of Weſtmoreland, and was reſtored to the dukedom of Norfolk. He died 11 Hen. VI. Katherine his widow was endowed with many great eſtates, and amongſt the reſt with the manor of Tiddenham.

John duke of Norfolk, ſon of duke John, married Elizabeth, daughter of John the firſt earl of Shrewſbury, and died 15 Ed. IV. leaving an only daughter named Anne, who lived to be married to Richard duke of York, ſecond ſon of king Edward the Fourth, but died without iſſue, whereby a vaſt eſtate came to the families of Berkeley and Howard, whoſe anceſtors had married Iſabel and Margaret daughters of Thomas Mowbray the firſt duke of Norfolk, and a partition of that great eſtate was made between their heirs 14 Hen. VII.

The manor of Tiddenham ſoon after came to the earls of Worceſter. Henry earl of Worceſter died ſeiſed thereof 3 Ed. VI. William earl of Worceſter had livery of it the ſame year: it ſtill continues in that family. Henry duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of the manor of Tiddenham, and keeps a court-leet.

John ap Adam held one mill in Tudenham, and one hundred and ſixty acres of land lying within the liberties of Chepſtow, 6 Ed. II. Henry earl of Worceſter grants to Thomas Atkyns fifty acres of arable land, twenty acres of meadow, thirty acres of paſture, and twenty acres of wood in Tudenham, 4 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry; it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. Mr. James is patron; Mr. Bedford is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did formerly belong to the priory of Sheen in Surry: it pays thirteen buſhels of wheat, and 13d. in money, yearly to the poor. The rectory and tithes of Tiddenham were granted to Thomas James 5 Jac. and they now belong to Mr. James, and are worth 80l. yearly.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	09	00	00
Tenths	00	18	00
Procurations, Synodals	00	09	02
Pentecoſtals	00	01	06

The church is a double building, ſupported by pillars in the middle, and a low tower at the weſt end; it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are ſeveral raiſed tombs in the church-yard, in memory of ſome of the family of Madockes.

The pariſh is fifteen miles in compaſs: it is bounded by the two great rivers, the Severn and the Wye, and conſiſts moſt of paſture and arable land. Chepſtow bridge is half in this pariſh, the other half is in Monmouthſhire; and by an act made 28 Eliz. the bridge is repaired one half by Gloceſterſhire, the other half by Monmouthſhire. Under this bridge flows as high a tide as any in the world; it ſometimes flows ſixty feet.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh:

1. Church-End, which contains eighteen families.
2. Biſhton, which contains ſixteen families.
3. Sudbury, containing twenty-ſix families.
4. Beachley, containing twenty families, where is the great paſſage over Severn, between Wales and Briſtol. Henry Lewis, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor of Betteſly, from whom it deſcended to George Lewis, ſon of Henry, who died ſeiſed thereof 10 Car. I. and left William his ſon and heir ſeven years of age.
5. Wibden. Mr. Madocke has an handſome ſeat and good eſtate in this place. This is a very ancient family, and is derived from Owen Guined a prince of South Wales. Some of his anceſtors did for ſeveral generations reſide at Alvington, and from thence the family removed to this place. John Madocke died ſeiſed of Wibden 1587, and it has ever ſince continued in the ſame name and family. John Madocke, eſq. ſon of Edmond, is the preſent lord of the manor. This hamlet contains ſixteen families.
6. Stroate. Mr. Charles James has an handſome ſeat in this place, called Sulwell, and a good eſtate, where his anceſtors have long reſided.
7. Lancaught, containing four families. This place has a chapel of eaſe, dedicated to St. James, to which Henry earl of Worceſter did preſent in the year 1548. Mr. Alexander James has alſo a good houſe near the church, and a good eſtate in the pariſh.

At the point of this pariſh, which divides the rivers Severn and Wye, ſtood a chapel dedicated to St. Tecla: ſhe was martyred in the year 47, and was the firſt Chriſtian martyr of her ſex. The ruins of the chapel are now to be ſeen on the rocks among the waters.

There are one hundred and forty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty-two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 16
Burials - 15

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	229	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	250	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	055	06	00

"In the foreſt of Dean, upon the river Wye, ſtood "the pretty ancient towns of Tudenham and Wool-"aſton, which Walter and Roger, brothers of Gilbert "de Clare, took from the Welch about the year 1160." Camden's Britannia.

TITHERINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Thornbury, two miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Thornbury, two miles north-weſt from Wickwar, and twenty miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It is ſometimes called Tuderington, and ſome will have the name derived from Tudor's Town.

"Alwi held Tideſenton, in Bacheſtane's hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Oſborn "biſhop of Exeter held it in the reign of king Wil-"liam the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides. "There were two plow-tillages in demean; there "were twenty acres of meadow, and a wood half a "mile long and half a mile broad, belonging to it. "It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in king Edward's "reign; it paid 40s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloceſter: it did anciently belong to the family of the Corbets. Roger Corbet was ſeiſed of the manor of Titherington 15 and 18 Ed. I. William Corbet, ſon of Roger, purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Titherington 33 Ed. I. William Corbet of Chadſey held the ſame 17 Ed. II. It afterwards paſſed to the Bradeſtans of Bradeſtan in the pariſh of Berkeley. Thomas lord Bradeſton died ſeiſed of Titherington, and Agnes his widow was endowed therewith, who died ſeiſed of

Tither-

Titherington and Ichenton 43 Ed. III. Thomas lord Bradeſtan, ſon of Edward, who died before his father, and grandſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed thereof 48 Ed. III. and left Elizabeth an only daughter and heir, who was married to Walter de la Pole, and had livery of her lands 13 Ric. II. Ela, the widow of Thomas de Bradeſtan, died ſeiſed of Titherington 11 Hen. IV.

This manor afterwards came to the family of the Willoughbys. Robert lord Willoughby, of Brook, was ſeiſed thereof: he was ſon of ſir Robert lord Willoughby, and grandſon of John Willoughby, who was ſon of Thomas Willoughby, a younger ſon of Robert lord Willoughby, and of Elizabeth his wife, ſiſter and heir of John Nevil lord Latimer. This family is deſcended from Ralph de Willegby, of Willegby in Lincolnſhire, who adhered to the rebellious barons againſt king John. This Robert lord Willoughby died ſeiſed of Titherington 13 Hen. VIII. Edward Willoughby, ſon of Robert, died before his father, and left three daughters coheireſſes, Elizabeth, Anne and Blanch.

Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Edward Willoughby, and grand-daughter and coheir of Robert lord Willoughby, was married to Fulke Grevill, ſon of ſir Edward Grevill of Milcot in Warwickſhire, and deſcended from the Grevills of Campden: he died 1 Eliz. Fulke Grevill, ſon of Fulke, married Anne daughter to Ralph Nevill earl of Weſtmorland, and died 4 Jac. leaving Fulke Grevill a ſon, and Elizabeth married to ſir Richard Verney of Compton Murdack in Warwickſhire. Fulke Grevill, ſon of the laſt Fulke, was created lord Brook 18 Jac. He had obtained a grant, 2 Jac. of the ruined caſtle at Warwick, and rebuilt it, and made a ſtately ſeat; but neglecting to reward Hayward, an old ſervant, he was ſtabbed by him at Brook houſe in London 5 Car. I. being ſeventy-four years of age, and never married: he built his own monument at Warwick, and had this inſcription engraven, "Fulke Grevill, ſervant to queen Elizabeth, "councellor to king James, and friend to ſir Philip "Sidney."

Elizabeth, who had been married to ſir Richard Verney, was ſiſter and heir of Fulke lord Brook; whereby the preſent ſir Richard Verney, lineally deſcended from the former ſir Richard Verney, was entitled to the baronage of lord Willoughby of Brook, which title was allowed to him in parliament 1695. George Verney, D. D. and ſurviving ſon and heir apparent of Richard lord Willoughby, is the preſent lord of the manor of Titherington. There was an ancient manor-houſe near the church, which is now demoliſhed.

John Bromwich, eſq. has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh: he is deſcended from the ancient family of the Bromwiches of Bromſborough. Mr. Bridges has alſo an handſome houſe near the church, and a good eſtate. Sir Walter de la Pole, and Elizabeth his wife, were ſeiſed of eighteen acres of meadow in Tuderington 12 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a vicaridge worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Bridges is patron; Mr. Birte is the preſent incumbent. It was appropriated to the priory of Lanthony: the impropriation does now belong to Mr. Bridges, and is worth 60l. yearly. There is a place called the Abbey, but now wholly demoliſhed.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1578 Hugh Powell,	Queen Elizabeth,
1581 John Lacy,	Queen Elizabeth,
1610 William Jones,	King James,
1615 William Jones,	John Alfred, eſq.
1662 William Eldridge,	John Verney, eſq.
1679 Thomas Birte,	Guy Lawrence.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	10	00	00
Tenths	01	00	00
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00

The church is large, thirty-ſix feet long, and fifty broad, having an aile on each ſide: the chancel is thirty-five feet long, and nineteen feet broad: it has a tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles. There is a monument in the chancel for Richard Bridges, rector of Cromhall, who died 1657. There are ſeveral other monuments for the ſame family. William Eldridge, vicar of this church, new-built the vicaridge-houſe, and lies buried in the chancel: he died 1677.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture grounds. A ſmall brook called Laden runs through this place into Frome river. There is a large proſpect from the top of Tower hill, over the Severn.

There are two hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Itchington, containing nineteen families.

2. Stidcot, containing four families, where ſome of the teſſeraick work of the Romans has lately been dug up.

There are eighty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof fifteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 6 / Burials - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	103	18	00
	1694	To the land-tax	115	17	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	033	05	00

At Caſtle hill in this pariſh there is an oblong ſquare camp, with a ſingle ditch, caſt up by the Romans.

TODDENHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Weſtminſter hundred, two miles diſtant weſt from Shipſton in Worceſterſhire, four miles eaſt from Campden, and twenty-two miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name is derived from Toedoen, a Norman family, which came in with king William the Conqueror.

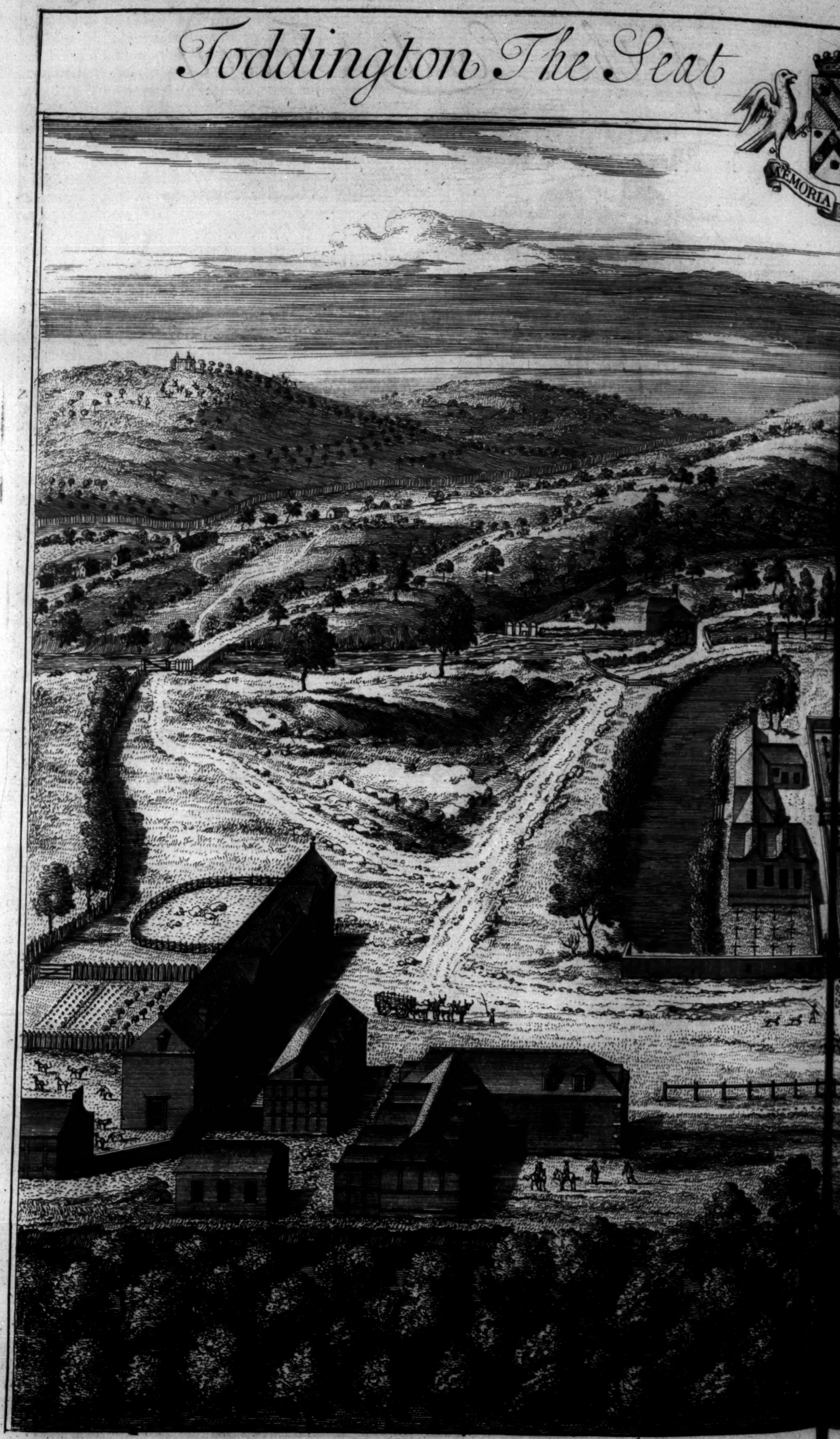
"The church of St. Peter of Weſtmonaſtre held "Teodham in the reign of king William the Con-"queror. It was taxed at ſeven hides, and was held "of the mannor of Derhirſt." Domeſday Book.

This manor was ſacrilegiouſly taken away from the abbey of Weſtminſter, in the reign of king William the Second, by Robert Fitz-Hamon; and it was unjuſtly detained till the reign of king Henry the Second, at which time Lawrence the twenty-fifth abbot of Weſtminſter recovered it by a law-ſuit.

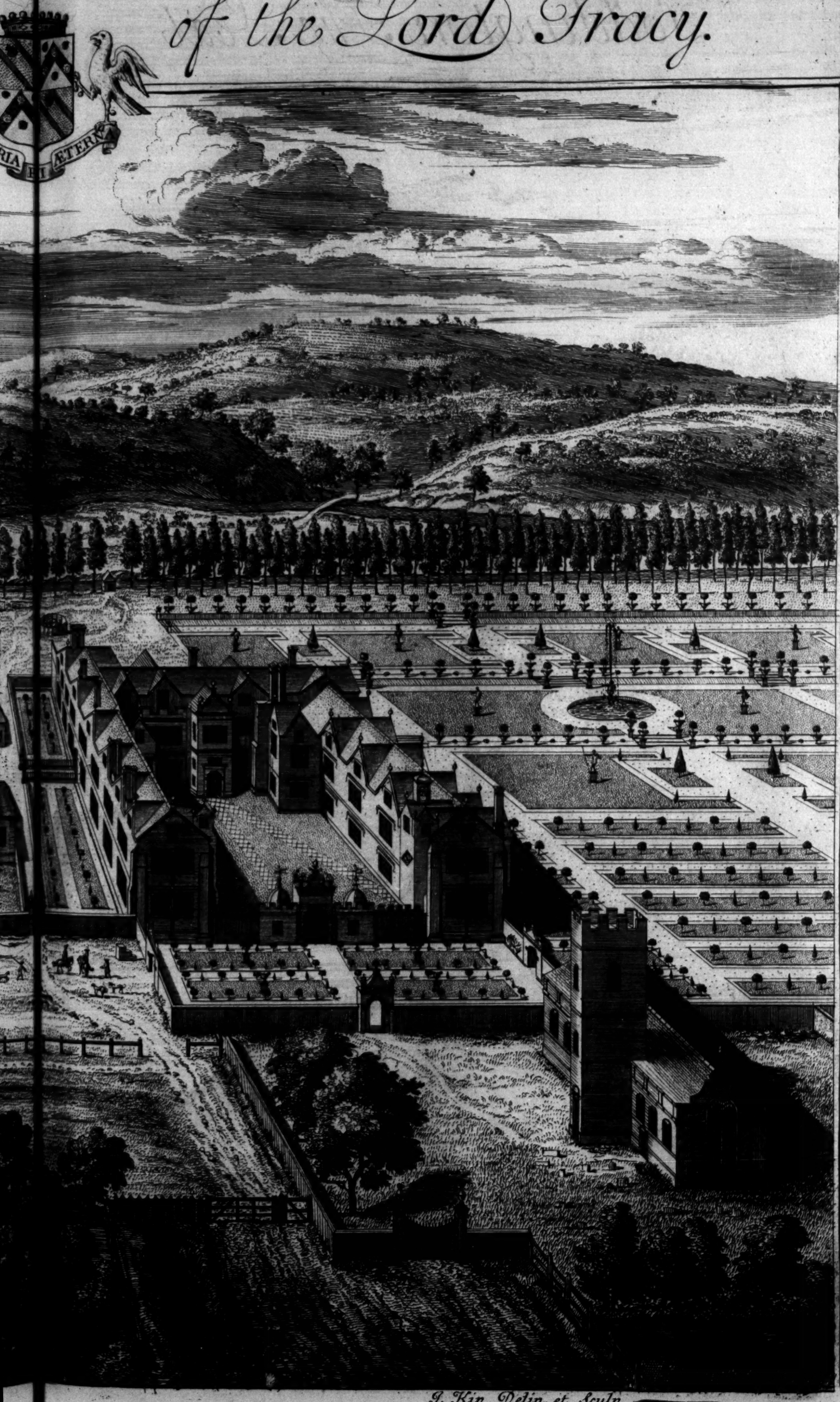
Ralph de Papilion was the twenty-eighth abbot of Weſtminſter: he was deprived for dilapidations by Nicholas biſhop of Tuſcany, by the ceremony of breaking his ſeals. It was referred to the abbot of Waltham, to make ſome allowance for his maintenance; and the abbot of Waltham aſſigned the manor of Toddenham to the abbot of Weſtminſter for his life; which was confirmed by William de Hume, the next ſucceeding abbot.

The manor of Toddenham continued in the abbey of Weſtminſter until its diſſolution: it was then granted to the biſhop of Weſtminſter, 34 Hen. VIII. but that biſhoprick being of no long continuance, this manor was granted to ſir William Petre and Anne his wife, in exchange for lands in Warwickſhire, 36 Hen. VIII. Sir William Petre had done great ſervice in ſuppreſſing religious foundations, and had been eminent in publick employments; for he had been ſecretary of ſtate under four kings and queens, and had been ſeven times a foreign ambaſſador. He was a great benefactor to Exeter college; and his daughter Dorothy was married to Nicholas Wadham, eſq. who was founder of Wadham college: he did other great works of charity, and died 15 Eliz. John Petre, ſon of ſir William, had livery of the manor of Toddenham the ſame year;

Toddington The Seat



of the Lord Tracy.



I. Kip Delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

year: he was advanced to be a baron of this realm 1 Jac. William lord Petre was ſon and heir of John: he married Catherine daughter of Edward earl of Worceſter, and died 13 Car. I. Robert lord Petre ſucceeded William his father in honour and eſtate: he married Mary daughter of Edward viſcount Montacute, and died 1637. William lord Petre was ſon of Robert, who dying without iſſue male 1683, he was ſucceeded by John lord Petre his brother and heir, who died unmarried 1684, and was ſucceeded by his brother Thomas lord Petre. Robert lord Petre, ſon of Thomas, is the preſent lord of the manor of Toddenham, and keeps a court-leet. The manor by this account has continued in the lord Petre's family ever ſince the Reformation, without any interruption.

A rent in Toddenham had been granted to the biſhop of Weſtminſter; and afterwards to the biſhop of London, and again to ſir William Petre 7 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 130l. yearly. The biſhop of London is patron; Mr. Taylour is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon did formerly belong to the abbey of Weſtminſter, and was granted by king Henry the Eighth to Thomas biſhop of Weſtminſter; but that biſhoprick failing, the advowſon was granted to Nicholas biſhop of London 4 Ed. VI. and confirmed 1 Mar.

Tithes in Toddenham, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, in truſt, 7 Ed. VI. The abbot of Weſtminſter reſerved the tithes of his own farm, which now belong to the lord Petre, and are in leaſe to Mr. Kite.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	John Elikes,	- - - - - - -
1570	Edward Arundel,	Francis Thackerly, eſq.
1593	William Fiſher,	Biſhop of London,
1617	Thomas Iſles, D. D.	Biſhop of London;
- - -	William Briggs,	- - - - - - -
1639	John Wickings,	- - - - - - -
1682	Moor Fortune,	Biſhop of London,
1686	John Taylour,	Biſhop of London.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - - -	18	19	09½
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	17	11
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	01½

The church hath an aile on the north ſide, called Upper Lemington Chapel, and another aile on the ſouth ſide. It hath a ſpire ſteeple at the weſt end, and is dedicated to Thomas Becket archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was officiouſly ſlain in the cathedral, 1170, by four of king Henry the Second's ſervants, who thought to oblige the king by murdering his inſolent ſubject. Many miracles were reported of him, which had their deſired effect; for they brought great riches to that monaſtery, his tomb at the diſſolution of abbeys being eſtimated at an incredible value: two great cheſts, each as heavy as eight men could lift, were filled with gold and precious ſtones.

There is an inſcription in the chancel, in memory of William Moulton of Toddenham, eſq. who died 1614. Archbiſhop Juxon gave 50l. to the uſe of the poor. Mrs. Mary Rawlinſon gave 20l. to teach poor children to read. There is alſo a copyhold tenement, worth 1l. 6s. 8d. yearly, which is given to the poor.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable land. A brook which runs into the Stoure divides it from Warwickſhire and Worceſterſhire.

Upper Lemington is an hamlet in this pariſh, belonging to ſir William Juxon, who is obliged to give a feaſt to the inhabitants when they come thither in perambulation, for which he has the graſs of a ground worth 4l. yearly. Richard Grevill levied a fine of the manor of Lemington Over, to Thomas Grevil and others, 8 Hen. VII. William Palmer, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Lemington Over, and of lands in Toddenham, to John Newdegate, 2 Mar.

There are thirty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders:

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 5

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	175	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	125	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	030	08	00

John Wickings, rector of this church, was maſter of the free-ſchool at Campden: he has publiſhed a Concordance of the Engliſh Bible, and ſome other grammatical treatiſes: he died 1682.

TODINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, ſix miles diſtant north-eaſt from Tewkſbury, four miles north from Winchcomb, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Earl Randulfe held Todintune in the reign of "king William the Conqueror; his ſon held it in the "ſame reign. It was taxed at ten hides; there were "twenty-one plow-tillages, whereof three were in "demean; there were two water-mills, and fifty "meaſures of ſalt, belonging to the mannor. This, "together with the mannor of Sudeley, paid a yearly "rent of 40l. in king Edward's reign, and paid the "ſame rent in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

The manor of Todington, at the Norman conqueſt, was held of the manor of Sudely. The abbey of Tewkſbury had a grant of court-leet, waifs and felons goods, in the reign of king William the Second, and their grant was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt them 15 Ed. I.

The family of the Tracys have been very anciently lords of this manor, and is deſcended from the blood royal of the Saxon kings of England. Ethelred, ſon of king Edgar, obtained the crown of England at twelve years of age, 979. His reign was remarkable for his long and bloody wars with the Danes, and for the general maſſacre of them in the year 1002. He died 1016, and left eight ſons and four daughters.

Goda, the youngeſt of king Ethelred's daughters, was married to Walter de Maigne a nobleman in Normandy. Ralph ſon of Goda, and of Walter de Maign, was earl of Hereford. Harold ſon of Ralph was lord of Sudely; and the Tracys do now give the ſame arms as this lord of Sudely gave, only with an eſchallop ſhell for difference. John the ſon of Harold married Grace the daughter of Traci, lord of Barnſtaple in Devonſhire.

William Traci, ſecond ſon of John, lived in the reign of king Henry the Second, and took his mother's name of Traci. He held lands of his brother Ralph de Sudely by one knight's fee, and was of the ſame name, and is ſuppoſed by ſome to be one of the four knights who murdered Thomas Becket archbiſhop of Canterbury. Oliver Traci, ſon of William, lived in the ſecond year of king John, and had iſſue ſir William Traci of Todington, who lived 17 Ed. I. and was granted in wardſhip to Lawrence Treſham 1298. He was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1319. John Archer ſon of John, of the ancient family of the Archers in Warwickſhire, married Margery daughter of this ſir William Tracy of Todington, in the reign of Edward the Second.

Henry Tracy was ſon of ſir William, who had Henry Tracy, whoſe ſon and heir was Thomas Tracy high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1359, and continued high-ſheriff four years ſucceſſively. Sir John Tracy, ſon

of Thomas, was high-ſheriff 1366, and left iſſue Henry Tracy the father of John Tracy, who was high-ſheriff 1379, and left iſſue William Tracy, who was high-ſheriff 1395. William Tracy, ſon of William, was high-ſheriff 1416: he married Alice daughter and coheireſs of Guido de la Spine. Elianore the other daughter was married to Thomas Throckmorton. Guido de la Spine was great grandſon to William de la Spine, who married Joan daughter and coheireſs of ſir Simon de Cocton in Warwickſhire, whoſe family flouriſhed in that place in the reign of Henry the Second; ſo that the coats of arms of de Cocton and de la Spine do belong to the family of the Tracys.

William Tracy, ſon of the laſt William, was high-ſheriff ſucceſſively in the years 1442 and 1443: he left iſſue William Tracy, who married Margery daughter of ſir John Pauncefoot, and was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire in the year 1449. Henry Tracy, ſon of the laſt William, married Alice daughter and heireſs of Thomas Baldington, eſq. of Adderbury in Oxfordſhire; for which reaſon this family quarters the arms of Baldington. She lies buried in Toddington church near the pulpit, as is expreſſed on a braſs inſcription. William Tracy, ſon of Henry, married Margaret daughter of ſir Thomas Throckmorton of Corſe-Court: he was high-ſheriff 1512: he was ſuſpected of hereſy after he was dead, by reaſon of ſome words in his laſt will; wherefore his body was taken up and burnt in the reign of Henry the Eighth.

William Tracy, ſon of William, married the daughter of Simon Digby, eſq. and left iſſue Henry Tracy, who married Elizabeth daughter of John lord Chandos baron of Sudely. Richard Tracy his younger brother was ſettled at Stanway, and from him are deſcended the Tracys of Stanway. Sir John Tracy married Anne daughter of ſir Thomas Throckmorton. He was high-ſheriff 1578, and died 1591. Sir John Tracy, ſon of ſir John, married Anne daughter of ſir Thomas Shirley of Suſſex. He was high-ſheriff of the county in the year 1609, and was afterwards created viſcount Rathſool in Ireland by king Charles the Firſt.

Robert lord Tracy, ſon of John lord Tracy, married Bridget daughter of John Littleton, eſq. of Frankley Court in Worceſterſhire. His ſecond wife was Dorothy daughter of Thomas Cocks, eſq. of Caſtleditch in Herefordſhire, by whom he had the preſent Mr. juſtice Tracy, who was deſervedly advanced to be one of the judges of the court of Common Pleas, for his great merit and candour. John lord Tracy, ſon of Robert lord Tracy, married Elizabeth daughter of the lord Leigh of Stoneleigh in Warwickſhire, by whom he had the preſent William lord Tracy, who married Frances daughter of Leiceſter Devereux viſcount Hereford. His ſecond wife was Jane daughter of ſir Thomas Leigh, and ſiſter to Thomas lord Leigh of Stoneleigh. He hath iſſue Elizabeth by his firſt wife; and Thomas, Charles and Anne, by his ſecond wife. This William lord Tracy is the preſent lord of the manor of Todington, and has a large houſe and park in this pariſh, and a very great eſtate in this and other places.

The manor of Todington has continued in the name of Tracy from the beginning of the reign of Edward the Firſt, to this preſent time, which is the ſpace of four hundred and fifty years, as their anceſtors were more anciently of Gloceſterſhire, and were lords of Sudely.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. The lord Tracy is patron; Mr. is the preſent incumbent. William de Traci preſented to this church 53 Hen. III. Sir John Tracy gave the advowſon and an acre of land to the abbey of Hayles 37 Ed. III. The abbey of Hayles preſented to Todington 1357.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Lambert,	- - - - - - -
1571 William Dike,	John Tracy, eſq.
1586 Thomas Fido,	Sir John Tracy,
1591 Chriſtopher Tirer,	Sir John Tracy,
1611 Thomas Hughs,	Sir John Tracy,
1612 Francis Haſcomb,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1616 Thomas Allanſon,	Sir John Tracy,
1664 Thomas Robins,	Lord Tracy,
1670 Daniel Kenrick,	Lord Tracy,
1674 John Powell,	Lord Tracy.

Twenty-eight acres of arable, five acres of meadow, and ſix acres of paſture, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	08	13	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	17	04
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	08½

The church hath a tower on the ſouth ſide. The old church hath lately been pulled down by the preſent lord Tracy, who has erected a neat new church, and decently adorned it. Stanley Pontlarge is a chapel annexed to this church: it belonged to the abbey of Eveſham, and was rebuilt by ſir John Tracy 1635. The biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1403, did ſettle a compoſition with the abbot of Hayles, for the maintenance of the curate of Todington.

There is an effigies in the chancel for ſir John Tracy, ſon of Henry Tracy, and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the lord Chandos: he died 1591. There is a very handſome monument of free-ſtone ſupported by pillars, with an effigies at full length, for Margaret wife of ſir Thomas Throckmorton of Tortworth, and one of the coheireſſes of Thomas Whitington of Pauntly, eſq.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of very rich meadow, paſture and arable land: it is bounded by the brook Carran, which runs into the Avon above Tewkſbury.

There are forty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 6			
	Burials - 6			
		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	211	07	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	188	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	022	15	00

An Account of Mr. WILLIAM TRACY's WILL.

IN the name of God, Amen. I William Tracy, of Todington, in the county of Gloſter, eſq. make my teſtament and laſt will as hereafter followeth.

Firſt, and before all other things, I commit myſelf to God, and to his mercy, believing, without any doubt or miſtruſt, that by his grace, and the merits of Jeſus Chriſt, and by the vertue of his paſſion and reſurrection, I have, and ſhall have, remiſſion of all my ſins, and reſurrection of body and ſoul, according as it is written, "I believe that my Redeemer liveth, "and that at the laſt day I ſhall riſe out of the earth, "and in my fleſh ſhall ſee my Saviour." This my hope is laid up in my boſom.

And touching the wealth of my ſoul, the faith that I have taken and rehearſed is ſufficient (as I ſuppoſe) without any other man's works or merits. My ground and belief is, that there is but one God, and one mediator between God and man, which is Jeſus Chriſt; ſo that I accept none in heaven or in earth to be mediator between me and God, but only Jeſus Chriſt; all other to be but as petitioners in receiving of grace, but none able to give influence of grace: and therefore will I beſtow no part of my goods for that intent, that any man ſhould ſay or do to help my ſoul, for therein I truſt only to the promiſes of Chriſt. "He "that believeth and is baptized, ſhall be ſaved; and "he that believeth not, ſhall be damned."

As touching the burying of my body, it availeth me not

not whatſoever be done thereto; for St. Auguſtine ſaith, *de cura agenda pro mortuis*, that the "funeral "pomps are rather the ſolace of them that live, than "the wealth and comfort of them that are dead:" and therefore I remit it only to the diſcretion of my executors.

And touching the diſtribution of my temporal goods, my purpoſe is, by the grace of God, to beſtow them to be accepted as the fruits of faith: ſo that I do not ſuppoſe that my merit ſhall be by the good beſtowing of them; but my merit is the faith of Jeſus Chriſt only, by whom ſuch works are good, according to the words of our Lord, "I was hun-"gry, and thou gaveſt me meat," &c. and it follo-weth, "That ye have done to the leaſt of my "brethren, ye have done it to me," &c. And ever we ſhould conſider that true ſaying, "That a good "work maketh not a good man, but a good man "maketh a good work: for faith maketh a man "both good and righteous; for a righteous man "liveth by faith, and whatſoever ſpringeth not of "faith, is ſin."

For my temporal goods, &c. Dated 22 Hen. VIII.

This will being brought to the biſhop of London's court, he was condemned as an heretick, and an order was ſent to Parker, chancellor of Worceſter, to raiſe his body. The officious chancellor went beyond his order, and burnt the body; but the record bears, that though he might, by the warrant he had, raiſe the body, according to the law of the church, yet he had no authority to burn it: ſo, two years after, Tracy's heirs ſued him for it; and he was turned out of his office of chancellor, and fined 400l.

"The Tracys, of a worſhipful and ancient fa-"mily, have long flouriſhed at Toddington, and for-"merly received many favours from the barons of "Sudeley; but how, in the firſt reformation of re-"ligion, William Tracy, lord of this place, was "cenſured after his death, his body being dug and "burnt publickly for ſome ſlight words in his laſt "will which thoſe times called heretical; or how, "in preceding times, another William Tracy im-"brued his hands in the blood of Thomas arch-"biſhop of Canterbury, eccleſiaſtical writers having "told us at large, is now no part of my buſineſs "to relate." Camden's Britannia.

TORMARTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh, three miles diſtant north from Marſhfield, three miles ſouth from Sodbury, and twenty-two miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It has its name from the Tower of the church, and from *Meark*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies a Boundary; and this town ſtands in the borders between the Mercian and Weſt-Saxon kingdoms.

"Alric held Tormentone, in Heredeſton hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Richard "Legate held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at eight hides; there "was a prieſt, and twenty plow-tillages, whereof "eight were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of "12l. in king Edward's reign; it paid 15l. yearly "in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the family de la Rivere [*de Ripariis*]. Richard de la Rivere had a grant of fairs in Tormarton, and of free-warren in all his lands in England, 38 Hen. III. John de la Rivere died ſeiſed of Tormarton, and of the hamlet of Littleton, 8 Ed. II. Richard de la Rivere was in rebellion againſt king Edward the Second, and forfeited all his lands; whereby Edward earl of Arundel had a grant of them, and was ſeiſed of Tormarton 20 Ed. II. but Richard de la Rivere was again reſtored to his eſtate 1 Ed. III. This manor was held by knight's ſervice, of Edward earl of Kent, 4 Ed. III.

John de la Rivere held Tormarton, with the hamlet of Littleton, and markets and fairs, 6 Ed. III. and John de la Rivere, ſon of John, was ſeiſed of the ſame 13 Ed. III.

The following records make the Willingtons to have been ſeiſed of the manor of Tormarton. Henry de Willington held the manor 23 Ed. III. John de Willington, ſon and heir of Ralph de Willington ſon of ſir John de Willington, was ſeiſed of the manor of Tormarton and Littleton 20 Ric. II.

Henry de la Rivere had a confirmation of markets and fairs in Tormarton 22 Ric. II. Sir John Drayton held this manor 5 Hen. V. Iſabel, the widow of ſir Thomas de la Rivere, died ſeiſed of the manors of Tormarton, Littleton and Skirewell, 15 Hen. VI.

The family of the St. Loes were afterwards lords of this manor. Sir John St. Loe, in right of his wife, was ſeiſed thereof 1481. Livery of the manor of Tormarton was granted to William St. Loe 1 Eliz. Elizabeth, the widow of ſir William St. Loe, had the inheritance of this manor. Her fourth huſband was George earl of Shrewſbury, who gained the inheritance of the manor of Tormarton to himſelf. Gilbert earl of Shrewſbury, ſon of George, was ſeiſed hereof in the year 1608. The marquiſs of Newcaſtle afterwards purchaſed this manor, and conveyed it to ſir Francis Top, baronet, deſcended from an ancient family at Stockton in Wiltſhire. Sir John Top is the preſent lord of the manor of Tormarton, and hath a large old houſe near the church, and a great eſtate. The houſe was much larger before a great part was demoliſhed in the Great Rebellion: the ruins of a ſtately porter's lodge, at a diſtance from the houſe, are yet to be ſeen.

William de Haſtings levied a fine of lands in Tormarton, to Benedict Blakeham and Julian his wife, 1 Ed. I. John de St. Philibert levied a fine of lands in Tormarton, to Roger d'Aſperley and Juliana his wife, who reconvey the right of dower of Juliana to John de St. Philibert, reſerving a rent of 20l. for the life of Juliana, 5 Ed. III. John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Tormarton, to the uſe of themſelves for life; the remainder to Humfrey Cotherington their ſon, the remainder to Thomas and John brothers of Humfrey, ſucceſſively in tail; the remainder to Margaret Beſiles, late wife of ſir Peter Beſiles, 49 Hen. VI. in which year king Henry the Sixth did for a ſhort time recover the crown.

Lands in Tormarton did belong to the Black Canons of the priory of Bradenſtoke in Wiltſhire, which were granted to John Pope 37 Hen. VIII. Thomas Hungerford and others were ſeiſed, for the priory of Bonhomes at Eddington in Wiltſhire, of a rent of 14s. iſſuing out of two meſſuages and two yard-lands in Tormarton, 16 Ric. II.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 150l. yearly. Sir John Top is patron; Mr. Bernard is the preſent incumbent. The biſhop of Wincheſter did appropriate this church to the Benedictine abbey of Malmſbury 35 Ed. III. Sir John St. Loe, in right of his wife, did preſent to this church 1481.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1511	Nicholas Jones,	Robert Aſhfield,
---	Edward Wykes,	- - - - - - -
1591	John Baber,	Counteſs of Shrewſbury,
---	John Ward,	- - - - - - -
-----	Paine, D. D.	- - - - - -
-----	Stevenſon,	- - - - - -
---	John Wiat,	- - - - - -
1686	James Barnard,	Sir John Top.

One hundred acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - -	27	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - -	02	14	00
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	10

The

The church hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to the lord of the manor. The tower ſtands at the weſt end, and has a ſmall porch. Sir John de la Rivere was founder of the church: he lies buried in the chancel, with the model of the church in his hand: he alſo founded a chantry in this church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for John Baber, D. D. who was thirty-ſeven years rector of this church: he died 1628. Another for Edward Wykes, rector of this church, and ſon of Nicholas Wykes of Bodington, eſq. he died 1590.

An inſcription in the body of the church for John Cryſit, ſteward to ſir John St. Loe: he died 9 Hen. VII. Another for Gabriel Ruſſel, ſteward to the marquiſs of Newcaſtle: he died 1663.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable: it borders on Wiltſhire.

There are thirty houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and thirty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - - 4				
	Burials - - 3				
			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -				
	1694 To the land-tax -		095	07	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -		020	12	00

There are found, in the north fields, ſtones, about the bigneſs of piſtol-bullets, which being broke look ruſty like iron ore. There are many cockle-ſhells incorporated into large ſtones. A ſpring ariſing in Dodington, within a quarter of a mile of this pariſh, and called Tormery Well, has the petrefying quality of turning wood into ſtone.

TORTWORTH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh, three miles diſtant ſouth from Berkeley, three miles weſt from Wotton, and ſeventeen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Alwold held Tortword, in Bacheſtane's hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Turſtin "the ſon of Rolfe held it in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at one hide; "there were nine plow-tillages, whereof two were "in demean; there were three water-mills, and eleven "acres of meadow, and a wood one mile long and "half a mile broad. It paid a yearly rent of 7l. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 100s. yearly in "king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to ſir Nicholas Kingſton, in the reign of king Edward the Firſt; and it is probable that his predeceſſor left two daughters coheireſſes, whereof one was the mother of ſir Nicholas; and Margaret the other coheireſs was the wife of ſir William Manſell of Lypiat; for ſir William Manſell, and Margaret his wife, releaſed all their right in the manor and advowſon of Tortworth to ſir Nicholas Kingſton, and ſir Nicholas did at the ſame time releaſe his right in other lands to them, 27 Ed. I. He purchaſed fairs, markets, and free-warren, in Tortworth, 32 Ed. I. and died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. and left an only daughter and heir named Hawiſe, married to ſir Peter le Veel, who in her right held Tortworth 14 Ed. II.

Nicholas le Veel was ſon and heir of ſir Peter. he died ſeiſed of Tortworth, and left it in dower to Margaret his widow, who died 23 Ed. III. John Veel died ſeiſed of Tortworth 36 Hen. VI. Robert Veel died ſeiſed thereof 2 Ed. IV.

The manor of Tortworth continued in the name of the Veels two hundred years, until David Matthews of Glamorganſhire married Alice the daughter and heir of Robert Veel, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

Margaret, one of the daughters and coheireſſes of David Matthews, and of Alice, was married to William Throckmorton; whereby Tortworth came to the Throckmortons, who are deſcended from the ancient family of the Throckmortons of Fladbury in Worceſterſhire. Sir Thomas Throckmorton was ſon and heir of William: he married Margaret one of the ſix daughters and coheireſſes of Thomas Whitington of Pauntley: he died 1568. Sir Thomas Throckmorton, ſon of ſir Thomas, had livery of this manor 9 Eliz. and died 1607. Sir William Throckmorton, ſon of the laſt ſir Thomas, was lord of the manor of Tortworth in the year 1608. He ſold it to Web, from whom it was purchaſed by ſir Robert Ducie, baronet, alderman of London, deſcended from the ancient family of the Ducies of Staffordſhire.

Sir Richard Ducie was ſon of ſir Robert: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 12 Car. I. and was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and compounded for 846l. 14s. He died without iſſue, and was ſucceeded by ſir William Ducie, who was high-ſheriff of this county in the year 1663: he was created viſcount Down in the kingdom of Ireland, and dying without iſſue, the eſtate came to his ſiſter, whoſe ſon Matthew Ducie Moreton, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Tortworth: he is deſcended from the ancient family of the Moretons in Staffordſhire: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 1705, and has ſince ſerved in two parliaments as knight of the ſhire. He has a large houſe near the church, and a very great eſtate. He has three large parks in this county. Sir William Ducie had a licence from the crown to incloſe Tortworth park and Cromhall park 1661.

There is another manor in this pariſh, whereof Henry Wogan, in right of Katherine his wife, died ſeiſed 9 Hen. VIII. and left an only daughter named Joan, of eleven years of age, heireſs to her mother. This manor was held of the king, as of the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh. Thomas Hicks, in right of his wife Joan Dorney, was ſeiſed of lands in Tortworth, and of a fulling-mill. John his ſon died ſeiſed thereof 38 Hen. VIII. and left John his ſon three years old.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. Matthew Ducie Moreton, eſq. is patron; Mr. Bull is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon has in all times gone with the manor.

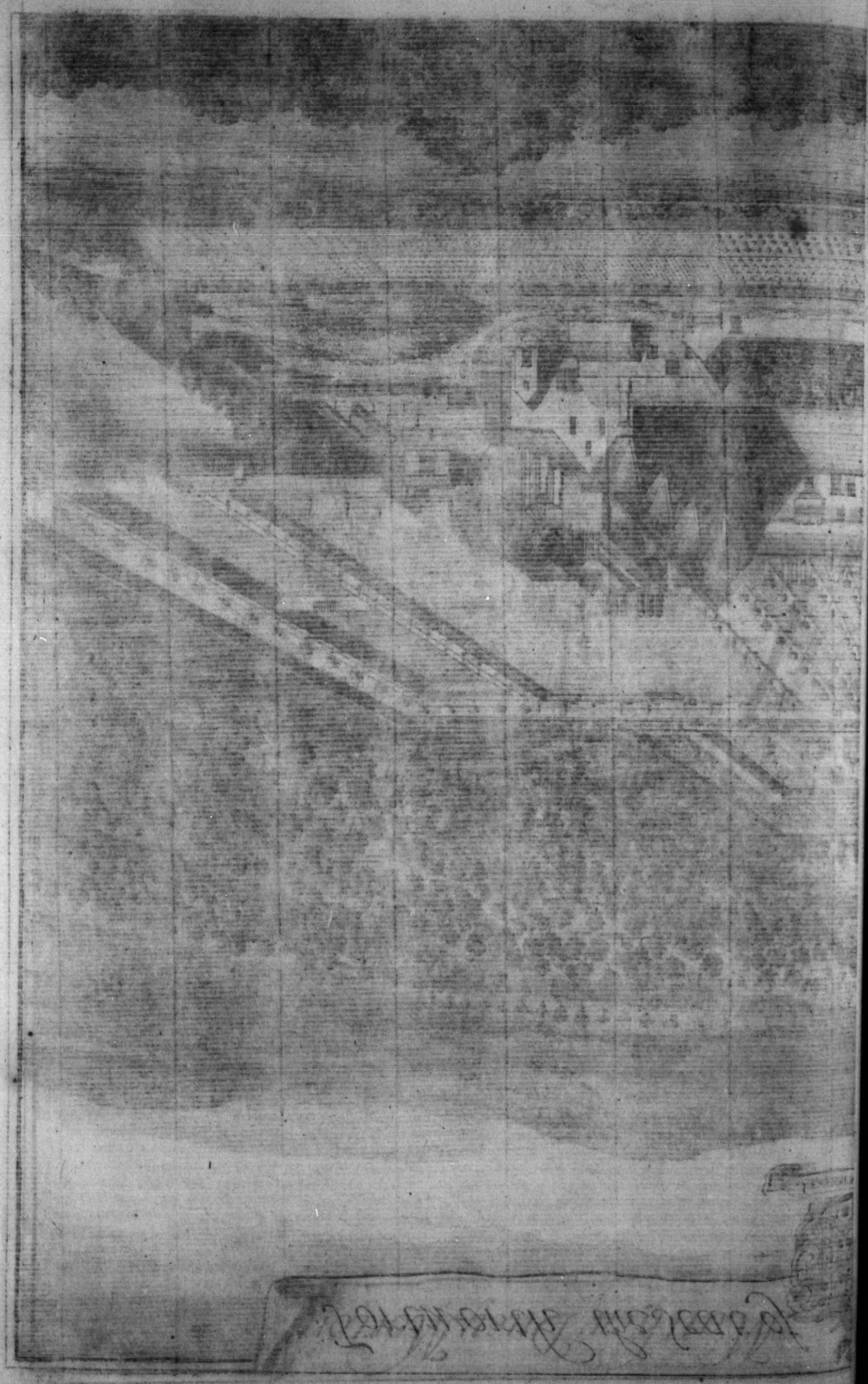
	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	William Poling,	- - - - - - - -
1499	John Jenkin,	- - - - - - - -
- - -	Hugh Kirke,	- - - - - - - -
1570	Richard Bewſher,	Tho. Throckmorton, eſq.
1577	Robert Norris,	Tho. Throckmorton, eſq.
1584	Anth. Moreland,	Queen Elizabeth,
1592	John Wilmot,	Sir Thomas Throckmorton,
1621	John Matthew,	Sir Horatio Vere,
- - -	Eliezer Beverley,	- - - - - - - -
1637	Thomas Audeley,	Sir Richard Ducie,
1669	John Trenchard,	Sir William Ducie,
- - - - -	Edwards,	- - - - - - - -
1707	Robert Bull,	Matthew Ducie Moreton, eſq.

Sixty acres are belonging to the glebe.

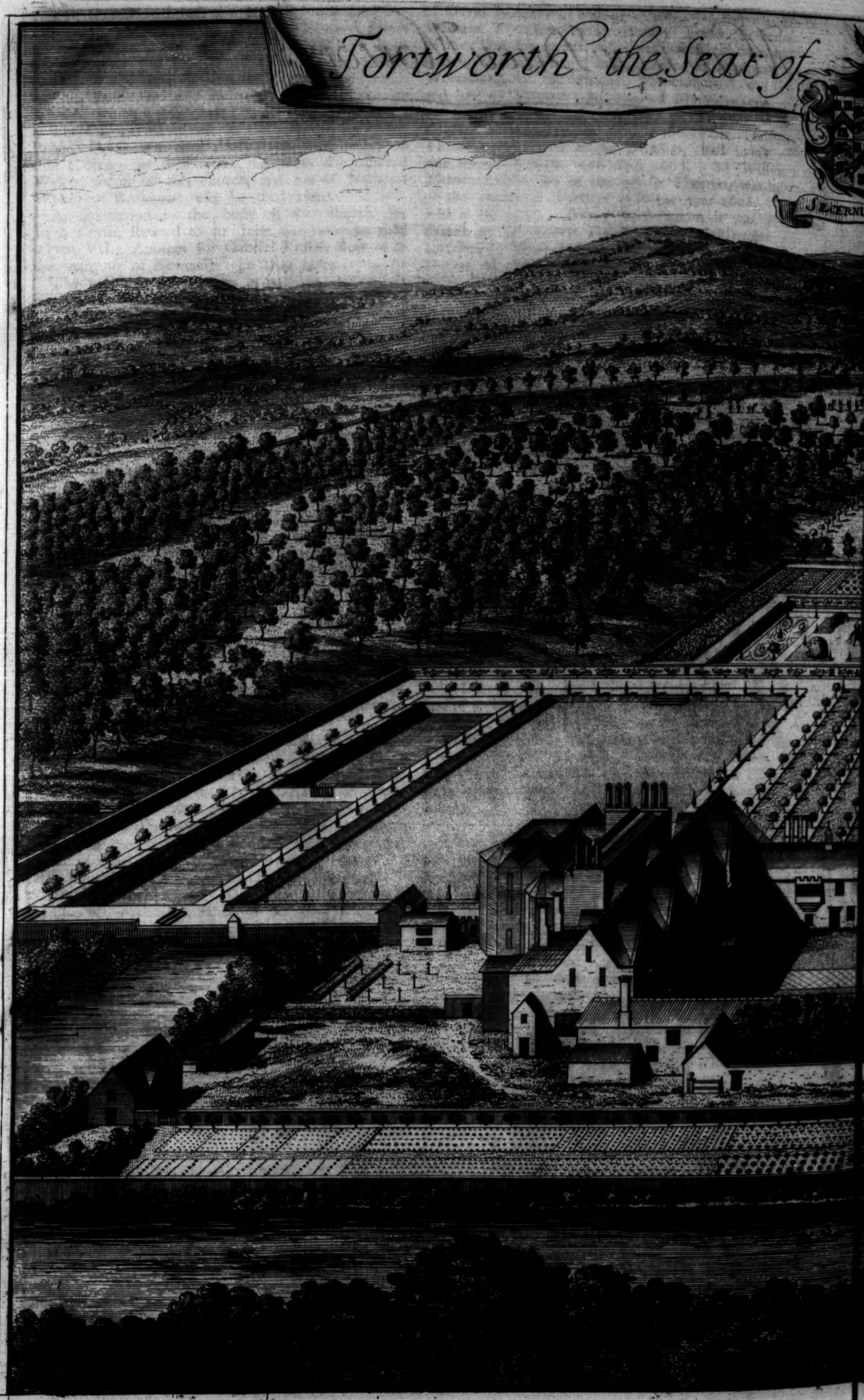
	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	16	03	04
Tenths - - - - - - - -	01	12	04½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church is large, with an aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to the lord of the manor: it hath an handſome high tower at the weſt end, adorned with pinnacles. There is a ſtately monument in the aile for ſir Thomas Throckmorton, who died 1568.

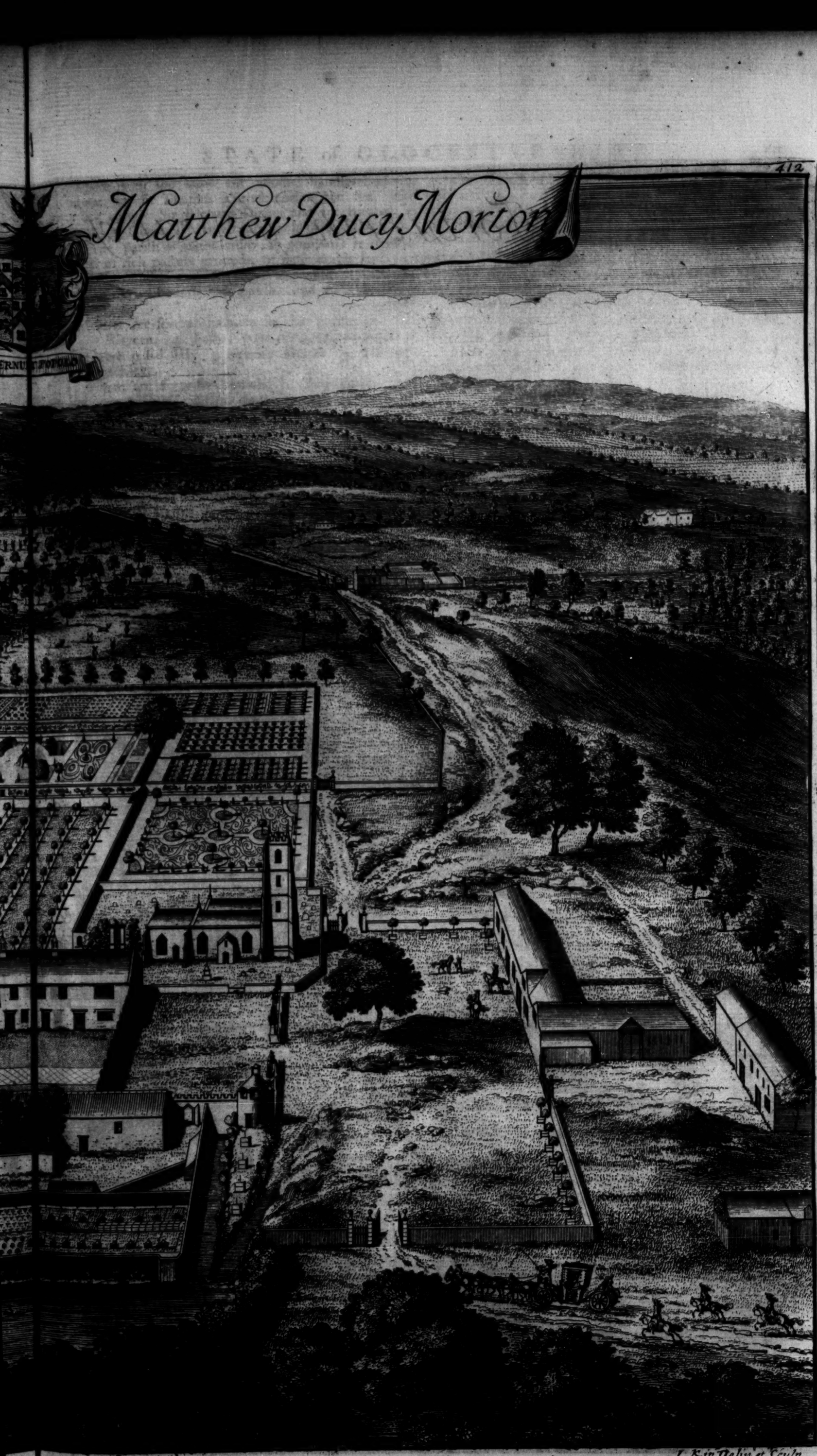
There



Tortworth the Seat of



Matthew Ducy Morton



I. Kip Delin et Sculp

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There is in the ſame aile another handſome monument, for ſir Thomas Throckmorton the ſon, who died 1607. Sir Richard Ducie, and his brother ſir William Ducie, lie buried in a vault in this aile.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture grounds, of ſome arable land and wood grounds, and of large commons. A brook called Avon bounds this pariſh, and runs down to Berkeley.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh:

1. Tavern. 2. Bath. John Golafre was ſeiſed of Bathfore 9 Ed. III. 3. Aven's Green. 4. Damery. 5. Crockley.

There are forty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 8 / Burials - 8

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	142	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax	150	17	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	030	17	00

There is a remarkable cheſtnut tree growing in the garden, belonging to the manor-houſe, which by tradition is ſaid to have been growing there in the reign of king John: it is nineteen yards in compaſs, and ſeems to be ſeveral trees incorporated together; and young ones are ſtill growing up, which may in time be joined to the old body.

TREDINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Tewkſbury hundred, two miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Tewkſbury, three miles north-weſt from Cheltenham, and ſix miles north from Gloceſter.

"Six hides in Trotintune were part of the manor of Theodecheſberie in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the Clares earls of Gloceſter and Hartford, and had the ſame proprietors with the manor of Tewkſbury; and at laſt Anne the heireſs of thoſe families, who was ſiſter and heir of Henry duke of Warwick, and the widow of Richard Nevill the great earl of Warwick, did aſſign this manor, amongſt many other manors, unto king Henry the Seventh, and did levy a fine thereof 3 Hen. VII. as may be ſeen more particularly in the pariſh of Tewkſbury.

The crown granted this manor, by the name of lately Warwick's Lands, to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of ſir Adrian, 5 Mar. Sir Francis Forteſcue was lord of this manor in the year 1608; William lord Craven is the preſent lord of the manor of Tredington.

Lands called Penny-Land did alſo belong to the counteſs of Warwick, and were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Ingram 7 Ed. VI.

Ralph Seimour and Iſabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Tredington, to ſir Richard Croft, 16 Ed. IV.

Mr. William Surman has a good houſe and eſtate in this pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is an impropriation belonging to the lord Craven, and pays 8l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Stiles is the preſent incumbent. It was formerly reputed a vicaridge, and did belong to the priory of Lanthony. The impropriation is worth 60l. yearly. Mr. Scrimſhire has given 12l. yearly, charged on the great tithes, to the miniſter of this church.

Tithes in Tredington did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Padget, 36 Hen. VIII. Several other lands did belong to the monaſtery of Tewkſbury, and were reputed a manor, and were granted to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert 7 Ed. VI.

The church is ſmall, with a low wooden tower at the weſt end. There is a very handſome croſs in the church-yard, which is ſeveral yards high. There is an handſome raiſed tomb againſt the tower, in the church-yard, which is railed in, and is in memory of Mr. John Surman, who died 1687.

Several ſmall parcels of lands, valued at 50s. yearly, are given towards the repair of the church.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land, and of good paſture grounds. The river Swillgate runs through it down to Tewkſbury.

There are twenty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 3 / Burials - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	078	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax	056	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	021	11	00

TURK-DEAN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, two miles diſtant north from Norleach, five miles ſouth-weſt from Stow, and fourteen miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Oſgot held Turche-Dane, in Bradeley hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; William the ſon of Norman held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror, and Goisfrid held "it under him. It was taxed at five hides, one "yard-land and an half; there was nothing in demean; there were four plow-tillages. It formerly "paid a yearly rent of 4l. It paid only 10s. yearly "in king William's reign.

"Siward held Turk-Dene, in Bradleye hundred, "in the reign of king Edward; Robert Doily held "it in the reign of king William. It was taxed at "five hides two yard-lands and an half; there were "eighteen plow-tillages, whereof four were in demean. "It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in the former reign; "it paid 100s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

There are ſeveral manors, or reputed manors, in this pariſh.

The Upper Turk-Dean did belong to Weſtbury college near Briſtol, and was granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII. It is now the eſtate of Mr. ſerjeant Baniſter, deſcended to him from his anceſtors (Thomas Baniſter was ſeiſed thereof in the year 1608): he has a pleaſant ſeat in this pariſh, and a great eſtate in this and other places.

Lower Turk-Dean did belong to the priory of Lanthony near Gloceſter. A writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the prior, to ſet forth his right to a court-leet and waifs in Turk-Dean, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. This eſtate was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. John Walter, upon the death of his father, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. It afterwards came to Oliver lord St. John, who died ſeiſed thereof 24 Eliz. John lord St. John, his ſon, had livery of it granted to him the ſame year. It now belongs to Mr. Coxwell, deſcended of an ancient family in this county: he has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this place.

There is another manor belonging to ſir Ralph Dutton of Sherborn. Robert de Tormin held Turk-Dean by one knight's fee 3 Joh. John Langley died ſeiſed of the manor of Turk-Dean 2 Ed. I. John Langley, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 39 Hen. VI. Walter Langley died ſeiſed of this manor, and left it in dower to Iſabel his widow, who died 14 Ed. IV. Philip Burnell died ſeiſed of lands in Turk-Dean 22 Ed. I.

Thomas Ralegh held one meſſuage and two plough-tillages in Turk-Dean, of the honour of Walling-

ford, 21 Ric. II. Thomas Ralegh, ſon of the former, died ſeiſed of the ſame 6 Hen. IV. Walter Ralegh, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas, died ſeiſed of the manor of Turk-Dean 8 Hen. V.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Iles is the preſent incumbent. It formerly belonged to the priory of Black Canons of Oſney, founded by Robert d'Oiley ſoon after the Conqueſt. The rectory and advowſon of the vicaridge were granted to Chriſt-Church college 34 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 38 Hen. VIII. The impropriation is in leaſe to Mrs. Knight.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1572 Gilbert Hudſon,	Chriſt-Church college,
- - - Thomas Wild,	- - - - - - - -
1673 Toby Wills,	Chriſt-Church college,
1681 Thomas Price,	Chriſt-Church college,
1707 George Iles,	Chriſt-Church college.

The vicar hath all privy-tithes, half the hay-tithes, and the corn-tithes of three yard-lands.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	10	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	00	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The church is ſmall and low, and hath a low aile on the ſouth ſide: both are leaded. The chancel is an higher building: the tower ſtands at the weſt end, with battlements.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable.

There are thirty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	3
	Burials -	3

Payments		l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid -	053	18	10
1694	To the land-tax -	056	04	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	019	01	06

TURLEY.

THIS pariſh lies part in the lower part of Derhurſt hundred, and part in the lower part of Weſtminſter hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth from Tewkſbury, ſix miles eaſt from Newent, and five miles north from Gloceſter.

"Edric held two yard-lands and an half at Trin-"ley, in Derherſt hundred, of the church of St. Peter "at Weſtmonaſtre, in the reign of king Edward the "Confeſſor; William the ſon of Baderon held it in "the reign of king William the Conqueror. Edric "held two other yard-lands and an half in the reign "of king Edward; abbot Baldwin held them in the "reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

The pariſh is divided into Turley and Haw. Turley lies on the eaſt ſide of the Severn, in Weſtminſter hundred, and did belong to that abbey until its diſſolution: it was then granted to the chapter of Weſtminſter 34 Hen. VIII. and was granted to the abbey and convent of Weſtminſter 4 Mar. and was regranted to the chapter of Weſtminſter 2 Eliz. Thomas Throckmorton had livery of the manor of Turley 9 Eliz. Sir William Throgmorton was lord of the manor of Turley in the year 1608. Lands in Turley, given to find lamps in the church of Turley, were granted to ſir William Rider 7 Jac. A meadow in Turley did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was granted to Lawrence Baſkervile, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac. Lands in Turley, called Wood-End and Baules-Mead, were held by Chriſtopher Raſtall, who died ſeiſed thereof, and left Thomas his ſon thirty years old. The earl of Coventry is the preſent lord of the manor. Mr. George Hardman has a good houſe and eſtate in this place, which contains forty-two families.

Haw, which is the other diviſion of the pariſh, lies on the weſt ſide of the Severn, in the hundred of Derherſt, and did anciently belong to the priory of Derherſt: the prior thereof was ſeiſed of Hawes 56 Hen. III. The manor of Hawes, after the ſuppreſſion of alien priories, was granted to the abbey of Tewkſbury 7 Ed. IV. And after the ſuppreſſion of that abbey, it was granted to Giles Throckmorton 35 Hen. VIII. John Throckmorton was in poſſeſſion of the manor of Haw 13 Ed. IV. which muſt be ſuppoſed as tenant to the abbey. Mr. Charles Brown and Mr. William Frankomb have good houſes and eſtates in this place, wherein are contained thirty-four houſes.

The church is within the peculiar of Deerhirſt; it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Bateman is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1663 Robert Huntington,	King Charles,
1664 William Gibtoet,	King Charles,
- - - - - - Bateman.	- - - - - -

There is no glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	09	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	18	08

The church is ſmall, having a low tower with battlements at the weſt end. There is an inſcription, on an handſome monument in the chancel, for Anne Turton, who died 1642.

There is an eſtate worth 10l. a year given to the uſe of the poor, ſecured by an houſe and land.

There are ſeventy-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty are freeholders. The Severn runs through the middle of the pariſh, and the Haw paſſage over the river is in this place.

Yearly	Births - -	8
	Burials - -	7

Payments	Turly.	l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid -	050	06	00
1694	To the land-tax -	089	04	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	012	00	00

Payments	Haw.	l.	s.	d
1692	To the royal aid -	034	00	00
1694	To the land-tax -	080	00	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	018	17	00

TWINING.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, two miles diſtant north from Tewkſbury, three miles ſouth-eaſt from Upton in Worceſterſhire, and nine miles north from Gloceſter. The name is derived from *Twii*, which in the Saxon language ſignifies Two, and *Inge*, a Meadow, becauſe it has meadows lying on the two rivers Severn and Avon.

"Tuninge was held of the manor of Theodecheſ-"berie in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor. "It was taxed at two hides and an half; there "were four plow-tillages. Maud, queen to king "William the Conqueror, gave theſe lands to John "the chamberlain. It paid a yearly rent of 35s. in "both reigns.

"The church of St. Mary de Wincelcomb held "Tuninge, in Greteſtan hundred, in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at

"three

"three hides; there were twenty-nine plow-tillages, "whereof two were in demean; there were four acres "of meadow, and a wood two furlongs long and "one furlong broad. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. "in king Edward's reign; it paid 7l. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor continued in the abbey of Winchcomb from the Norman conqueſt until its diſſolution. The abbey purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Twining 35 Hen. III. and were impleaded for it in a writ of *Quo Warranto*, and their claim was allowed, 15 Ed. I. John Cole and others did grant one yard-land in Twining near Tewkſbury, to the abbey of Winchcomb, 34 Ed. I. The abbey aſſigned the manor of Twining to the abbey of St. Ebrulph, at Utica in Normandy, 2 Ed. II.

The manor, and Upham in Twining, were granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 1 Ed. VI. Ralph Sadler, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It afterwards came to the Baughs. Richard Baugh, eſq. died ſeiſed of Twining 1682, and left three daughters coheireſſes: the eldeſt was married to Charles Hancocks, eſq. who is the preſent lord of the manor of Twining. He hath an old ſeat near the church, which was formerly called the Abbot's Court. He has a great eſtate in this pariſh and other places.

There is an ancient ſeat, moated round, called Gublen Hill, which formerly belonged to the Reads. John Conqueſt died ſeiſed of the manor of Gobe's Hull, within the manor of Tewkſbury, 26 Ed. I.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb; it is an impropriation worth 40l. yearly to the curate. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Fletcher is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation and advowſon of the vicaridge were granted to the chapter at Oxford 38 Hen. VIII. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb. The impropriation is worth 160l. yearly, and pays 30l. yearly to the curate.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1586 Richard Hunt,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - - - - - Fletcher,	- - - - - - -

There is no glebe belonging to the vicaridge.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	09	07
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	14	11
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00

The pariſh lies near the deanry of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire; and for the better conveniency, it is, by conſent, viſited by the archdeacon of Worceſterſhire, in exchange for Broadway, which lies in the dioceſe of Worceſter, but is viſited by the archdeacon of Gloceſterſhire.

The church is large, and hath a ſtrong low tower at the weſt end, with battlements. There is an handſome monument for Sybill Clare, the wife of Francis Clare, eſq. She died 1577. There is an handſome monument in the chancel for Mr. Edwin Baldwin, who died 1669: there are other inſcriptions for the ſame family. Another handſome monument, in the ſame place, for William Hancocks, eſq. who died 1676; with other inſcriptions for that family. Another monument for Mr. Thomas Neaſt, who died 1688; with more inſcriptions for the ſame family. Other inſcriptions for Mr. William Turbervile, who died 1688; for Mr. Benjamin Aycrigg, who died 1654; for Mr. John Portman, who died 1685; and for Richard Baugh, eſq. who died 1682.

Mr. John Beſt gave 50s. yearly to the poor; Mr. Richard Wakeman, of the Myth, gave 10l. yearly to the ſame uſe; John Rooks gave 20s. yearly, half to the miniſter, and half to the poor; Mr. Richard Portman gave 40s. yearly, half to the miniſter, and half to the poor; Mr. William Wakeman gave 10s. yearly to the poor; Richard Edgcock, yeoman, gave 16l. yearly, half to the miniſter, and half to the poor.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable land: it lies in a point of land, between the rivers Severn and Avon, and is ſurrounded by Worceſterſhire, and is within the court-leet of Winchcomb. There is a ferry in this place over the Avon, called Twining-fleet.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh. 1. Myth-Hook, lying in Tewkſbury hundred. 2. Woods-End. 3. Church-End; in which is the ſeat of Charles Hancocks, eſq. 4. Shutanger; in which are the ſeats of Mr. Turbervil, Mr. Baugh, Mr. Higford, and Mr. Aycrigg. 5. Pickrup; in which is the ſeat of Stephen Baldwin, eſq. 6. Phelps. 7. Hill-End; where Mr. Freeman has a good houſe and eſtate. 8. Green-End, containing fifty families; where Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Porkman have good houſes and eſtates.

There are one hundred and forty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred inhabitants, whereof thirty-ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 15
Burials - 13

		Twining.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	075	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	190	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	071	09	08

		Myth.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	094	00	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	070	13	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	006	16	00

There is a camp on the top of an hill in this pariſh, called Towbery.

ULEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles diſtant north-eaſt from Wotton, one mile eaſt from Durſeley, and eleven miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Two hides in Ulege were holden of the man-"nor of Berchelai in the reign of king William "the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor was given to Robert Fitz-Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family, by king Henry the Second, and has continued in that name and family unto this preſent time, but was ſettled on the Berkeleys of Stoke Giffard. Sir William Berkeley joined in arms with the duke of Buckingham, againſt king Richard the Third; and upon the defeat of the duke, he was forced to fly into Britaigne; and his eſtate was forfeited and ſeiſed, and was granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, uncle to king Henry the Seventh, and to the heirs male of his body, 1 Hen. VII. but it was ſoon after reſtored to ſir William Berkeley, who took a grant of the reverſion after the eſtate tail, 4 Hen. VII. whereby this eſtate did return to the Berkeley family. The earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of the manor of Uley.

There is another manor in this pariſh, wherein is Baſſet's Court, an ancient ſeat of the family of the Baſſets. Sir Anſelme Baſſet married Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley, and of Joan the daughter of Ralph Somery lord of Campden, and had this eſtate with her. William Baſſet, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Richard Baſſet was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid 653l. for compoſition. Baſſet, eſq. is the preſent poſſeſſor of Baſſet's Court.

White Court is another manor in this pariſh, which formerly had two parks. Benecomb is alſo an ancient place in this pariſh, and belonged to the Berke-

ley

ley family ſoon after the Norman conqueſt. Peter de Iwely died ſeiſed thereof 1 Ric. I. It afterwards came to the family of Benecombs. John Benecomb died ſeiſed thereof, and left Agnes his only daughter and heireſs, who was married to John Clavil in the reign of king Edward the Third.

Elianor the widow of John le Veel, ſon of ſir Peter le Veel, held lands in Uley for her life. Sir Walter Rumſey levied a fine of the reverſion of theſe lands, to ſir John Popham and Elizabeth his wife, 3 Hen. IV. Mr. Holborough, Mr. Dorney, Mr. Small and Mr. Gide, have good houſes and eſtates in this pariſh.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley: it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Hart is the preſent incumbent. The rectory pays 13s. 4d. yearly to the crown. Roger lord Berkeley gave the advowſon of this church to the priory of Leonard Stanley, and thirty acres in this pariſh do now pay tithes to Stanley.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Thomas Manwaring,	- - - - - -
1611 James Dalton,	King James,
- - - Herbert Crofts,	- - - - - -
1667 William Hart,	King Charles.

The glebe conſiſts of ſixteen acres.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	12	03	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	04	04
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is dedicated to St. Giles: it hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and a large ſtrong low tower on the north ſide, with battlements: there is a chapel on the north ſide of the chancel, called Baſſet's Chapel, which is the burying-place of that family, wherein is a large handſome monument for Robert Baſſet, eſq. who died 1572.

There is a ſmall monument, on the north ſide of the chancel, for Mr. William Peglour and his wife: he died 1695, and gave a parcel of land, and 10l. in money, to the uſe of the poor. Mr. Stubbs, a nonconformiſt preacher, gave 50l. to this pariſh to teach poor children to write. Thomas Purſlow gave 10s. yearly to be diſtributed to the poor.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture, and of ſome woods. A ſmall brook runs through it down by Durſley, and into the Severn at Slymbridge.

There are two hundred houſes in this pariſh, and about nine hundred inhabitants, whereof eighty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 21
Burials - 19

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	103	04	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	114	01	01
	1694 To the poll-tax -	037	08	00

Sir Herbert Crofts, baronet, afterwards biſhop of Hereford, was rector of this church 1667.

There is a large camp on Bury hill in this pariſh.

UP-LEADEN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Botloe, two miles diſtant north-eaſt from Newent, ſeven miles north from Dean, and ſix miles north-weſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from the river Leden.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloceſter by a fifth part of a knight's fee. It anciently belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter: a writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot, to ſet forth his right of free-warren, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

After the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor was granted to John Arnold, who died ſeiſed thereof 37 Hen. VIII. Sir Nicholas Arnold was ſon and heir of John, and had livery of this manor granted to him the ſame year. Rowland Arnold was ſon of ſir Nicholas: he left an only daughter, named Dorothy, married to ſir Thomas Lucy of Charlecot in Warwickſhire, who was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Thomas Brown, eſq. alderman of Gloceſter, is the preſent lord thereof.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Gloceſter. Mr. Mallet is the preſent incumbent. It formerly belonged to the abbey. The tithes of Upleden and Highleden were granted to the chapter 33 Hen. VIII. The impropriation is in leaſe to Mr. Brown, and is worth 40l. yearly, and pays 14l. 10s. yearly to the curate.

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good arable and paſture, and is bounded by the river Leden on the eaſt ſide.

There are twenty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof ſeven are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2
Burials - 2

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	078	14	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	069	14	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	007	16	00

UPTON ST. LEONARD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, ſix miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Cheltenham, four miles north from Painſwike, and two miles eaſt from Gloceſter. The church ſtands on a hill, and gives the name of Upton.

"Alwi held Optune, in Dudeſtan hundred, of "the mannor of Bertune, in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor; Humfrid held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at one "hide.

"Pagen held Uptone, in Dudeſtan hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; Humfrid de Medehall "held it in the reign of king William. It was "taxed at one hide; there were three plow-tillages, "whereof one was in demean. It paid a yearly rent "of 30s. in king Edward's reign; it paid 40s. yearly "in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This account in Domeſday Book is a very ſhort account for ſo large a pariſh: therefore the greateſt part of this pariſh was then comprehended under the manor of Bertune.

Walkelyn de Fabrica held Uptone of king Edward the Firſt, by the ſervice of paying two hundred heads for arrows. He pleaded his right in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt him, and his claim was allowed, 15 Ed. I. John the ſon of Nicholas le Broke did grant divers lands in Upton St. Leonard's, Gloceſter, Barton Abbots near Gloceſter, Kynemerſbury and Sneedham, to the abbey of Gloceſter, 3 Ed. II.

Edmond Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, was ſeiſed of the manor of Upton; but taking part with the Deſpencers in the exorbitant reign of king Edward the Second, he was taken and beheaded at Hereford, and his lands ſeiſed into the king's hands; and all thoſe lands in Upton, which came by eſcheat to the crown, were granted to Richard de Munemuth 4 Ed. III. Richard earl of Arundel, ſon of Edmond, was ſeiſed of one tenement and one mill in Upton St. Leonard's, and of the hundred of King's Barton, 21 Ric. II. Elizabeth widow of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and daughter

daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was ſeiſed of Upton 3 Hen. VI.

The manor of Upton did ſome time belong to the Berkeley family. Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of Upton St. Leonard's 35 Ed. III. Maurice lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed thereof 42 Ed. III. Thomas lord Berkeley, ſon of Maurice, had livery of Uptone the next year: he died 5 Hen. V. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, married to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. John duke of Norfolk was ſeiſed of the manor of Upton St. Leonard's 11 Hen. VI. John duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of Upton St. Leonard's 8 Ed. IV. Joan, the widow of William de Beauchamp lord de Bergavenny, one of the ſiſters and heirs of Thomas earl of Arundel, died ſeiſed of the manor of Upton St. Leonard's 14 Hen. VI. Beatrix, widow of Thomas earl of Arundel, died ſeiſed thereof 18 Hen. VI. Eleanor the widow of ſir Walter Hungerford, lately the wife of ſir Richard Poinings, and formerly the wife of John earl of Arundel, died ſeiſed of Upton 33 Hen. VI. Edward Nevil lord Bergavenny married Elizabeth ſole daughter and heir of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and in her right was ſeiſed of the manor of Upton, and died 16 Ed. IV.

Thomas lord Berkeley died ſeiſed of this manor 24 Hen. VIII. Thomas lord Berkeley, ſon of Thomas, had livery of it granted to him the ſame year, and died 26 Hen. VIII. Henry lord Berkeley, ſon of the laſt Thomas, had livery 3 Mar. This manor was granted to Walter Pye and William Beal 2 Jac.

The ſeveral records relating to the manor of Upton St. Leonard's are ſet down in order of time; and it is probable that this large pariſh contains divers manors, which may help to explain the intricacy; but the manor is now divided amongſt ſeveral ſubſtantial freeholders.

Bullins is a manor in this pariſh, belonging to colonel Selwin of Matſon. Grove Court is another manor, of which Richard Walter, eſq. is the preſent lord. It formerly belonged to the Berkeleys. The widow of Dr. Ironſides, late biſhop of Hereford, has a good houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh.

Prinknaſh is an ancient manor joining to this pariſh: it is extraparochial, and formerly belonged to the abbots of Gloceſter, who had a large manſion-houſe in this place. It was granted to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye 36 Hen. VIII. and the reverſion of the houſe and park in Prinknaſh was granted to ſir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer 3 Jac. It was ſoon afterwards purchaſed by ſir John Bridgman chief juſtice of Cheſter: he was deſcended of an ancient family in this county, which reſided at Little Dean. John Bridgman, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Prinknaſh: he has a large old houſe, and pleaſant gardens, and a park of large extent, and diſtant proſpects over the vale, and a great eſtate in this and other places. He has a room in his houſe which was conſecrated for a chapel 1629, and dedicated to St. Peter.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation which pays 20l. yearly to the curate. The biſhop of Gloceſter is patron; Mr. Abbot is the preſent incumbent. The rectory of Upton St. Leonard's, and the advowſon of the vicaridge, did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter, and were granted to the biſhoprick of Gloceſter 33 Hen. VIII. and confirmed 6 Ed. VI. The biſhop hath the great tithes and the Boneholt tithes, worth 86l. yearly; and the chapter of Gloceſter hath the tithes at St. Bridge, worth 15l. yearly. Lands and tithes in Upton did belong to the Benedictine monaſtery of Perſhore in Worceſterſhire, and were granted to John Butler 37 Hen. VIII.

	l.	s.	d.
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	02

The church hath a ſmall aile on the north ſide, and an handſome ſtrong tower at the weſt end with battlements. Seventeen pounds yearly are given for repair of the church, and other charitable uſes: there is 43l. in ſtock, the profit whereof goes to the poor.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable. Rookſmore brook riſes in Prinknaſh hill, and runs to a mill within the college at Gloceſter. Another, called Sudbrook, runs through the pariſh down to Lanthony mill.

There are one hundred and ten houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof forty are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 12 / Burials - 10

		Upton.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	151	06	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	238	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	017	01	00

		Prinknash.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	009	00	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	010	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	009	05	00

WALTON CARDIFFE.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Tewkſbury hundred, one mile diſtant ſouth from Tewkſbury, five miles north-weſt from Cheltenham, and eight miles north from Gloceſter. It obtained the additional name of Cardiffe from the family of the Kaerdiffs, who were poſſeſſors of this place, and diſtinguiſhes it from Walton Deerhirſt.

"Three hides in Waltone did hold of the mannor "of Theodecheſberie, and were in the poſſeſſion of a "Radechaniſtre in the reign of king Edward the "Confeſſor; Ralph held them in the reign of king "William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor was held of Richard earl of Gloceſter and Hartford 47 Hen. III.

Pauline Kaerdiffe was endowed of the hamlet of Walton, and died ſeiſed thereof 9 Ed. II. Joan the widow of Kaerdiff, and afterwards the widow of John le Wynecote, was likewiſe endowed of Walton Kaerdiff, and died 23 Ed. III. Robert Underhill and Evet his wife levied a fine of Walton Kaerdiffe, to Edward de Kaerdiffe and Joan his wife, to Impringham of Tewkſbury, Thomas Geſtock, and to John Bandrip and Elizabeth his wife, 37 Ed. III. Edward de Kaerdiffe and Joan his wife were ſeiſed thereof 43 Ed. III.

William de Cheſterton and others were ſeiſed of the manor of Walton Kaerdiff 7 Ric. II. Edward earl of Stafford was ſeiſed of it 4 Hen. IV. John Baſſet of Bentbury in Glamorganſhire, in right of Elizabeth his wife, died ſeiſed of Walton 4 Hen. VIII. William Baſſet, ſon of John, died before his father; whereby William Baſſet, ſon of William, became heir to his grandfather, and had livery of this manor granted to him 22 Hen. VIII. William lord Willoughby, and Thomas Hurmage and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Walton Caerdif to the king 3 Ed. VI. James Gunter, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Walton Cardiff, and of Walton Baſſet, to Thomas Barew and Margaret his wife, 1 Mar. The manor afterwards came to the Reads: Giles Read, eſq. was lord thereof in the year 1608.

The tithes of Walton Caerdiffe, and divers lands, reputed to be a manor, did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury. This manor, and a moiety of lands in Deerhirſt Place, were granted to William Read and John Read 7 Ed. VI. Another portion of tithes in Walton Cardiff, which did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted the ſame year to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte. A portion of tithes in Nether Gaſton in Walton Cardiff, and tithes of hay

in Walton Cardiff, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Phillips, in truſt for ſir William Ryder, 7 Jac. Three cloſes in Walton, which did likewiſe formerly belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, were granted to Thomas Sheldon and Lawrence Poyner 36 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is an impropriation, and of a very ſmall value to the curate, who enjoys only the ſmall tithes. Mr. Matthews is the preſent incumbent, and was preſented by All Souls college in Oxford, and by Mr. Symmonds and Mr. Smithſend.

The church is ſmall, like a chapel, with a little turret at the weſt end. The pariſhioners bury, ſome at Tewkſbury, and ſome at Aſhchurch.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture. A ſmall brook, called Turle-Brook, riſeth at Oxenton hill, and runs by this pariſh. Mr. Symmonds and Mr. Smithſend have good houſes and good eſtates in this place.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about fifty-ſix inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 1 / Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	079	17	00
	1694	To the land-tax	116	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	007	10	00

WAPELEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh, five miles diſtant north-weſt from Marſhfield, five miles ſouth from Sodbury, and twenty-four miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Wapelie was a member of the mannor of Betune, "in Swinhove hundred, in the reign of king William "the Conqueror.

"Aldred held Wapelie, in Pulcrecerce hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; the ſame "Eldred held it, under the biſhop of St. Laud of "Conſtance, in the reign of king William. It was taxed "at one hide; there was one plow's tillage in demean; "and it paid a yearly rent of 20s. in both reigns.

"Godric held Wapelie, in Pulcrecerce hundred, "in the reign of king Edward; Radulph, brother of "Roger de Berchelai, held it in the reign of king "William. It was taxed at one hide; there was one "plow's tillage in demean. It paid a yearly rent of "20s. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

The manors of Wapeley and Codrington were granted to Radulph ſon of Stephen, by king Henry the Second: Radulph did immediately grant the ſame to the abbey of Stanlegh in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, to pray for the ſoul of the king, and for the ſouls of himſelf and his family. This abbey was founded by Maud the empreſs, for monks of the Ciſtercian order, in the year 1151, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 177l. os. 8d. yearly. A writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the abbot of Stanley, to ſet forth his right to a court-leet and felons goods in his manor of Cotherington, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. The abbot of Stanley obtained a licence to alienate the manor of Wapely, reſerving a rent of 11l. yearly, whereby to be enabled to repair his abbey; and accordingly it was ſold to John de Codrington, and to the heirs of his body, 33 Hen. VI. and the rent which was then reſerved is now paid to the crown.

John de Codrington had a licence from pope Martin the fifth, in the twelfth year of his pontificate, to have a portable conſecrated altar, to celebrate maſs in what places he pleaſed. This is frequently in uſe in the church of Rome.

The manor of Wapeley does ſtill continue in the ſame name and family. Simon Codrington, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and Robert Codrington, eſq. of Didmarton, is the preſent lord thereof. A more particular account of this ancient family is given in the pariſh of Didmarton.

Robert Stanſhaw, eſq. died ſeiſed of lands in Wapely 12 Ed. IV. John Stanſhaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Wapely and Codrington 12 Hen. VII. Lands in Wapeley did belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, and the ſame lands were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Codrington is patron; Mr. Till is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon did formerly belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1574	Thomas Cadle,	Giles Dimery,
1584	Thomas Cadle,	Giles Dimery,
1586	John Marſhall,	Giles Dimery,
1666	Robert Pain,	John Stoaks,
1669	Scudemore Godwin,	John Stoaks,
1702	Samuel Godwin,	Robert Codrington, eſq.
1704	John Till,	Robert Codrington, eſq.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	18	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	15	09½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is ſmall, and hath a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide of the chancel, which is the burying-place of the Codringtons, where are ſeveral inſcriptions for that family, particularly for John Codrington, eſq. who died 1475, aged one hundred and twelve years.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable. The river Frome riſeth in Codrington hill, and runs down to the city of Briſtol.

Codrington is a conſiderable hamlet in this pariſh. This did alſo anciently belong to the abbey of Stanlegh in Wiltſhire. That abbey was ſeiſed of Cudelington, alias Cotherington, 33 Hen. VI. There had been anciently a contention between this abbey and the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol, concerning a chapel to be erected in Codrington: the abbey of St. Auſtin's oppoſed it, as being prejudicial to the church of Wapelie, of which they were patrons; but the controverſy was ended in the year 1280; and the abbot of Stanlegh had permiſſion to build a chapel at Cotherington, for the ſole uſe of the capital meſſuage; but no others might reſort to it without leave from the miniſter of Wapelie. The chapel is ſtill ſtanding, but it is converted to other uſes.

This place has been anciently the reſidence of the family of the Codringtons, who are now ſeated at Didmarton. John Soper was heretofore lord of this manor: he died 1550, and left an only daughter and heir married to ſir Walter Dennys, who likewiſe left an only daughter and heir married to Simon Codrington, eſq. anceſtor to Robert Codrington, of Didmarton, eſq. who is alſo the preſent lord of this manor.

John Cotherington, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cotherington to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Humphry Cotherington their ſon, in tail, the remainder to John and Thomas, brothers of Humphry, ſucceſſively in tail, the remainder to Margaret Beſiles, late wife of ſir Peter Beſiles, in tail, 49 Hen. VI. Lands in Cotherington did belong to the Benedictine nunnery of Pynely in Warwickſhire, and were granted to Thomas Reeve and Richard Bullet 5 Mar. This nunnery was founded by Robert de Pilardinton, in the reign of king Henry the Firſt: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 27l. 14s. 7d. yearly.

Lands called Magdalen's Croft, lying in Codrington, did belong to the Magdalen hoſpital in Briſtol, and were granted to Henry Brain and John Marſh 37 Hen. VIII.

There are forty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about

about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 4

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	170	02	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	191	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	018	02	00

WASHBORN GREAT.

THIS parish lies in the upper part of Tewkſbury hundred, four miles diſtant eaſt from Tewkſbury, three miles north from Winchcomb, and eleven miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name denotes a Watry Bottom; for *Waſſer* in the German language ſignifies Water.

"The church of Theodecheſberie held Waſebourne "in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It "was taxed at three hides; there were five plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean. It then paid "a yearly rent of 60s. as it had done formerly." Domeſday Book.

This manor was granted to Anne Forteſcue, widow of ſir Adrian Forteſcue, and to the heirs male of ſir Adrian, 5 Mar. Sir Francis Forteſcue was lord of this manor in the year 1608; Mr. Starkey was ſometimes lord of it; the lord Craven is the preſent lord thereof, and keeps a court-leet.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is an impropriation, and pays 5l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Lunn is the preſent incumbent. The rectory of Waſhbourn did formerly belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and was granted to Drew Drurey and Edward Downing 16 Eliz. The impropriation is worth 50l. yearly, and is veſted in Mr. Clerke.

The curate has no houſe or glebe.

Pentecoſtals - 4d. ½.

The church is ſmall, with a low wooden turret in the middle.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts of good paſture and arable, and has a ſmall brook running into the river Carran, which falls into the Avon above Tewkſbury.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 1 / Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	088	18	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	029	14	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	003	10	00

"John Cartwright, of this pariſh, was in holy "orders, and a great traveller, and has publiſhed "ſeveral travels into Judæa, Perſia, &c. in the year "1611." *Athenæ Oxon.*

WELFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Derhirſt hundred, ſeven miles diſtant north from Campden, three miles ſouth-weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and twenty-four miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. The name ſignifies a Good Ford through the river.

"The church of St. Dennis near Paris held Welle-"ford, in Derherſt hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at fifteen "hides; it was dependent on the mannor of Derhirſt." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the priory of Derhurſt, and was held of the earls of Gloceſter; and upon the diſſolution of that priory it was granted to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and afterwards to William Willington in tail, the remainder to Edward Grevil and Margaret his wife, daughter of William Willington, and to her heirs, 7 Ed. VI.

It continued long in the family of the Grevils. Lewis Grevil had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. Sir Edward Grevil was lord of Wellford in the year 1608. The earl of Dorſet is the preſent lord of the manor of Wellford.

The records make mention of other perſons to have been ſeiſed of this manor whilſt it was in the church; but that muſt be intended as under-tenants to the church. Sir Thomas Weſt and Alice his wife were ſeiſed of the manor of Wellford 10 Ric. II. John Grevil, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 23 Hen. VI.

William Hoeſe and Margaret his wife purchaſed lands in Wellford of Ralph de Wellford, which had been formerly purchaſed by the ſaid Margaret, and by William Comyn her former huſband, 5 Hen. III. A tenement in Wellford did belong to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bordeſley in Worceſterſhire, and was granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter 16 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. The earl of Dorſet is patron; Mr. Talbot is the preſent incumbent. The prior of Derhurſt was ſeiſed of the preſentation of the church of Wellford 56 Hen. III. The biſhop of Worceſter ſettled a compoſition of tithes, in the reign of king John, between the abbey of Tewkſbury and Robert Folliot then rector of this place. The biſhop of Worceſter, in the year 1497, at the requeſt of the pariſhioners, made a ſpecial viſitation in this pariſh, for which four marks were paid.

The advowſon of the rectory of Wellford, which had belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury, was granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 1 Ed. VI.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1581	Philip Jones,	Lewis Grevil, eſq.
1591	Edward Vernon,	Edward Grevil, eſq.
1667	William Izard,	Edward Paſton,
1679	John Paſton,	Samuel Rawlins,
1689	James Smith,	Earl of Dorſet,
1692	Robert Talbot,	Earl of Dorſet.

Two yard-lands in Welford, and two other yard-lands in Bickmerſh, did belong to the glebe, but are now detained.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	29	15	10
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	02	09	07
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	00½

The church hath an high tower at the weſt end. John Hains, alias Frekelton, gave 20s. yearly, charged on Mitham grounds, to the uſe of the poor. Thomas Mills gave 3l. yearly to the poor of this pariſh, and 3s. 4d. yearly towards the repair of highways; which rent is charged on a meadow called Synderham.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable, and is bounded for two miles with the navigable river Avon, which divides it from Warwickſhire.

The hamlets belonging to this pariſh do lie in Warwickſhire.

1. Littleton Dorſington, containing four families.

2. Brickmarſh, containing three families. "Eddiet "held Brickmerſh, in Ceolſted hundred, in the reign "of king Edward the Confeſſor; the ſame perſon held "it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. "It was taxed at one hide; there were two plow-"tillages in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 20s. in "both reigns." Domeſday Book.

3. Bedlam.

There are ninety-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 13 / Burials - 11

Payments

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	200	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	202	04	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	039	17	00

WESTBURY.

THIS pariſh lies in three hundreds: part of it lies in the Duchy hundred, part in the hundred of St. Briavil, and the greater part lies in the hundred of Weſtbury, which has its name from this conſiderable pariſh.

There muſt be many manors in a pariſh of ſo great extent, and generally conſiſting of very rich ground; which will make the records more intricate; and oftentimes the inferior manors are called by the name of the manor of Weſtbury.

Henry de Myners had his reſidence in this pariſh in the reign of king John, and purchaſed a licence to incloſe a park near his houſe 2 Joh. The manor of Weſtbury was granted to Ralph de Beauchamp 18 Joh. It afterwards came to the Burghulls or Bornhulls. Baſilia de Burghull was endowed thereof, and died 55 Hen. III. Roger de Burghull, ſon of Roger, died ſeiſed of this manor, and of the hundred of Weſtbury, 31 Ed. I. Roger Burghull, ſon of the laſt Roger, died ſeiſed of Weſtbury 1 Ed. III. Robert de Sapy held this manor 10 Ed. III.

Jeffry de Mareſchal was ſeiſed of Weſtbury 32 Ed. III. It was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 Ed. III. Sir John de Aylesford, alias Eynesford, died ſeiſed of the manors of Weſtbury and Bolley 19 Ric. II. Iſabel the wife of ſir John de Aylesford ſurvived him, and was endowed with the manor of Weſtbury, and afterwards married Richard de la More, whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and died ſeiſed of Weſtbury 9 Hen. V. John Milborn and Elizabeth his wife were ſeiſed of this manor 1 and 15 Hen. VI. John earl of Shrewſbury was ſeiſed thereof 32 Hen. VI. Alice the widow of William Codder was ſeiſed of it 34 Hen. VI.

This manor afterwards came to the Baynhams. John Baynham died ſeiſed thereof, and of twenty meſſuages, and three hundred acres of paſture, &c. in Weſtbury, 20 Hen. VIII. William Baynham, ſon of John, had livery of it granted to him 26 Hen. VIII. Robert Baynham had livery granted to him 9 Eliz. Joſeph Baynham had livery of Weſtbury 14 Eliz. The manor of Weſtbury does now belong to the crown, and the court-leet is kept by the ſheriff.

Richard Beke levied a fine of lands in Weſtbury to Edward Veel 1 Mar. Nicholas de Bath was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, two hundred and ſixty acres of arable, &c. in the pariſh of Weſtbury next Newnham, 20 Ed. II. William Aſton was ſeiſed of a tenement called Aſton's Court, in Weſtbury pariſh, 3 Hen. IV. The manor of Cellers in Weſtbury did belong to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Thomas Reeve, William Ryvet, and William Hechins, 6 Eliz.

Maynard Colcheſter, eſq. ſon and heir of ſir Duncombe Colcheſter, has a large houſe and ſeat, and a great eſtate in this and other places. Mr. Malſon, Mr. Boyſe, Mr. Hampton and Mr. Hyet, have each good houſes and good eſtates in this pariſh.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. The vicars choral of the cathedral of Hereford are patrons; Mr. Hulet is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the ſame vicars of the church of Hereford, and is worth 200l. yearly, and is in leaſe to Mr. Roberts.

A licence was granted to the vicar of Weſtbury, to purchaſe land to enlarge his houſe, 26 Ed. III. William Hooper biſhop of Gloceſter, at the deſire of the inhabitants, made a ſpecial viſitation in this pariſh, for which was paid 2l. 13s. 4d. for procuration.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	20	02	10
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	00	03¼
Procurations - - - - - - - }	00	09	02
Synodals - - - - - - - - - }			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The old church, with an handſome wooden ſpire at the weſt end, is yet ſtanding in the church-yard: it was dedicated to St. Peter. There has been an handſome new church built, 1530, in the ſame church-yard, for the uſe of the pariſhioners. It has an aile on each ſide ſupported by pillars, and is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There is an handſome monument in memory of ſir Duncomb Colcheſter, with a Latin inſcription, expreſſing his great repentance: he died 1694. There is another inſcription for Elizabeth his lady, who was daughter of ſir John Maynard, who was eminent in the profeſſion of the law, and one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal in the reign of king William: ſhe died 1681. An inſcription in the chancel for Mr. Anthony Arnold of the Grange, who died 1678. Another for Nicholas Roberts, eſq. formerly an inhabitant of this place: he died 1636. There are two inſcriptions in the body of the church, for the family of the Lyſons's. Mr. John Young of the Lea gave 7l. yearly towards a free ſchool, which is now kept in a room in the old church.

There were two chantries in this church, whereof one was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the lands belonging to it were granted to ſir Nicholas Arnold 5 Eliz. The other chantry was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. John Shaw was the laſt incumbent; and the lands and a meſſuage in Adſet, which did belong to this chantry, were granted to Anthony Cope and others 10 Jac.

This pariſh is twenty-three miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow, paſture and arable: it is bounded on the ſouth ſide by the river Severn. A ſmall brook called Peacock's Brook riſeth in Yartleton hill, and runs through this pariſh into the Severn.

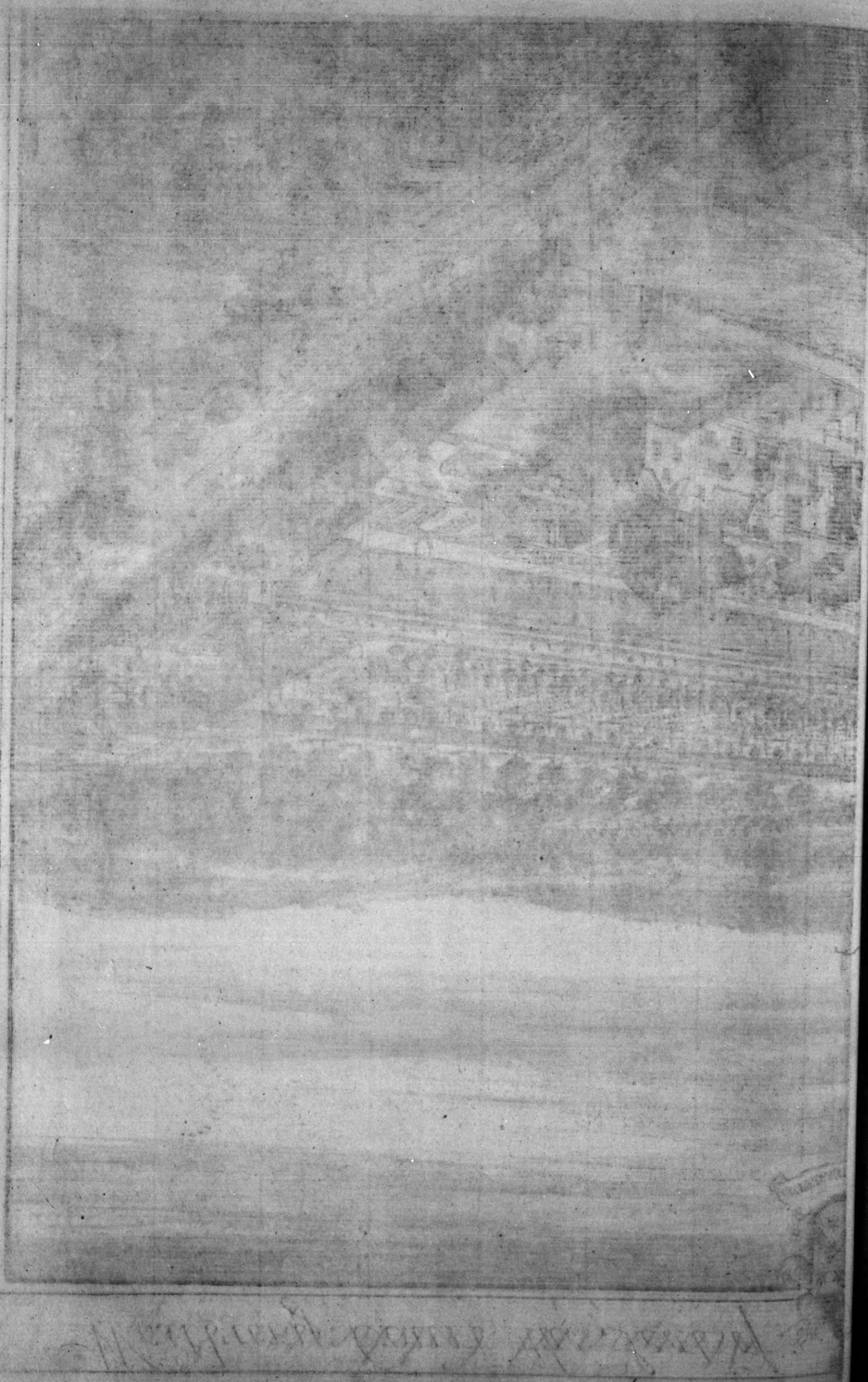
This large pariſh contains many hamlets.

1. Weſtbury, wherein are thirty-ſix families. John Knight and others were ſeiſed of ſix acres in Weſtbury, and of the advowſon of the church, and of twenty libratas of land in Whitington and Weſtbury, for the uſe of the church of St. Athelbert in Hereford, 4 Ric. II. which church was founded by Milefrid king of the Mercians, and was dedicated to St. Athelbert, king and martyr, 825.

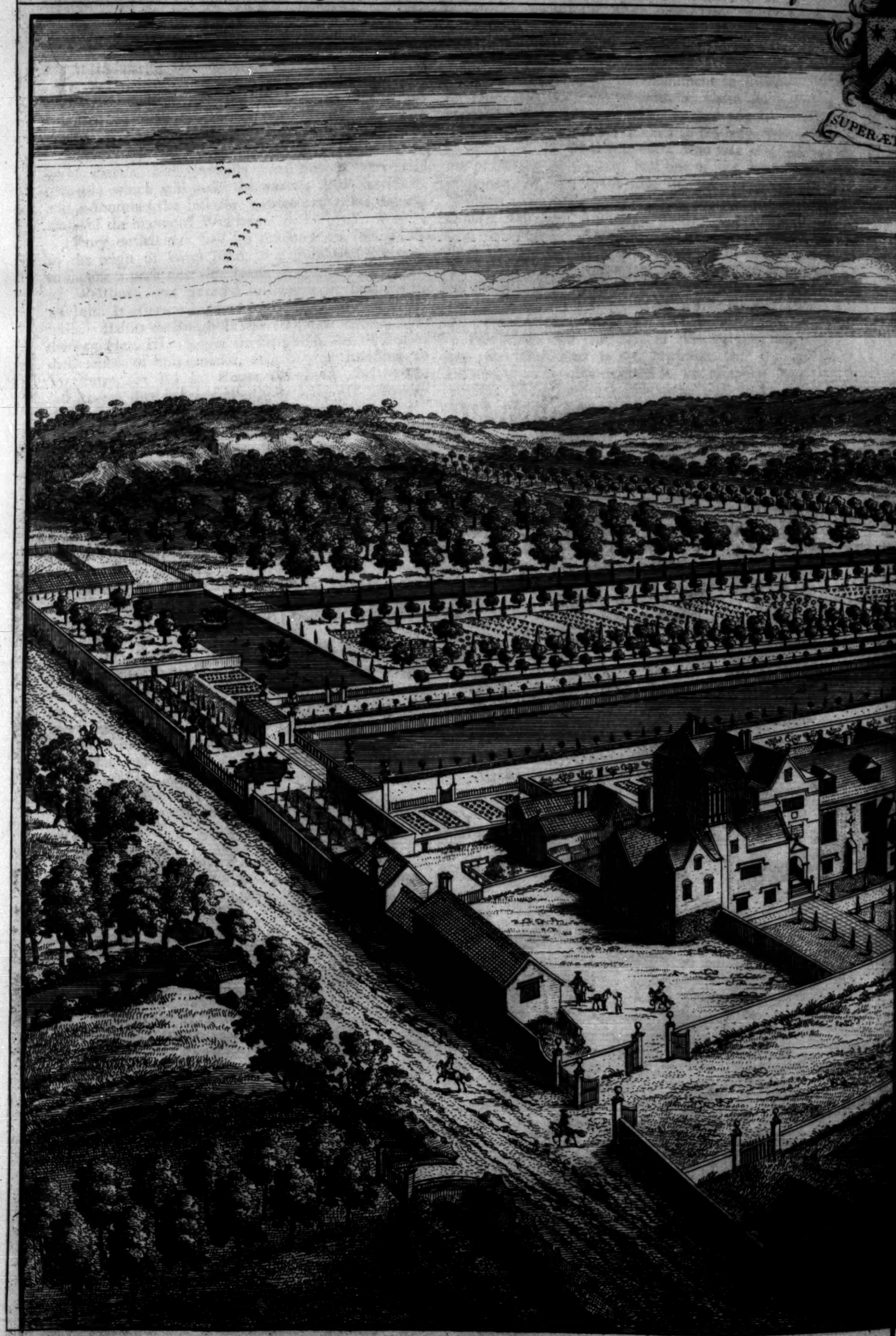
2. Rodley, which conſiſts of forty-eight families, and lies two miles from the church. King Henry the Firſt gave to the monaſtery of Gloceſter his manor of Rodele, with a wood and a fiſhery in Severn, to find a light at the high altar, which ſhould be continually burning for the good of the ſoul of Robert Curtoiſe his brother, who was buried in that monaſtery in the time of abbot William. Henry de Bohun releaſed all his right in Rodly to king John 1 Joh. Simon Montford, the great earl of Leiceſter, died ſeiſed of Rodleigh 43 Hen. III.

Gilbert Talbot ſon of Richard, and of Aliva daughter of Alan Baſſet juſticiar of England, married Guenthlian, or Guendoline, daughter of Rheſe ap Griffith prince of Wales: he died ſeiſed of Rodleigh and Longhope 2 Ed. I. Edmond earl of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon of king Henry the Third, was ſeiſed of Rodleghe, and had his right of court-leet allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto*, 15 Ed. I.

Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſecond ſon of earl Edmond, and brother and heir to Thomas earl of Lancaſter, was ſeiſed of Rodeley, and of twelve acres of paſture in the foreſt of Dean, belonging to the manor of Rodeley, 10 Ed. II. Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon of earl Henry, and afterwards duke of Lancaſter, was ſeiſed of Rodleye, and of Eſtovers in the foreſt of Dean, 10 Ed. III. He died of the plague at Leiceſter caſtle 35 Ed. III. and left two daughters coheireſſes. Maud his eldeſt daughter was married to the duke of Bavaria, and had the manors of Rodelegh, Tiberton and Minſterworth, aſſigned to her in part of her ſhare: ſhe died without iſſue; whereby Blanch her ſiſter, married to John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, became her heir, from whom are deſcended the kings of England of the line of Lancaſter. John duke of Lancaſter, and Blanch his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Rodleyh,

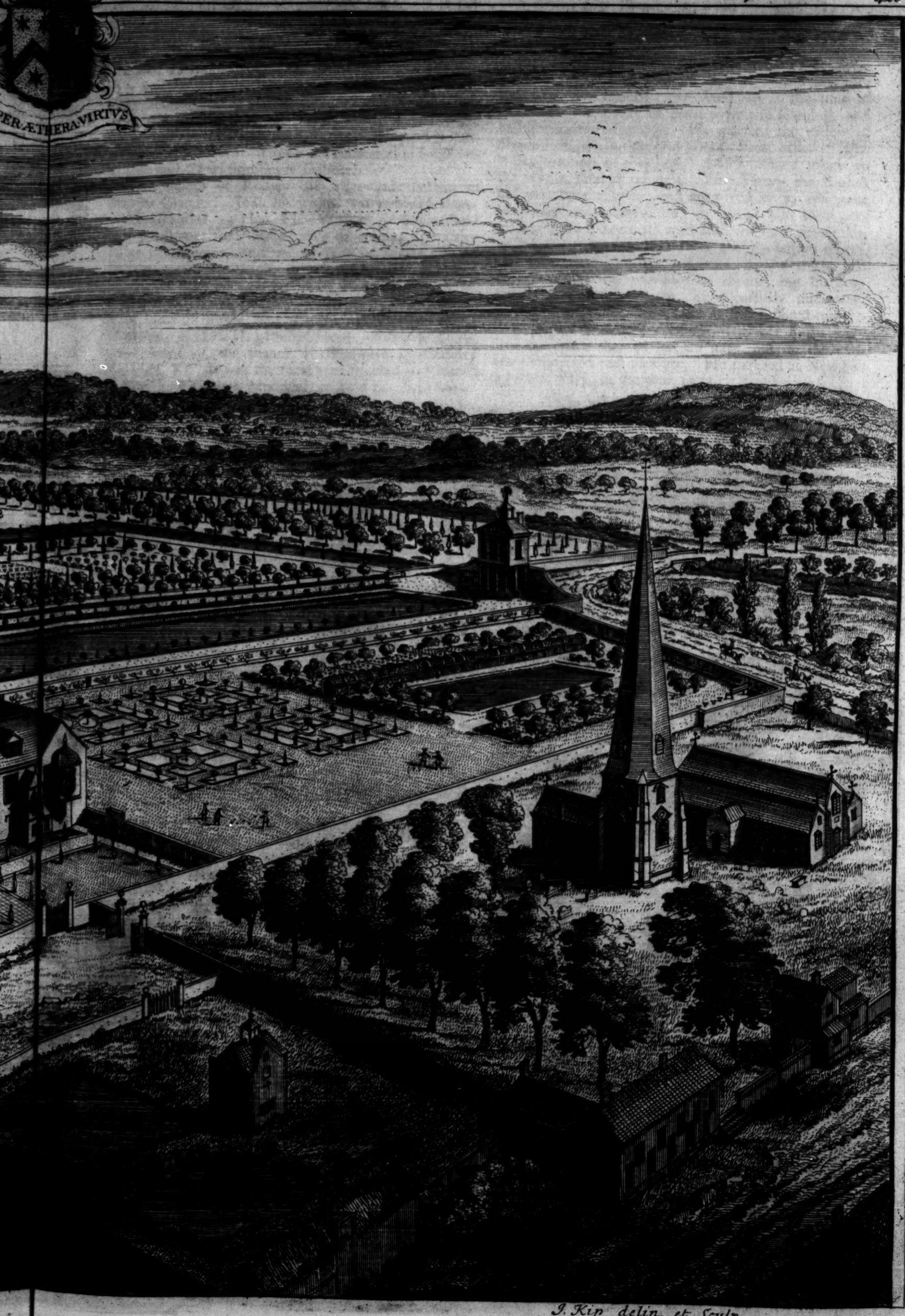


Westbury Court the Seat of



Maynard Colchester Esqr.

PER ÆTHERA VIRTVS



J. Kip delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Rodleyh, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 39 Ed. III. This manor is part of the duchy of Lancaſter; and king Edward the Fourth levied a fine of it to Richard Martin to hold for one month, the remainder to Elizabeth the queen, and to the archbiſhop and other great perſons, 15 Ed. IV. Edward James, eſq. died ſeiſed of lands in Rodley called Arthurs-Hall. He married Elianore daughter of John Powell of Preſton, eſq. and left Thomas his ſon and heir one year and eight months old, 4 Car. I. The tenants of this manor anciently paid, and do at this day pay, a rent to the lord, called *Pridgavel*, for liberty of fiſhing for lampreys in the Severn. *Prid* is an abbreviation for *Lampreyd*, and *Gavel* ſignifies a Tribute.

The manor of Rodley did afterwards belong to Robert Grinder. Joan his widow was endowed therewith, and died 24 Hen. VI. William de Staure held one meſſuage, forty-ſeven acres of arable, and three acres of meadow, and 3s. of rent in Staure, within the manor of Rodleigh, 2 and 17 Ed. II. William de Dean held one yard-land in Rodeley 12 Ed. II. Richard de Blenſedon was ſeiſed of two meſſuages, ſixty acres of arable, and of a fiſhing in the Severn at Rodeley, 20 Ed. II. Philip Hook, of Little Dean, died ſeiſed of the manor of Stanways in Rodeley 16 Hen. VI. It was the ſame year granted to Richard Barton and Morgan Merideth, to hold for their lives.

3. Claxhill, which hamlet contains fourteen families.

4. Bolloe, which likewiſe contains fourteen families.

5. Upperlaugh, which lies two miles from the church, and contains ſixteen families. This place did belong to the chantry of St. Mary in Weſtbury, and was granted to ſir Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

6. Netherlaugh, which is alſo two miles from the church, and conſiſts of twenty families. Nicholas Gamage died ſeiſed of this manor 24 Ed. III. This manor did afterwards belong to ſir John Scudemore, who being attainted, it was granted to ſir Richard Herbert and his heirs male 4 Ed. IV. George Rawleigh, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Netherlaugh 37 Hen. VIII. he left Simon his ſon twenty-two years old, and Leonard a brother, who had a ſon Thomas. The manor then came to the Baynhams. Sir George Baynham died ſeiſed thereof 38 Hen. VIII. and livery of it was granted to Chriſtopher Baynham, ſon of ſir George, 3 Ed. VI. Richard Baynham, brother of Chriſtopher, had livery 5 Mar.

7. Boſeley, containing fourteen families. John Sabyn and others held one meſſuage, one toft, and one plough's tillage, in Boſeley, Leye, and Rodlege, 10 Ric. II.

8. Cleve, containing twelve families.

9. Adſet, wherein are ſixteen families.

10. Norwood, conſiſting of twelve families.

11. Elton, which is a large hamlet lying a mile from the church, and contains above fifty families.

The manor of Walmer is within this pariſh, and conſiſts of very large commons by the Severn ſide. Ralph d'Abbenhall was ſeiſed of ten acres of meadow in Walmer 29 Ed. I. Richard de Poulton held Walmore and Northwood 11 Ed. II. The ſame Richard, and Agnes Muſtell his wife, held Walmore, Norwood, and one meſſuage, fifty acres of arable, and three acres of meadow, 12 Ed. II. John Ate-Yate was ſeiſed of Walmore and Littlemore within the manor of Rodley, as parcel of the manor of Stanteway, 41 Ed. III. Sir Brian Tuke died ſeiſed of Walmer 37 Hen. VIII. and Charles Tuke ſon of ſir Brian had livery the ſame year. Richard Andrews and Urſula his wife levied a fine of the manor of Walmer, to Edward Wilmot and others, 2 Mar. The manor of Walmore does now belong to Anthony Kemp, eſq. of Slyndon in Suſſex, who has a large manor-houſe called the Grange, and a great eſtate in this pariſh and other places.

There are two hundred and ninety houſes in this pariſh, and about twelve hundred inhabitants, whereof one hundred are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 34
Burials - 32

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	436	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	565	18	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	106	11	06

Mr. James Baynham of this pariſh, ſon of ſir Alexander Baynham the elder, and brother of ſir Alexander Baynham the younger, was bred up at the inns of court: he was a man of good parts and learning, and had a religious education. He married the widow of Simon Fiſh, the author of a famous book called "The "Supplication of Beggars," which tended much to the reformation of religion. King Henry the Eighth had peruſed the book, and approved of it, and gave his protection to Simon Fiſh to ſkreen him from perſecution. Mr. Baynham embraced the ſame principles, and was a ſtrenuous aſſertor of the Proteſtant tenets, and underwent grievous torments for the truth, and by cruel uſage was prevailed to abjure; but his conſcience reprehending him, he chearfully underwent more violent perſecutions, and at laſt ſuffered martyrdom in the flames, profeſſing when his limbs were half conſumed that he felt no pain, but on the contrary enjoyed a real pleaſure. He ſuffered at Newgate 23 Hen. VIII. in the year 1532.

WESTBURY upon TRIN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Henbury, two miles diſtant weſt from Briſtol, ten miles ſouth-weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-eight miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from lying on the river Trin, and Weſtward from the city of Briſtol.

"The church of St. Mary de Wirceſtre held "Hueſbury, in Barnintrew hundred, in the reign of "king Edward the Confeſſor, and in the reign of "king William the Conqueror: it was taxed at fifty "hides. The members of this mannor were, Hen-"berie, Redewicke, Stoche, Giete, Auſtre Clive, Con-"tone and Icetune. The whole mannor, with its "members, paid a yearly rent of 24l. to king Ed-"ward; but after it belonged to the church it paid "29l. 14s. 6d. in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

There was a college in this pariſh, for a dean and five canons, ſituated by the ſide of a ſmall brook, called Trin. The college was founded by Richard duke of York, ſon of Edmond de Langeley, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third, and by Edmond earl of Rutland, third ſon of duke Richard. King Edward gave the hoſpital of St. Lawrence, near Briſtol, towards their maintenance.

William Cannings a rich merchant, after he had been five times mayor of Briſtol retired, and entered into prieſt's orders, and ſeven years after was made dean of this college, which he new-built, and was a great benefactor to the ſame. He alſo built an almshouſe in this pariſh for poor men and poor women, and directed that the mayor of Briſtol ſhould have the placing in of one of the poor men, and the mayoreſs the placing in of one of the poor women. He alſo ſettled lands to pay 44l. yearly to the ſheriffs, in lieu of toll demanded by them, at the gates of the city, for proviſion brought thither. He built the large and beautiful church of Ratcliffe in Somerſetſhire, and adjoining to the city, where he lies buried in the ſouth aile, in his prieſt's robes, cut in white marble. He died 1474.

There has been a contention, between Herbert biſhop of Worceſter and the Berkeley family, concerning the college of Weſtbury. Two parts of the tithes of Biſley and Stroud were appropriated towards the maintenance of two prebendaries in this college: they had a licence to erect the prebend of Auſt 49 Ed. III. they obtained a licence to purchaſe lands of the yearly value of 10l. for the maintenance of Richard Fulcher's chantry in their church, 35 Hen. VI. King Edward the Fourth gave the manor of Elmſtree, in the pariſh of Tetbury, to this college, 5 Ed. IV.

The CHARTER of king EDWARD the Fourth, of the Manor of ALMINSTRE.

THE king, to all to whom, &c. greeting. Know ye, that of our ſpecial favour, and ſincere love and affection which we bear towards the college, or collegiate church of Weſtbury, in the county of Gloſter; and that the dean and canons, and other officers of that college, and their ſucceſſors, may in particular pray and implore God for our welfare, and of Cæcilia our mother, whilſt we live, and for our ſouls after we are dead, and for the ſouls of our moſt dear father Richard duke of York, and of Edward earl of Rutland our brother; we have given and granted, and by this our charter have confirmed, to Henry Sampſon clerk, dean of the ſaid college, and to the chapter thereof, the mannor of Aylminſtre, otherwiſe called Elmyſtre, with its appurtenances, in the ſaid county of Gloſter; to have and to hold the ſaid mannor, with the appurtenances, unto the aforeſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, of us and our heirs, in pure and perpetual alms for ever, together with court-leets, franck-pledge, privileges, and other liberties, profits, and commodities, to the ſaid mannor belonging or appertaining; the ſtatute of Mortmain, &c. notwithſtanding. In teſtimony whereof, &c.

Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, the twenty-firſt day of March.

Dr. John Carpenter, biſhop of Worceſter, was an eminent benefactor to this college: he lies buried in the ſouth-weſt corner of the chancel, on an altar-tomb, without any inſcription. He expended great ſums in rebuilding and beautifying the college. He had been provoſt of Oriel college in Oxford, and maſter of St. Anthony's in London: he was conſecrated biſhop of Worceſter 1443, and had ſo great an affection for this place, that he had an inclination to be ſtyled Biſhop of Worceſter and Weſtbury, and choſe this place for his burial.

The revenues of this college were valued at the Diſſolution at 232l. 14s. yearly. The ſcite of the college of Weſtbury, and the manor, and the advowſon of the rectory, and all the lands belonging to the ſaid college, were granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII. This college had ſtrong walls, with turrets at each corner, and on the ſides, and a large tower on the ſouth ſide, with battlements, which were ſtanding in the reign of king Charles the Firſt; wherefore prince Rupert cauſed it to be ſet on fire, and it was in great meaſure deſtroyed, that it might not be made a garriſon to annoy the city of Briſtol.

Ralph Sadler, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608: it was afterwards purchaſed by Yates, and from him by Goaring. Simon Harcourt, of Penley, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Weſtbury, in right of his wife, the widow of ſir Samuel Aſtry. The ſcite of the college does belong to Mr. Vigaur. John Newton, ſon and heir of John, late merchant in Briſtol, levied a fine of lands in Weſtbury to the uſe of William More 28 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol; it is an impropriation worth 10l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Stone is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation is worth 100l. yearly, and is veſted in Mr. Fane.

The church is very large and handſome, with a large aile on each ſide, and hath a beautiful tower at the weſt end, with pinnacles.

The tomb of Dr. Carpenter in the chancel has been already mentioned. There is an handſome monument in the north aile for Mr. Miles Wilſon, who died 1567. Another handſome monument in the ſame aile for ſir Richard Hill of Redland: his ſtatue is in ſtone, lying on one ſide, with his ſword, as having been a ſoldier: he died 1627. There are other inſcriptions for the ſame family. Another inſcription in the ſame aile for ſir Richard Elſworth of Briſtol, who died 1686. There is an old ſtatue in ſtone, in the ſouth aile, for Dr. Haines dean of the college: there is an inſcription in braſs, in the ſame aile, for Mr. Richard Hains, who died 1583: both theſe were anceſtors of the family of Richard Hains, of Wick, eſq. There is a very handſome marble monument in the chancel for Giles Hungerford, eſq. of Wellow in Somerſetſhire: he died 1689.

Ralph Sadler, eſq. formerly lord of this manor, gave two large houſes by the church-yard to the uſe of the poor: one is called the Alms-Houſe, the other is called the Church-Houſe. Mr. Robert Arden gave two houſes, without Lafford's gate, worth 12l. yearly, to the uſe of the poor. Mrs. Katherine Rutland gave 50l. the intereſt whereof is yearly paid to the miniſter of the place for ſix ſermons.

This pariſh is fourteen miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture. The river Trin runs through it, and it is bounded on the weſt ſide by the river Avon.

There are ſeveral conſiderable hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Stoke-Biſhop; containing forty houſes, and lying one mile from the church. "Eldred held Eſtock, in "Sineſhoved hundred, of earl Herold; the biſhop of "Conſtance in Normandy held it in the reign of king "William, and Tetbald held it under the biſhop. It "was taxed at two hides; there were two plow-"tillages, whereof one was in demean; there were "five acres of meadow belonging to it. It paid a "yearly rent of 40s. in king Edward's reign; it paid "20s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Sir Thomas Cann, a younger ſon of ſir Robert Cann, baronet, by a ſecond wife, has an handſome ſeat and a large eſtate in this place and in the adjoining pariſhes. Mr. Jackſon has a good houſe, and a good eſtate called Snead-Park. Mr. Thomas Waſborough has likewiſe a good houſe, and a good eſtate called Pen-Parke. Captain Collins and others, in the year 1682, deſcended by ropes into a hole in this park, which had been formerly a pit for lead ore, and had been viewed by captain Sturmy in the year 1669, who publiſhed an account of it in print; but captain Sturmy affirming that he ſaw a ſpirit in the place, and he dying ſoon after, it deterred others from farther enquiry, until captain Collins undertook it. The tunnel whereby they deſcended is two yards over, and thirty-nine yards deep; and then there is a rocky cavity in the earth of ſeventy-five yards long, forty-one yards broad, and nineteen yards high: in this cavity was a pool twenty-ſeven yards long, twelve yards broad, and five yards and an half deep: the water was ſweet and good, and by the mud on the ſides, it was ſuppoſed that this pool was ſometimes ſix yards deeper. The loweſt bottom of this pool is twenty yards higher than the higheſt tides in the Severn, which river is three miles diſtant from this place.

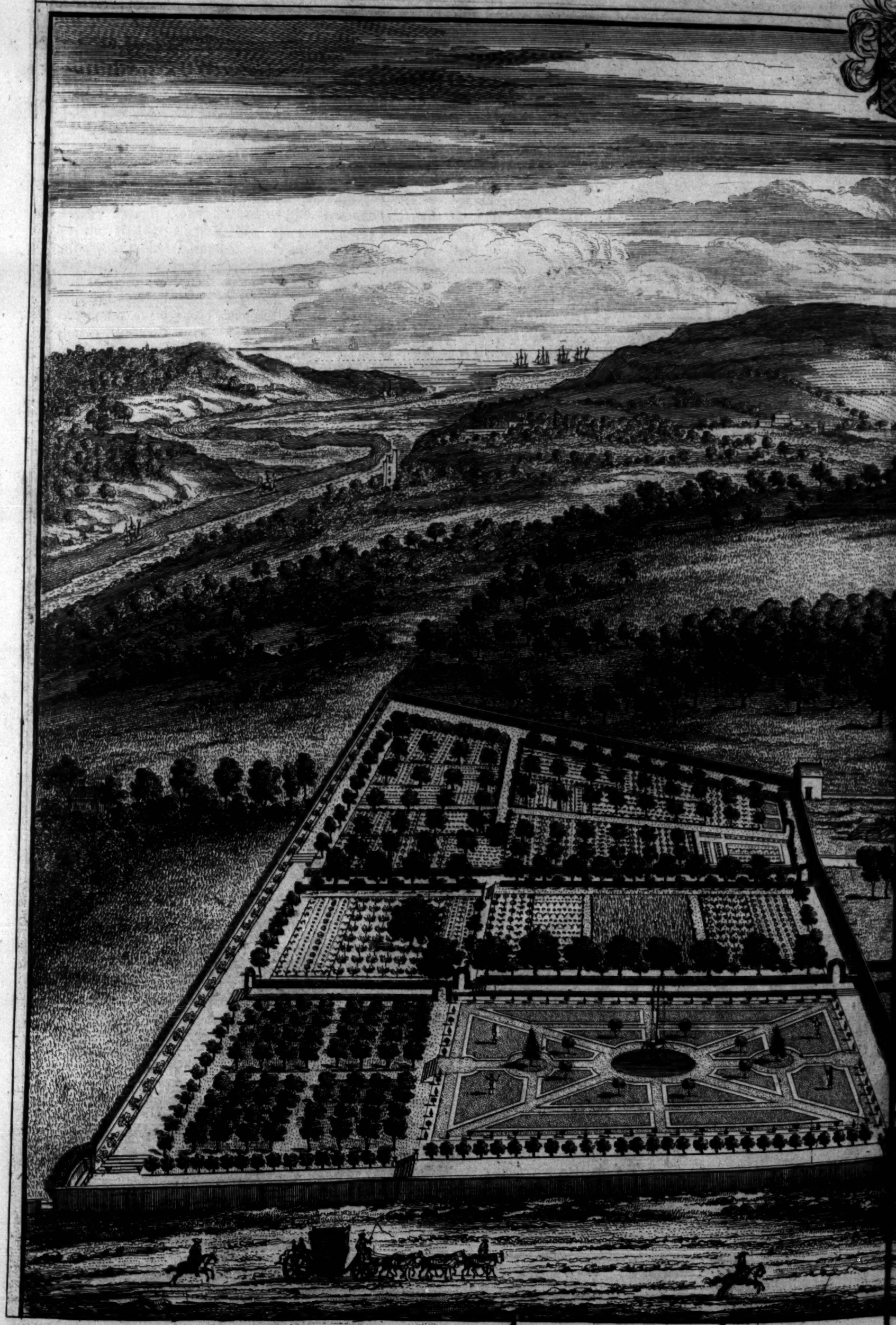
Mr. Thomas Crump and Mr. Price have likewiſe good houſes and eſtates in the tithing of Stoke-Biſhop.

Redland is an hamlet within Stoke-Biſhop, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkſbury. The privilege of a court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Redland, was allowed to that abbey in a writ of *Quo Warranto* brought againſt them 15 Ed. I. After the diſſolution of that abbey, it came to the Wilſons: Egion Wilſon and Dorothy his wife, and Miles Wilſon, joined in levying a fine of the manor of Rydland alias Thridland, to John Foxton, 6 Ed. VI. The lady Yeamans, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Martin, and divers other wealthy citizens of Briſtol, have good houſes in this place.

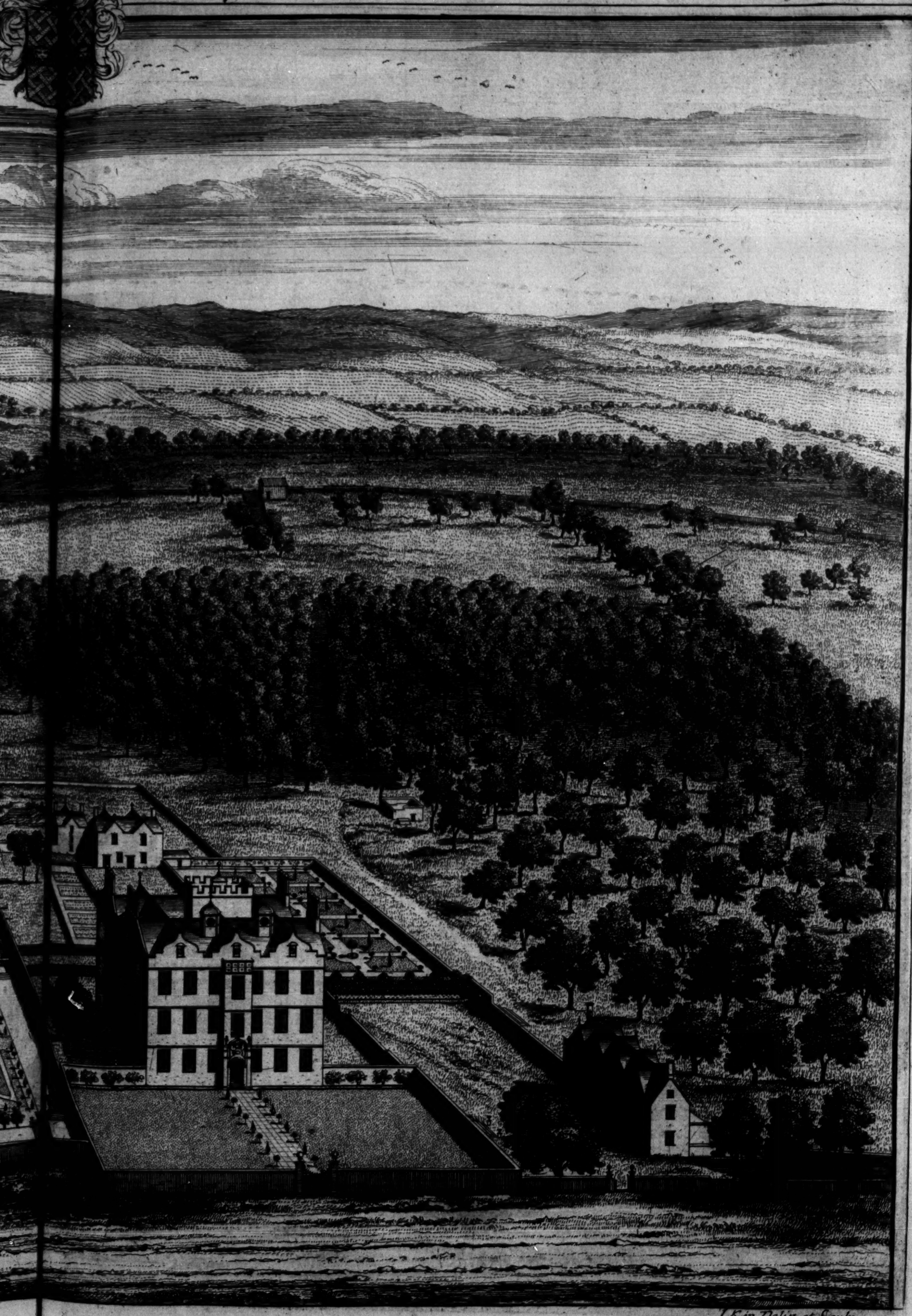
2. Shirehampton is another hamlet in this pariſh, conſiſting of thirty-ſix houſes, and lies two miles from the church. "Six hides in Chire did belong to the "mannor of Hueſberie in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor; they were ſeparated from that man-"nor in the reign of king William, and were given "to the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy." Domeſday Book.

Both King-road and Hung-road, two eminent ſtations

Stoke Bishop the



Seat of S.r Thomas Cann



I. Kip Delin et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

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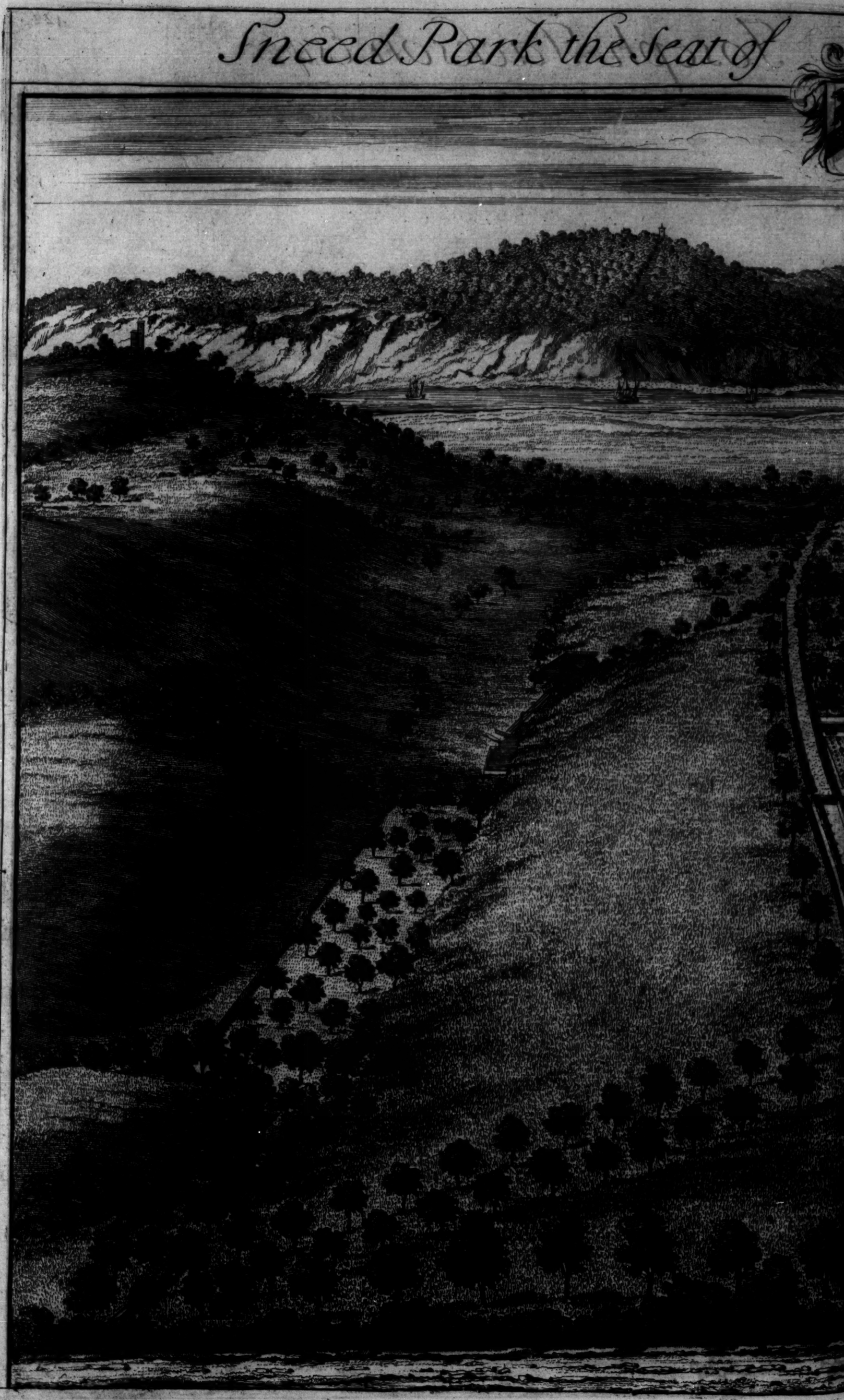
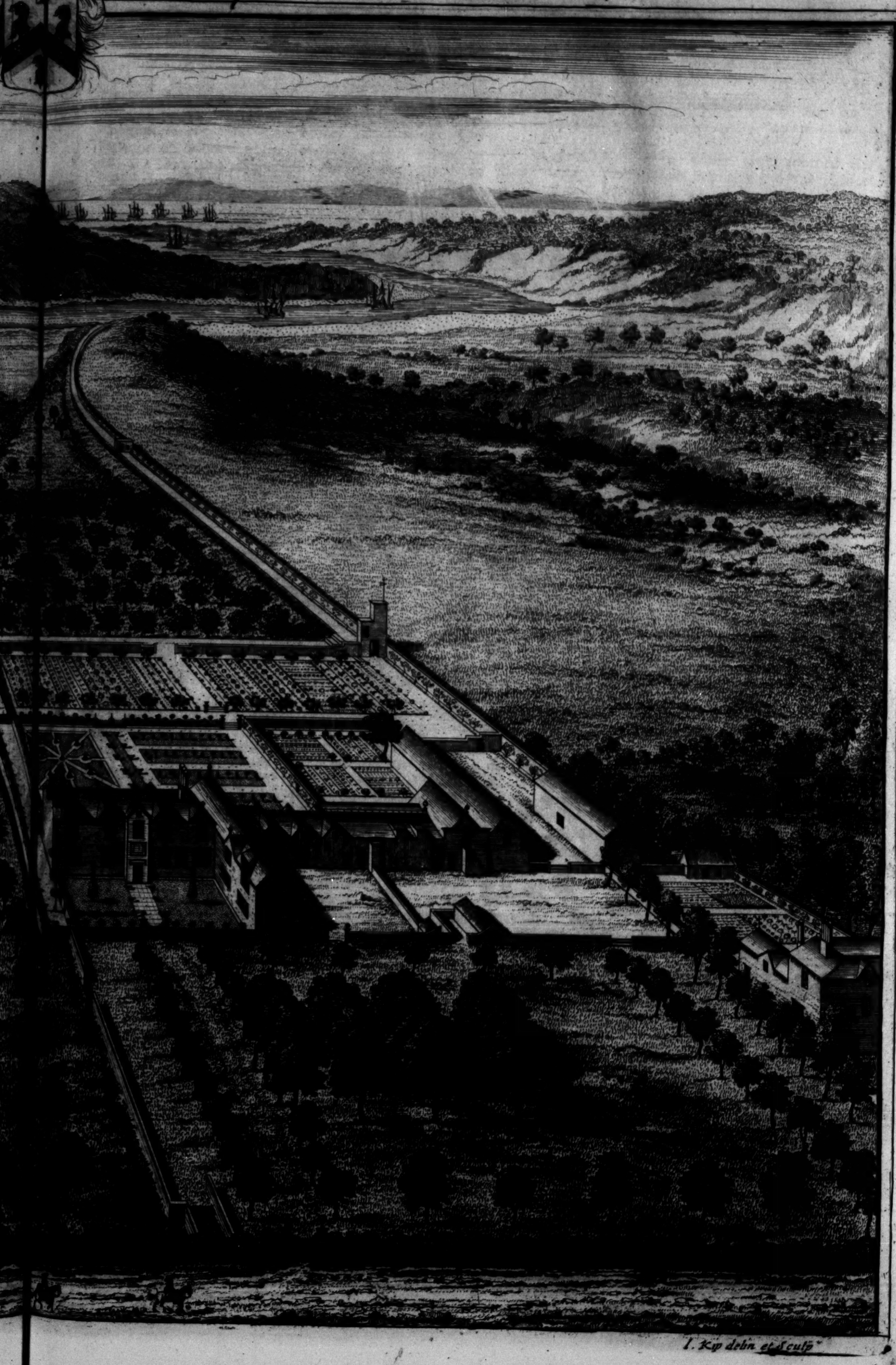


Joseph Jackson Esq



J. Kip delin. et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

tions for ſhipping, lie within the precincts of this tithing. Thomas Mallet, eſq. had livery of this manor granted to him 9 Eliz. He died 22 Eliz. and left John his ſon and heir twelve years old. Henry Lewis, eſq. was ſeiſed of this manor. George Lewis, ſon of Henry, died ſeiſed thereof 10 Car. and left William his ſon ſeven years old.

South-Mead is another manor in this pariſh: it did belong to the nunnery of St. Mary Magdalen in Briſtol: the prioreſs did grant a long leaſe of this manor to Thomas Hains, eſq. who obtained the reverſion in fee from king Henry the Eighth. The manor of Southmead in Weſtbury, lately belonging to the Magdalen nunnery in Briſtol, was granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley, in truſt, 36 Hen. VIII. Richard Haines died ſeiſed of Southmead 20 Eliz. and livery thereof was granted to Thomas Haines, ſon of Richard. The heir of this family ſold it to Mr. Barker, anceſtor to Mr. Barker of Fairford, from whom it was purchaſed by Mr. Knight, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Southmead, and hath a good ſeat and a large eſtate in this and other places.

There are one hundred and forty houſes in this pariſh, and about ſix hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof thirty are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	23
	Burials	-	22

Weſtbury.			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	135	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	144	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	037	14	00

Shirehampton.			*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	135	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	115	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	023	05	00

Stoke Biſhop.			*l.*	*s.*	*d*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	139	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax	-	232	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	037	14	00

WESTCOT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Stow, four miles north from Burford in Oxfordſhire, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. This place was formerly called Comb-Baſkervil.

This manor did anciently belong to the family of the Baſkervills: ſir Richard Baſkervill was heretofore lord hereof. It came to the Sheldons by the marriage of one of the daughters and coheireſſes of ſir John Blacket. James Baſkervill levied a fine of Weſcot Over, and of Nether Weſcot, and of the advowſon and a fiſhing, to the uſe of William Sheldon, eſq. 1 Ed. VI. Ralph Sheldon had livery of theſe manors granted to him 13 Eliz. Ralph Sheldon was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

The reverend Mr. Owen is the preſent lord of the manor of Weſcot: he is deſcended of a very ancient family. George Owen, eſq. anceſtor to the preſent Mr. Owen, was lord of the barony of Kemmis in Pembrokeſhire: he is canon reſident of the church of St. David's, and hath an handſome neat houſe near the church.

Sir Thomas Littleton, treaſurer of the navy, and ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, has a houſe and a good eſtate in this pariſh, in right of his wife, who was daughter and heireſs of Benjamin Baron, eſq.

A tenement in Weſtcot did belong to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruerne in Oxfordſhire, and was granted to Edward Jewell 36 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stow: it is a rectory worth 100l. yearly. Mr. Owen is patron; the ſame Mr. Owen is the preſent incumbent. Two yard-lands belong to the glebe. The eſtate lately belonging to Mr. Baron is tithe-free, in lieu of a ground called the Breach: this has been lately diſputed by trials at law.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	09	07	03
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	18	03¾
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07½

The church hath an handſome tower adorned with battlements. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Benjamin Baron, eſq. who died 1693.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of arable and paſture, and is bounded by the river Evenlode, and is divided into the Farther and the Nether Weſcot.

There are forty-five houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	-	3
	Burials	-	3

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	-	135	17	04
	1694 To the land-tax	-	079	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	-	020	08	00

WESTERLY.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Pucklechurch, ſix miles diſtant weſt from Marſhfield, two miles ſouth from Sodbury, and twenty-four miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

This manor did belong to the biſhoprick of Bath and Wells, and was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 6 Ed. VI. Sir Nicholas Pointz, heir of ſir Anthony Pointz, died ſeiſed of this manor 4 Mar. and left Nicholas his ſon and heir twenty-one years old. John Roberts, alderman of Briſtol, purchaſed the manor of Nicholas Pointz. John Roberts was lord thereof in the year 1608. It afterwards belonged to ſir Samuel Aſtry. Simon Harcourt, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor, in right of his wife, who was widow of ſir Samuel Aſtry: he keeps a court-leet, and has a large manor-houſe called the Says.

The chapel of Weſterley, and a meſſuage called Sherwick, did belong to the Dennys's. John Dennis had livery thereof granted to him 14 Eliz.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury, and is annexed to Pucklechurch. Mr. Berrow is the preſent incumbent.

The church is large, and hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and two chancels of an equal bigneſs, and a high tower at the weſt end, adorned with battlements and pinnacles. There is a raiſed tomb in the church-yard, in memory of Mr. Edward Hill, who died 1619, and gave 100l. to this pariſh: half the intereſt was for the uſe of the poor, and the other half for ten ſermons to be preached yearly. This money has ſince been laid out to advantage, by the purchaſing of waſte lands, which are ſettled on truſtees for the ſame uſes.

Thomas Roberts, eſq. formerly lord of this manor, lies buried in the chancel, who died 1673. There is an handſome monument in the ſame place for Mary the wife of William Jones, and daughter of Thomas Roberts, eſq. She died 1661. There are ſeveral other inſcriptions for the ſame family.

John Roberts, alderman of Briſtol, gave the church-houſe, and a cottage called But-Hays, to feoffees, for the benefit of the poor, 29 Eliz.

This pariſh is ſixteen miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſturage, and of large commons: it has a fair yearly on the eighth day of September: it is full of coal-mines. A ſmall brook runs through this pariſh into Froom river.

There are divers hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Weſterly,

1. Weſterly, containing thirty families. 2. Nibley. 3. May's Hill. 4. Henveild. 5. Wotton's End. 6. Coal-Pit Heath, which contains forty families, and lies two miles from the church.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof fourteen are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 15 / Burials - 13

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	225	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	274	14	08
	1694	To the poll-tax -	058	17	00

WESTON upon AVON.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, three miles diſtant weſt from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, ſeven miles north from Campden, and twenty-five miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Two thanes held Weſtune, in Chelfledeſtorn "hundred, as two mannors, in the reign of king "Edward the Confeſſor; the one was held of earl "Harold, the other was held of Lurick: Ansfreide "de Cormeille, in Normandy, held it in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "ten hides; there were thirteen plow-tillages, whereof "four were in demean. It formerly paid a yearly "rent of 100s. it paid 7l. yearly in king William's "reign.

"Baldwin held Weſtone, in Ceolfled hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; Hugh de Grantmaiſ-"nill held it in the reign of king William, and "Roger held it under him. It was taxed at four "hides; there were five plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean; there was alſo a water-mill worth "10s. yearly. It paid a yearly rent of 7l. in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the Mauduits earls of Warwick, which great family was deſcended from William Malduith, who was chamberlain to king William the Conqueror: he married Maud the daughter and heireſs of Michael de Hanſlape, with whom he had a great eſtate, and gained the additional name of Mauduit of Hanſlape in Buckinghamſhire; and alſo gave name to this pariſh, for it is often called Weſton-Mauduit.

William Mauduit, heir of this family, married Alice daughter and heireſs of Waleran earl of Warwick, and died 41 Hen. III. William earl of Warwick, ſon of William Mauduit, and of Alice the great heireſs, died without iſſue; whereby William de Beauchamp, of Elmely caſtle in Worceſterſhire, ſon of Iſabel ſiſter and heireſs of William Mauduit earl of Warwick, became next heir to him. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died ſeiſed of the manor of Weſton-Mauduit, alias Weſton upon Avon, 9 Ed. II. Thomas earl of Warwick, ſon of William, was two years old at his father's death: he married Catherine daughter of the lord Mortimer, and died ſeiſed of Weſton 43 Ed. III. Thomas earl of Warwick, ſon of Thomas, died ſeiſed of this manor 2 Hen. IV.

The manor of Weſton upon Avon did ſoon after come to the family of the Grevils. John Grevil, eſq. died ſeiſed thereof 23 Hen. VI. Sir John Grevil died ſeiſed of this manor 20 Ed. IV. Lewis Grevil had livery of Weſton upon Avon 1 Eliz.

The Cranfields, earls of Middleſex, were afterwards lords of this manor. Richard Sackvil, earl of Dorſet, married Frances daughter of Lionel earl of Middleſex, who by the death of James earl of Middleſex, her brother, without iſſue, was heireſs of that family, and brought this manor into the Dorſet family. Lionell-Cranfield Sackvill, earl of Dorſet and Middleſex, is the preſent lord of the manor of Weſton upon Avon.

The abbey of Eveſham had court-leet in Weſton 15 Ed. I. John de Langeley, and Ela his wife, levied a fine of Weſton-Mauduit to the uſe of themſelves for life, the remainder to Jeffry their ſon, and to Mary his wife, in tail, 18 Ed. II. Sir Thomas Weſt, and Alice his wife, held the manor of Weſton 10 Ric. II. John Rous and others held lands in Weſton upon Avon 49 Ed. III.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. The earl of Dorſet is patron; Mr. Mills is the preſent incumbent. The tithes of this place were appropriated to the nunnery of Weſtwood in Worceſterſhire, founded for Benedictine nuns, by Oſbert Fitz-Hugh and Euſtachia de Say, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 78l. 8s. yearly. It was a cell to Font-Evrault in France.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1571	William Walderall,	- - - - - -
1585	Philip Jones,	Lewis Grevil, eſq.
1588	Elias Newcomb,	Queen Elizabeth,
1592	Thomas Heath,	Edward Grevil, eſq.
1592	Thomas Rutter,	Edward Grevil, eſq.
- - -	John Trap,	- - - - - - -
1670	Joſiah Simcox,	Earl of Middleſex,
1681	John Johnſon,	Earl of Dorſet,
1689	Thomas Mills,	Earl of Dorſet.

Twenty-five acres, incloſed in ſeveral grounds, do belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	14	05
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	15	05½
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	06
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	08½

The church and tower are ſmall. There is an inſcription in the chancel for ſir Edward Grevil, who died 1559: there are other defaced inſcriptions for the ſame family. Another inſcription for Suſannah, daughter of Lionel earl of Middleſex.

The earls of Middleſex did always maintain the church and poor of this pariſh at their own charges.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich meadow and paſture grounds, and is bounded by the river Avon, over which is a bridge at this place.

There are fourteen houſes in this pariſh, and about ſixty inhabitants, whereof three are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 1 / Burials - 1

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	115	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	133	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	012	10	00

WESTON-SUBEDGE.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, one mile weſt from Campden, and twenty miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from lying Weſt from Aſton, that is, Eaſton Subedge.

"The church of St. Mary de Wincelcumb held "Weſton, in Widelai hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at three "hides; there were four plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 20s. "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; it "paid 40s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

There are ſeveral manors in this large pariſh, whereof one belonged to the biſhop of Worceſter; and the Giffards continued tenants for many generations: but becauſe it will be difficult to apply the records

cords duly, therefore they are ſet down in order of time. The manors of Weſton Subedge and Norton Giffard did belong to the biſhop of Worceſter, and a court-leet and free-warren within thoſe manors were allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. Jeffry Giffard was then tenant under the biſhop.

Jeffry Giffard, archbiſhop of York, was ſeiſed of the manor of Weſton Subege 7 Ed. I. Henry de Penbrugge held it the ſame year. Nicholas de Chamberlain held two yard-lands in Weſton Subege 29 Ed. I.

Godfry, biſhop of Worceſter, was ſeiſed of this manor 30 Ed. I. John de Feqkenham was ſeiſed of the manors of Weſton and Norton 34 Ed. I. John Giffard of Weſton held the manor and advowſon of the church of Weſton Underegge and Norton 13 Ed. II. and 1 Ed. III. Thomas Biſhop was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one yard-land in this place 18 Ed. II. Agnes de la Chambre held lands in Weſton Underegge 2 Ed. III. Thomas de Eveſham held Weſton Underegge 17 Ed. III. Alice at Chambre was ſeiſed of lands in this place 37 Ed. III.

John Giffard of Weſton was ſeiſed of the manors of Weſton Underegge and Norton Underegge 38 Ed. III. William de Acton held Weſton Underegge 47 Ed. III. John Solers was ſeiſed of two yard-lands and ſeven acres of meadow in Weſton Underegge 20 Ric. II. William Solers was ſeiſed of Weſton Underegge 5 Hen. IV. Thomas Weſton the chaplain was ſeiſed of the manor of Weſton Underegge 6 Hen. IV. Roger Giffard, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manors of Weſton Underegge and Norton Underegge 25 Hen. VI. Margaret the widow of Thomas Herward was ſeiſed of the manor of Weſton Subege 12 Ed. IV. Joan the widow of ſir John Merney, late wife of Robert Giffard, and formerly the wife of Barendine, was ſeiſed of the manors of Weſton Underegge and Norton 18 Ed. IV. Livery of the manor, park, and advowſon of Weſton, and the manor of Norton, was granted to George Giffard 15 Eliz. Sir Edward Grevil was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

Francis Throgmorton was ſeiſed of this manor, and was attainted for treaſon; whereupon it was granted by king James to Henry Spiller, eſq. and to others, in truſt for George Giffard, 7 Jac. I. It was again granted to the ſame perſons 9 Jac. I. who ſold it the ſame year to Henry Fleetwood, eſq. and others.

There is a large wood on the ſide of the hill, called Weſton-Park: the hundred court was heretofore kept on the top of this hill; and from a gate near the place, it was called Kiftſgate hundred. Henry Fleetwood, and the other owners, ſold this wood and other lands in the pariſh to ſir Baptiſt Hicks 1610, which by deſcent is now veſted in the earl of Gainſborough.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a rectory worth 250l. yearly. Mr. Bell of Bromeſgrove in Worceſterſhire is patron; Mr. Bell is the preſent incumbent. The biſhop of Worceſter preſented to this church in the reign of king Henry the Third.

There is a very handſome large parſonage-houſe, at ſome diſtance from the church, which has been improved by Mr. Fiennes, the late rector, who was near related to the lord Say and Seal; and was one of the fellows of Wincheſter college. Tithes in Weſton-Subege did belong to the abbey of Wincheomb, and were granted to ſir Thomas Seymour 1 Ed. VI.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1590	Nicholas Edwards,	William Hodges,
- - -	Richard Cooper,	-
- - -	Peter Madewell,	- - - - - - -
1667	John Athrop,	Lord Say and Seal,
1684	Pharam Fiennes,	James lord Say and Seal,
1708	John Bell,	- - - - Bell.

Three yard-lands belong to the glebe.

		l.	*s.*	*d.*
First-fruits	- - - - - - - -	31	00	00
Tenths	- - - - - - - -	03	02	00
Procurations	- - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals	- - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	- - - - - - - -	00	01	00½

The church hath a tower at the weſt end, and is very neat and decent on the inſide. It is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. There is an inſcription in the chancel for William Hodges, eſq. who married the daughter of ſir George Throckmorton, the widow of John Giffard, eſq. Another inſcription for John Ballard, phyſician, who gave 100l. to the poor of this pariſh: he died 1678. The church-land, worth 1l. 10s. yearly, is aſſigned for the clerk's wages.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture. A ſmall brook runs from hence to Eveſham.

There are three hamlets in this pariſh, all of the name of Norton.

1. Upper Norton, where the lord Say hath an houſe pleaſantly ſituated. Richard Fiennes lord Say and Seal, ſon of Richard lord Say, died ſeiſed of the manors of Weſton and Norton 11 Jac. and left William lord Say his ſon and heir, then twenty-eight years of age.

2. Middle Norton, which is the eſtate of Sprig, eſq. who now reſides in Ireland.

3. Lower Norton, which formerly had a chapel, but it has been long ſince demoliſhed. This place belongs to the lady Langley, of New-Houſe in Herefordſhire, and to Lawrence Fiennes, eſq.

There are fifty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	8
	Burials -	6

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid - -	319	14	00
	1694	To the land-tax - -	252	18	06
	1694	To the poll-tax - -	032	19	04

WESTONBIRT.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, two miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Tetbury, five miles ſouth from Hampton, and ſixteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Elnod held Weſtone, in Langtrew hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; earl "Hugh held it in the reign of king William: it "was taxed at four hides.

"Brioſi held Weſtone, in Langtrew hundred, in "the reign of king Edward; William the ſon of "Baderon held it in the reign of king William: "it was taxed at three hides; there were four plow-"tillages, whereof two were in demean; there were "alſo ſix acres of meadow belonging to the man-"nor. It paid a yearly rent of 6l. in king Edward's "reign; it paid only 3l. in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor, and the manor of Beverſton, did belong to Maurice de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln, 17 Joh. Hugh le Diſpencer the younger was ſeiſed of the manor of Weſtonbirt 5 Ed. II. Margaret the widow of John Giffard held the ſame 6 Ed. III. Sir Ralph de Willington died ſeiſed of this manor 22 Ed. III. Henry de Willington was ſeiſed thereof 23 and 26 Ed. III. Thomas lord Berkeley held Weſtonbirt 35 Ed. III. Sir John Paulet and Margaret his wife were ſeiſed of the manors of Weſtonbirt and Poulton 15 Ric. II. John ſon and heir of Ralph de Willington, and grandſon of ſir John de Willington, died ſeiſed of the manor of Weſtonbirt, and of the advowſon of the church, 20 Ric. II. John the ſon of John Wrath, and of Joan Willington, held the manor of Weſtonbirt 13 Hen. IV.

Iſabel the daughter of William Beaumont was ſeiſed of Weſtonbirt 2 Hen. VI. Sir John Berkeley held the ſame 6 Hen. VI. Sir Thomas Beaumont was ſeiſed thereof 29 Hen. VI. William Beaumont, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manor 32 Hen. VI. Philip Beaumont, eſq. was ſeiſed of Weſtonbirt 13 Ed. IV.

Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont clerk, and John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, levied ſeveral fines of this manor, in the years 16, 18, and 20 Hen. VII. to Richard biſhop of Durham, and to divers other biſhops, to the earl of Oxford, ſir Giles d'Aubeny, and many other great perſons. Giles lord d'Aubeny died ſeiſed of this manor, and livery was granted to Henry lord d'Aubeny ſon of Giles, 6 Hen. VIII. Sir William Berkeley died ſeiſed of this manor 5 Ed. VI. and livery thereof was granted to John Berkeley, ſon of ſir William, 6 Ed. VI.

Edward duke of Somerſet was ſeiſed of this manor, and after his attainder it was granted to James Baſſet 4 Mar. It was again granted to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz. Mr. Nicholas Dymery was lord hereof in the year 1608.

The manor afterwards came to the Crews, who were a branch of the Crews of Cheſhire. The heireſs of the Crews was married to ſir Richard Holford maſter in Chancery, who is the preſent lord of the manor of Weſtonbirt, and keeps a court-leet.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Sir Richard Holford is patron; Mr. Jackſon is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1594	John Knight,	John Tyler,
---	Chriſtopher Leigh,	- - - - - -
---	William Still,	- - - - - -
1695	Samuel Broadhurſt,	Richard Holford, eſq.
1702	John Jackſon,	Sir Richard Holford.

Forty acres belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	06	02	00
Tenths	00	12	02½
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	00

The church hath a ſmall chapel on the north ſide, and a low tower at the weſt end. Mr. John Crew lies buried in the church-yard: he died 1654. A houſe and garden, and an acre in the common field, are given for the benefit of the poor.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land, and is bounded by Wiltſhire. Boulden farm did belong to the abbot of Kingſwood, and is remarkable for its large barn.

There are eighteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

The payments, and the account of births and burials, are ſet down in Laſborough.

WHADDON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, four miles diſtant north from Stroud, two miles north-weſt from Painſwick, and two miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Five brothers held Wadune in Dudeſtan hundred, as five mannors of equal value, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Durand de Glowceſtre held it in the reign of king William. It was taxed at five hides; there were ten plow-tillages, whereof five were in demean. It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king Edward's reign; it paid 100s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to Robert de Pont de Larch 30 Hen. III. Robert Waleran, ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire, was ſeiſed thereof 31 Hen. III. and obtained the ſame year a grant of a yearly fair in Whaddon, for three days, on the eve of St. Margaret the Virgin, on the feaſt-day, and on the morrow after.

William de Valence earl of Pembroke, ſon of Hugh le Brun earl of March by Iſabel widow of king John, was ſeiſed of Whaddon by the gift of Robert de Pont de Larch, and confirmed to him by king Henry the Third, 36 Hen. III. The privilege of court-leet and free-warren was allowed to him 15 Ed. I. He was ſlain by the French at Bayon, and died ſeiſed of Whaddon and of Moreton, which from him was called Moreton Valence, 23 Ed. I. Joan the wife of William de Valence ſurvived him, and was endowed of the manor of Whaddon.

Audomare or Aymer de Valentia, third ſon of earl William, upon the death of his elder brothers before his father, was heir to his father, and became earl of Pembroke, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Whaddon. He was murdered in France, 11 Ed. II. for having an hand in the death of the earl of Lancaſter, and died without iſſue; whereby his three ſiſters became his heirs. Joan the youngeſt ſiſter was married to John Comyn of Badenagh in Scotland, ſon of John Comyn one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, and had the manor of Whaddon aſſigned to her for her ſhare. John Comyn and Joan his wife left two ſurviving daughters their heirs. Elizabeth, one of the daughters, was married to Richard Talbot of Goderich caſtle in Herefordſhire, who in her right was ſeiſed of Whaddon 20 Ed. II. and died 30 Ed. III. Gilbert Talbot, ſon of Richard, died ſeiſed of Whaddon 10 Ric. II. Richard lord Talbot, ſon of Gilbert, married Ankaret heireſs of the family of le Strange, and died ſeiſed of the manor of Whaddon 20 Ric. II. John earl of Shrewſbury, and Thomas viſcount Liſle, levied a fine of the manor of Whaddon 9 Ed. IV.

This manor ſoon after came to the Kingſtons. Sir William Kingſton died ſeiſed thereof 32 Hen. VIII. and livery of it was granted the ſame year to ſir Anthony Kingſton, ſon of ſir William. Anthony Kingſton levied a fine of Whaddon to ſir Nicholas Pointz 5 Ed. VI. The manor paſſed from the Kingſtons to the Jerninghams. Henry Jerningham had livery of Whaddon granted to him 15 Eliz. Sir William Dorrington was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Samuel Eckley died ſeiſed of it in the reign of queen Anne; and Mr. John Small is the preſent lord of the manor of Whaddon, and keeps a court-leet.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation worth 48l. yearly: it is a corps to a prebend of Hereford: the curacy is worth 25l. yearly. Mr. Abbot is the preſent incumbent.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	07	15	00
Tenths	01	05	06
Procurations	00	03	00
Synodals	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	05½

The church is a ſtrong building, and hath a tower at the weſt end with battlements.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture.

There are twenty-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and ten inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	056	14	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	065	12	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	011	02	00

WHEATENHURST.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Whitſton, five miles diſtant weſt from Stroud, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Newnham, and ſeven miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is generally called Whitmiſter.

"Brictric

"Brictric held Witenhurſt, in Blachelaw hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Harding "held it of Brictric in mortgage; in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; "there was a prieſt, and ſix plow-tillages belonging "to it; there was alſo a water-mill, and ten acres of "meadow. It paid a yearly rent of 100s. in king "Edward's reign; it paid only 30s. yearly in king "William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the Bohuns earls of Hereford. It formerly belonged to Jeffry Fitz-Peirce earl of Eſſex, who died 14 Joh. and left three ſons, and Maud his only daughter. Maud was married to Henry Bohun earl of Hereford, and had the manor of Wheatenhurſt given to her by her father in frank-marriage; whereby Henry Bohun earl of Hereford became ſeiſed of Wheatenhurſt in right of his wife. Her three brothers did afterwards die without iſſue; whereby the Bohuns, in her right, became earls of Eſſex. Henry died ſeiſed of Wheatenhurſt 4 Hen. III. Humphry de Bohun, ſon of Henry, was in rebellion againſt king Henry the Third, and was taken priſoner in the battle of Eveſham; and his lands were ſeiſed into the king's hands; but the manors of Wheatenhurſt and Southam were the next year reſtored to him, 50 Hen. III. He died 3 Ed. I. Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford obtained a licence to fortify his manor-houſe of Wheatenhurſt 21 Ed. III. and died ſeiſed thereof 34 Ed. III. Humphry de Bohun, the laſt earl of Hereford, died 46 Ed. III. He had married Joan daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, and left two daughters coheireſſes; Eleanor, the wife of Thomas of Wodſtock, youngeſt ſon of king Edward the Third; and Mary, married to Henry earl of Derby, who was afterwards king Henry the Fourth.

Thomas of Wodſtock, duke of Gloceſter, held the manor of Wheatenhurſt in right of Eleanor his wife, coheireſs of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex. He was ſmothered under a feather-bed at Calais 21 Ric. II. He left Humphry his ſon, who dying without iſſue, Anne Plantagenet his only ſiſter was his heir: ſhe was married to Edmond earl of Stafford, who died ſeiſed of Wheatenhurſt 4 Hen. IV. This manor continued long in the family of the Staffords: it had been ſometimes forfeited, but was again granted to the ſame family, the account of whoſe pedigree is particularly ſet down in the pariſh of Thornbury.

King James the Firſt granted the manor of Wheatenhurſt to Peter Vanlore merchant, and William Blake ſcrivener, 3 Jac. and recites in the grant that it came to the crown by the attainder of ſir Walter Rawleigh, and that it formerly belonged to the abbey of Gloceſter.

William Bayly, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. William Bayly died ſeiſed of Wheatenhurſt 3 Car. and left William his ſon three years old. It continued in the family of the Baylys until William Bayly, eſq. heir of the family, conveyed it to ſir Samuel Eckley; and Mr. Eckley, clerk, brother and heir of ſir Samuel, is the preſent lord of the manor of Wheatenhurſt, and keeps a court-leet.

George Lloyd, eſq. hath a ſeat and manor in this pariſh: he is deſcended from the ancient family of the Lloyds in Monmouthſhire; and his anceſtors have long reſided in Gloceſterſhire, and were lords of the manor of Holy-rood Amney, in which church is a very handſome monument for his anceſtor George Floid, eſq. and for his wife and twelve children. Thomas Lloyd, ſon of George, married Sybil daughter and heir of Richard Bird of Whitmiſter, who died 1612; whereby this eſtate came to the Lloyds. Thomas Lloyd, ſon of Thomas, ſucceeded his father in this manor: he married Rebecca daughter of Thomas Hinſon of Taviſtock in Devonſhire. Thomas Lloyd, ſon and heir of the laſt Thomas, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Tibald Gorge of Aſhley in Wiltſhire: he died without iſſue 1658, whereby George Lloyd his brother and heir became ſeiſed of this manor, who married Anne daughter of Giles Pain of Rodborough. George Lloyd, eſq. ſon of George, married Elizabeth eldeſt daughter of William Bayly of Frethern, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of this eſtate, and hath an handſome houſe near the church, and a great eſtate.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is an impropriation worth 8l. yearly to the curate. Mr. Smith is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did belong to the Benedictine priory of Bruton in Somerſetſhire; it is valued at 60l. a year, and is now veſted in Mr. Selwyn. The abbey of Truars in Normandy had the advowſon of the church of Wheatenhurſt 56 Hen. III.

No houſe or glebe belongs to the curate.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	09

The church hath an high tower at the weſt end, with battlements. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a very handſome monument in the chancel for Thomas Lloyd, eſq. who died 1658. There is another monument by it, with the effigies of a woman, in memory of Rebecca wife of Thomas Lloyd, eſq. and daughter of Thomas Hinſon, eſq. ſhe died 1625. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Richard Bird, eſq. who died 1612, and for Margaret his wife, who died 1621.

This pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture and meadow ground. Stroud river divides near the church, and runs down into the Severn into diſtinct ſtreams near Framilode.

There are forty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 4

Payments		l.	s.	d.
1692	To the royal aid -	080	10	08
1694	To the land-tax -	126	12	00
1694	To the poll-tax -	010	01	00

WHITTINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, three miles diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, four miles ſouth from Winchcomb, and ten miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Oſgot held Witetune, in Wacreſcumb hundred, "in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Wil-"liam Lucie held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at three hides; there were "ſix plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; "there was a water-mill, and a wood one mile long "and half a mile broad. It formerly paid a yearly "rent of 100s. it paid only 60s. in king William's "reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to Serlo, who dying without iſſue, left two ſiſters his coheireſſes. Anne his wife ſurvived him, and married Hugh de Straton, and had the manor of Whittington aſſigned to her for dower, by Agatha and Juliana, ſiſters and heireſſes to her former huſband, 4 Hen. III. The manor ſoon after came to the family of de Crupes. Richard de Crupes had a grant of markets, fairs, and free-warren in Whittington, 41 Hen. III. This grant was pleaded to a writ of *Quo Warranto*, and was allowed, 15 Ed. I. Richard de Crupes, deſcended from the former Richard, died ſeiſed thereof 10 Ed. III. Edward Crupes, ſon of the laſt Richard, died ſeiſed of this manor 35 Ed. III.

Edward ſon of Edmond de Langley, duke of York, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third, was ſlain at the battle of Agincourt, and died ſeiſed of Whittington 3 Hen. V.

Richard

Richard le Deſpencer, earl of Gloceſter, died ſeiſed of this manor, whereby Iſabel his ſiſter became heir: ſhe was firſt married to Richard Beauchamp earl of Worceſter; and afterwards, by a ſpecial diſpenſation from the pope, ſhe was married to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who in her right died ſeiſed of the manor of Whittington 15 Hen. VI. Iſabel died 18 Hen. VI. and, ſome ſhort time before her death, levied a fine of the manor of Whittington to the uſe of her laſt will. She left iſſue Henry and Anne: Henry was afterwards created duke of Warwick; and his iſſue dying without iſſue, Anne his ſiſter was heireſs to that vaſt eſtate. She was married to Richard Nevill the great earl of Warwick, and ſurvived him, and was prevailed with, by king Henry the Seventh, to convey this manor, amongſt many others, to himſelf, 3 Hen. VII. A more particular account of this family may be ſeen in the pariſh of Tewkſbury.

King Henry the Seventh granted this manor to the Cottons, in which family it long continued. Richard Cotton, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor and advowſon of Whittington 3 Mar. John Cotton had livery of this manor 1 Eliz. William Cotton, the laſt heir male of that family, was lord thereof in the year 1608. The heir female was married to ſir John Denham, famous for his excellent poem called Cooper's Hill. He was ſurveyor general of the works and buildings to king Charles the Second, and left two daughters coheireſſes: one was married to ſir Thomas Price, who died without iſſue, whereby her inheritance devolved to her ſiſter, who was married to ſir William Morley, nephew to the reverend prelate of that name, biſhop of Wincheſter.

Sir William Morley likewiſe left two daughters coheireſſes: one died unmarried: Mary, the ſurviving ſiſter, was by her death entitled to the whole eſtate, and was married to James earl of Derby, who in her right is the preſent lord of the manor of Whittington: he is deſcended from the ancient family of the Stanleys in Cheſhire. His anceſtor Thomas took part with the houſe of York againſt king Henry the Sixth, and was therefore created lord Stanley by king Edward the the Fourth. He afterwards ſided with king Henry the Seventh, and performed eminent ſervice in the battle at Boſworth field, wherein king Richard the Third was ſlain; for which he was advanced by king Henry the Seventh to the earldom of Derby, and was ſome years afterwards beheaded by the ſame king for refavouring the houſe of York. James earl of Derby, grandfather to the preſent earl, fought for king Charles the Firſt with a conſtant loyalty and great courage in the Great Rebellion; and after the murder of the king, he himſelf was beheaded for adhering to the ſon of that bleſſed martyr. His counteſs alſo manifeſted her undaunted courage in defending Latham houſe, an ancient ſeat of the family, to the laſt extremity.

William Bradehurſt and Alice his wife held lands in Whitington 2 Ric. II. John Tayler was ſeiſed of lands in Whitington 9 Ric. II. Lands in Whitington, a water-mill, and the advowſon of the rectory, which formerly belonged to the Deſpencers, and to the earls of Warwick, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 Hen. VIII. Other lands, called Hill, Colemore, Plots and Colewell, and a wood called Hall-Wood, did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to William Berners 36 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. The earl of Derby is patron; Mr. Hacket is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Edward Rutterford,	- - - - - -
1570 Richard Coppock,	John Dotter, eſq.
1593 Richard Theger,	John Cotton, eſq.
1605 Charles Hurſt,	Ralph Cotton, eſq.
- - - - Ingram, D. D.	- - - - - -
1678 Thomas Hacket,	Sir Thomas Price.

Twenty-two acres incloſed, and ſeventy acres in the common fields, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
First-fruits - - - - - - - -	13	06	08 "
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	06	08 "
Procurations - - - - - - -	00	06	08 "
Synodals - - - - - - - -	00	01	00 "
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - -	00	00	07½ "

The church is ſmall, and hath a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, which was built by the Cottons: it hath a low wooden turret in the middle. In two niches in the wall next the aile are the portraitures of two men lying croſs-legged, with a lion couchant at their feet; and in the north wall, in a nich, is the portraiture of a woman with the ſame coat of arms.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Richard Cotton, eſq. who died 1556; another for Margaret his wife, who died 1560. There is an inſcription on an handſome monument for Dr. Ingram, rector of this church, who died 1670: there are other inſcriptions for his family. Ralph Thayer, wool-winder, gave 30l. to the poor, 1673.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable lands. A ſmall brook riſes in this place, and is the head of the river Coln, and runs down to Fairford.

Syreford is an hamlet in this pariſh, and contains ſix houſes. Lands called Wally, belonging to Mr. Walker, pay only 4s. yearly in lieu of tithes, and did formerly belong to a religious foundation.

There are thirty-two houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and twenty-ſix inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3 / Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	058	11	02
	1694	To the land-tax -	062	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	006	10	00

WICKHAM.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, three miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, four miles weſt from Campden, and ſixteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It is called Childs-Wickham from the cold brook which runs through it.

"Baldwin held Wicvene, in Greteſtan hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor; Robert le "Deſpencer held it in the reign of king William the "Conqueror. It was taxed at ten hides; there were "fifteen plow-tillages, whereof three were in demean; "there were two water-mills, and ten acres of mea-"dow belonging to it. A houſe in Wincelcomb "paid yearly 16d. The mannor paid a yearly rent "of 12l. in king Edward's reign; it paid 16l. yearly "in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

It is very probable that the Peches were afterwards owners of this manor; for king Edward the Second confirmed a grant of ſir Gilbert Peche of lands in Wickham to the abbey of Leyſtone in Suffolk 6 Ed. II. The confirmation doth not indeed mention in what county Wickham lay; but ſince other lands in Gloceſterſhire are named with it, and that the Peches were owners of very conſiderable poſſeſſions in this county, it is the more probable. This monaſtery of Leyſtone was founded by Ralph de Granvill, for Præmonſtratentian canons, in the year 1183: it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was valued at the Diſſolution at 181l. 17s. 1d.

Sir William Cornwallis was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It afterwards came to the Sheldons, and was purchaſed from them by the Farmers. James Farmer, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Child-Wickham.

The church is in the deanry of Campden; it is a vicaridge worth 18l. yearly. Mr. Farmer is patron; Mr. Gregory is the preſent incumbent.

The advowſon of this church did formerly belong

long to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bordeſley in Worceſterſhire, founded by Maud the empreſs 1138, and was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 392l. 8s. 6d. yearly.

The impropriation of Wickham is worth 80l. yearly, and is veſted in Mr. Farmer: it pays 20s. yearly to the crown. The impropriation of Murcot, in this pariſh, is veſted in Mr. Johnſon, and is worth 60l. yearly.

The church is a peculiar, and hath often paid four marks for a peculiar viſitation: it is ſubject to archidiaconical viſitation, and pays half a mark at the feaſt of Purification. The vicar hath the proving of wills in this pariſh.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Michael Wharton,	- - - - - -
1607	William Smith,	Biſhop of Gloceſter,
1609	Thomas Gyles,	Ralph Sheldon,
1614	Tim. Wharton,	Ralph Sheldon,
1700	Richard Gregory,	Henry Farmer, eſq.

One buſhel of wheat, eight buſhels of barley, one buſhel of malt, and 3l. in money, are paid yearly to the vicar out of the impropriation: the mill does alſo pay eight buſhels of wheat yearly.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	08	06	10½
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	16	08½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	13	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	00½

The church is built in the form of a croſs, and has an handſome ſpire at the weſt end. There is an inſcription in the chancel for Anne the wife of William Sheldon: ſhe died 1638.

Four ſmall tenements, and an head-land, are given towards the repair of the church. Mr. Wharton, ſon of Mr. Timothy Wharton, vicar of this place, gave 20l. to the poor, which is laid out in land for that uſe.

The pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable land. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the river Avon above Eveſham.

Murcot is an hamlet in this pariſh, and contains twenty-three families. It lies a mile from the church. There was a chapel in this place, whereof William Pierſon was the laſt incumbent.

There are ſeventy-five houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 8
Burials - 8

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	115	18	00
	1694 To the land-tax	117	08	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	017	08	00

WICKWAR.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-Aſh, three miles diſtant north from Sodbury, four miles ſouth from Wotton, and nineteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It obtained the additional name of War from the family who were lords of it.

"Three freemen belonging to Brictric, ſon of "Algar, held Wichen, in Bacheſton hundred, as three "mannors, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor; Humfrid the chamberlain held it in the "reign of king William the Conqueror. It was "taxed at four hides; there were twelve plow-till-"ages, whereof three were in demean; there were "twenty acres of wood, and ſix furlongs of wood, "belonging to it. It paid a yearly rent of 12l. in "both reigns. Maud, queen to king William, gave "this eſtate to Humfrid her chamberlain." Domeſday Book.

This manor, Gloceſter, and all the eſtate belonging to Brictric, were given, at the Norman conqueſt, to Maud the queen; and ſhe beſtowed this manor on Humphry her chamberlain.

King John, when he was earl of Gloceſter, gave this manor to John la Warre, and again confirmed it to him when he was king, 8 Joh. Jordan la Warr was ſon and heir to John: he often joined in rebellion againſt king John and king Henry the Third, but prudently took care to make his peace. John la Warr ſucceeded Jordan in this inheritance, whoſe ſucceſſor was Roger la Warr, who purchaſed a weekly market on Tueſday, in Warwick, and a yearly fair on Whitſun-Monday, and two days after, and free-warren within his manor, 13 Ed. I. all which privileges were allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. He married Clarice eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of John lord de Tregoz, of Herefordſhire, who being an eminent baron, this Roger his ſon-in-law was, after the death of the lord Tregoz, ſummoned as a baron to parliament: he died ſeiſed of the manors of Wikewarr and Briſtlington 14 Ed. II. John lord la Warr, ſon of Roger, died 21 Ed. III. John, his eldeſt ſon, died in the life-time of his father, whereby Roger lord la Warr, ſon of John, ſucceeded Roger his grandfather in honour, and in this eſtate of Wikwar: he and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowſon of Wickwar, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, the remainder to John the ſon of Roger, 28 Ed. III. He died 44 Ed. III. John lord la Warr was ſon of Roger: he was often in the wars, and often attended ſummons to parliament, and at laſt obtained the king's licence not to attend the king in his wars or in parliament, and died 22 Ric. II. without iſſue.

Thomas lord la Warr, was brother and heir of John: he was in holy orders, and was rector of Mancheſter: he died ſeiſed of the manor of Wickwar, and of the advowſon of the church, and of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital in Briſtol, as belonging to the manor of Wickwar, 4 Hen. VI. by whoſe death Reginald Weſt, ſon of ſir Thomas Weſt, and of Joan his wife, daughter of the laſt Roger lord la Warr, did by virtue of an entail ſucceed in the manor of Wickwar, though John Griffin was next heir at law; for Thomas lord la Warr, clerk, levied a fine of this manor to the uſe of himſelf in tail, the remainder to Thomas Weſt in tail, the remainder to Reginald Weſt, ſon of Thomas Weſt, 12 Hen. IV. This Reginald Weſt was ſummoned as a baron to parliament 5 Hen. VI. and died 29 Hen. VI. Richard lord la Warr, ſon of Reginald, ſucceeded in honour and eſtate, and died 16 Ed. IV. Thomas lord la Warr was ſon of Richard, and in great favour with king Henry the Seventh: he died 28 Hen. VIII. Thomas lord la Warr was ſon of Thomas: he had a grant of the abbey of Whorwell in Hampſhire, which long continued the ſeat of the family. William his nephew, and preſumptive heir, attempted to diſpatch him out of the world by poiſon, wherefore a private act of parliament was obtained to diſinherit the ſaid William both of the honour and eſtate. Thomas lord la Warr died 2 Mar. and notwithſtanding the aforementioned act of parliament, William lord la Ware ſucceeded his uncle both in honour and eſtate, and became ſeiſed of the manor of Wickwar, and obtained another act to reſtore him in blood 5 Eliz. and was created lord la Warr: he died 38 Eliz. and was ſucceeded by Thomas lord la Warr his ſon, who by petition in parliament was reſtored to the precedency of his anceſtors 39 Eliz. Thomas lord la Warr was ſon of Thomas: he went general of the forces which were ſent to Virginia 1609, and died in that voyage.

The manor of Wickwar was afterwards purchaſed by ſir Robert Ducie, and deſcended to ſir Richard Ducie, ſon of ſir Robert, who dying without iſſue,

it came to his brother ſir William Ducie, created viſcount Down, who alſo dying without iſſue; it deſcended to Matthew-Ducie Moreton, of Tortworth, eſq. who was ſon and heir of the ſiſter and heireſs of the lord Down, and is the preſent lord of the manor of Wickwar, and keeps a court-leet. Mr. Purnell has a large houſe near the church, and a good eſtate in the pariſh.

John Newton, citizen of Briſtol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Wickwar, to the uſe of themſelves in tail, 8 Hen. V. John Newton, ſon of John, levied a fine of lands in Wickwar, to the uſe of William More, 28 Hen. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury; it is a rectory worth 80l. yearly. Mr. Moreton is patron; Mr. Biddle is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - William Jones,	- - - - - - - -
1570 Francis Yate,	Queen Elizabeth,
1578 Mich. Wharton,	Queen Elizabeth,
1587 Jaſper Merrick,	Queen Elizabeth,
- - - Henry Biſhop,	- - - - - - - -
1615 Tobias Higgins,	Sir Thomas Weſt,
- - - Obad. Higgins,	- - - - - - - -
1668 Eliezar Marſhall,	Sir William Ducie,
1678 Samuel Edwards,	Lord Down,
1684 James Kirkham,	Matth. Ducie Moreton, eſq.
- - - - - Biddle.	- - - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	18	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	16	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is large, and is adorned with battlements: it hath an aile on the ſouth ſide, and two chancels, one belonging to the pariſh, the other to the miniſter: the tower is high, and ſtands at the weſt end, and is adorned with handſome pinnacles. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

There is an inſcription in the church in memory of Robert Spurt, eſq. who died 1638. There is an handſome tomb in the chancel for Mr. John Hicks, who died 1694.

John Wolford, 1655, gave 4l. yearly to the poor, charged on a ground called the Moors, in Charfield pariſh. Mrs. Elizabeth Spurt gave 40s. yearly for a ſermon, and to the uſe of the poor. Mr. Henry Cann gave 3l. yearly to the poor. John Cox has given an houſe in the borough and 10l. to the poor.

Alexander Hoſea, who was a poor boy, and run away from this pariſh, did, by his will dated 1684, ſettle a ſchool in this place, and gave 600l. to build a houſe, and has endowed it with a very good houſe in Grey's-Inn Lane in Holborn, London; which charitable benevolence is ſettled by a decree in Chancery.

Wickwar is a market-town, and a very ancient corporation: he who has been mayor is afterwards reputed an alderman. It has a weekly market on Monday, and two fairs yearly, one on Lady-day, the other on the ſecond of July: the profits of theſe markets and fairs belong to the mayor. There are about eighty houſes within the borough.

The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture. A ſmall brook runs down to Berkeley, and parts this pariſh from Kingſwood in Wiltſhire: another brook called Winphin runs to Briſtol, over which is an handſome ſtone bridge with three arches. There is plenty of coal dug in the waſtes of this pariſh.

Bagſtone is an hamlet in this pariſh, joining to Raingworthy, and anciently gave the name to the hundred; for in Domeſday Book it is called Bacheſtone hundred. The abbey of Kingſwood was ſeiſed of the manor of Bageſton 12 Hen. IV. Matthew Hale, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor.

Barbers-Court was heretofore a conſiderable place in this pariſh: it is now a good farm-houſe, and belongs to Mr. Richard Oſborn, of Wortly in the pariſh of Wotton-Underedge. Mr. Hicks has a good houſe and a good eſtate at Wicks-End. There was formerly a chapel at Wicks-Oldbury, but it is now wholly demoliſhed.

There are two hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about one thouſand inhabitants, whereof thirty-ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - -	27
	Burials - -	24

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	145	17	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	180	16	06
	1694 To the poll-tax -	037	03	00

Mr. William Ruſſel was born in the pariſh of Wickwar: he was maſter of the free-ſchool at Gloceſter, and was eminent for his prudent induſtry, and ſucceſsful improvement of that ſchool: he died 1659.

WIDFORD.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, one mile diſtant eaſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from Stow, and twenty-one miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It has its name from the Wide Ford through the river Winruſh.

"The church of St. Oſwald of Gloweceſtre held "Widiford, in Berintone hundred, in the reign of "king Edward the Confeſſor. It was taxed at two "hides; there were four plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean; there were eight acres of meadow, "and a water-mill belonging to it. It then paid a "yearly rent of 40s. It paid 60s. yearly in king "William's reign, when Radulph held it of the ſame "church." Domeſday Book.

This manor did heretofore belong to the lords Lovell. John lord Lovell died ſeiſed of Widford 4 Ed. IV. Joan his wife, the ſiſter of William viſcount Beaumont, ſurvived him, and was endowed with this manor: ſhe died 6 Ed. IV. Francis lord Lovel, ſon of John, was in great favour with king Richard the Third, and was partaker with him in his wicked practices, and was therefore advanced to be lord chamberlain, on whom this diſtich was made:

"The rat, the cat, and Lovel that dog,
"Rule all England under the hog."

He was attainted 1 Hen. VII. and invading England, he was ſlain at Stoke near Newarke 3 Hen. VII. Widford was granted to Jaſper duke of Bedford, uncle to king Henry the Seventh, 1 Hen. VII. who died without iſſue 11 Hen. VII. This eſtate was afterwards mortgaged to Paul Withepool, and other citizens of London, by king Henry the Eighth, 36 Hen. VIII.

The manor of Widford did afterwards come to the Johnſons. Herman Johnſon, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. From the Johnſons it came to the Fettyplaces. Sir Charles Fettyplace, baronet, is the preſent lord of the manor of Widford, and has a pleaſant ſeat and gardens in this place, and has incloſed a great part of the pariſh in a park.

Henry de Berkeley and Annabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Widford, to the uſe of Walter de Eſchale and Alice his wife, 51 Hen. III. John Martyn and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Widford, to the uſe of William Conbrook, 22 Ric. II. William Conbrook levied a fine of the ſame lands, to the uſe of John Faellore de Filking, 6 Hen. IV.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a rectory worth 20l. yearly. Mr. Johnſon is patron; Mr. Cornwall is the preſent incumbent. The earl of Warwick has formerly preſented to this church.

The

The advowſon of the rectory of Widford, and a toft of lands which lately belonged to the priory of St. John the Evangeliſt in Burford, were granted to Edmond Herman 37 Hen. VIII.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1572	Thomas Nichols,	Edmond Herman, eſq.
1577	Robert Big,	William Johnſon, eſq.
- - -	Simon Anflet,	- - - - - - - -
1600	Thomas Hains,	Herman Johnſon, eſq.
1602	Robert Roſe,	Herman Johnſon, eſq.
1612	Thomas Birbage,	Herman Johnſon, eſq.
1617	Thomas Hains,	Edmond Johnſon, eſq.
- - -	Daniel Cowly,	- - - - - - - -
1678	Ed. Cornwall,	Herman Johnſon, eſq.

There is no parſonage-houſe or glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	02	18	10
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	07	05

The church is ſmall, without any ſteeple.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable land and of woods: it is ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire. The river Winruſh runs through it.

There are ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about thirty-ſix inhabitants, whereof two are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 1 / Burials - 1

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	025	16	00
	1694 To the land-tax	026	13	04
	1694 To the poll-tax	002	11	00

Part of this pariſh lies within the foreſt of Witchwood, in which is a houſe called Caps-Lodge, where the inhabitants of Burford repair every Whit-Sunday, and chuſe a lord and lady, and claim a privilege for the poor to cut wood, and the reſt to hunt with dogs, and kill deer. This laſt is compounded for two bucks yearly, with which the chief inhabitants of Burford make a feaſt.

WILLERSEY.

THIS pariſh lies in the upper part of Kiftſgate hundred, two miles diſtant weſt from Campden, four miles ſouth-eaſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, and eighteen miles north from Gloceſter. It derives its name from the Willows growing by the brook; for *Wille* in the Saxon language ſignifies a Willow-tree, and *Eye* ſignifies Water.

"The church of St. Mary of Wincelcomb held "Willerſey, in Widelei hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror. It was taxed at eight "hides, and for another hide at Wiquen: there "were nine plow-tillages, whereof three were in de-"mean; there was ſome ſmall meadow ground be-"longing to it. It formerly paid a yearly rent of "4l. it paid 100s. yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor was afterwards transferred to the abbey of Eveſham, who pleaded a right of court-leet and free-warren in Willerſey, to a writ of *Quo Warranto*, and their claim was allowed, 15 Ed. I. The ſame abbey of Eveſham had purchaſed a charter of free-warren in this place 35 Hen. III. Sir Thomas Weſt and Alice his wife, as tenants to the abbey, held Willerſey 10 Ric. II.

The manor of Willerſey, and the demean lands thereof, lately belonging to the abbey of Eveſham, were granted to John Cock and John Wrath 36 Hen. VIII. The ſame manor, and the advowſon of the rectory, were granted to ſir John Bourn, ſecretary of ſtate to king Philip and queen Mary, and to Dorothy his wife, 5 Mar. and in this grant it was expreſſed that the lands did lately belong to the abbey of Eveſham.

Charles Kettleby, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Edward Winnington, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Willerſey, and keeps a court-leet: he is ſon of ſir Francis Winnington of Worceſterſhire, who was eminent in the profeſſion of the law, and was attorney-general to king Charles the Second.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. Mr. Aſhly is patron; Mr. Gregory is the preſent incumbent. The patronage did formerly belong to the abbey of Eveſham.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Richard Liſter,	- - - - - - -
1570	Henry Hunt,	Sir John Bourn,
1630	George Sandys,	Thomas Sandys,
1690	Henry Proſſer,	Anthony Roper,
1690	Robert Morſe,	King William,
1701	Richard Gregory,	John Aſhley.

The rector of the church hath half tithes of the corn; the lady Sandys has the other half.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	13	02	06
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	06	03
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	03	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	08½

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a tower in the middle. The founder of the church lies buried in a nich in the chancel.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of paſture grounds. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Avon above Eveſham. On the hill in this pariſh are the remains of divers fortifications.

There are fifty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about two hundred and fifty inhabitants, whereof thirty-five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 5

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	097	06	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	060	11	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	018	05	00

"John Derham, a native of this place, was bred "to divinity, and was rector of the rich parſonage "of Tredington in Worceſterſhire; but at the re-"ſtoration of king Charles the Second, he was ejected "by a prior title. For ſome time after he did not "conform, but afterwards was preſented to the rec-"tory of St. Mildred in Bread-ſtreet, London, where "he died 1684." *Athen. Oxon.*

WINCHCOMB.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant north from Cheltenham, ſeven miles ſouth-eaſt from Tewkſbury, and twelve miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. Its name is derived from *Wincel*, which is Saxon for a Corner, and from *Comb*, which ſignifies a Hill.

The ancient and wealthy abbey of Winchcomb has rendered this place famous. Offa king of Mercia, in the year 787, built a nunnery at Winchcomb, and in the year 798, Kenulph king of Mercia founded a monaſtery in the place of the nunnery, wherein three hundred monks of the order of St. Benedict were maintained at the firſt foundation. This monaſtery was dedicated with great pomp to the Virgin Mary, and was conſecrated by Wulfrid, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and by twelve other biſhops, in the preſence of king Kenulph, and of Cuthred king of Kent, and of Sired king of the Weſt-Saxons, and in the preſence of moſt of the great noblemen

of

of the kingdom of Mercia. King Kenulph, in honour of the ſolemnity, did at the ſame time releaſe the king of Kent, who was then his priſoner.

King Kenulph endowed the monaſtery with great revenues. He gave them the manors of Sherborn, Honiwood, Almington, Twining, Staunton, Charleton Abbots, with divers other manors and lands. He died 819, and lies buried in the monaſtery. Egbert king of the Weſt-Saxons was likewiſe buried in the ſame monaſtery.

King Kenulph left the care of the education of Kenelme, his infant ſon, to his daughter Quendred, who was own ſiſter to Kenelme; but the faithleſs unnatural daughter conſpired with Aſkebert, governor to the young king, to procure him to be murdered, that ſhe might obtain the crown. Aſkebert, accordingly, under the pretence of hunting, carries the young king into Clenth wood, and there traiterouſly cuts off his head, and buries him ſecretly. The murder was for ſome time unknown, until a dove brought a parchment, and dropped it at the high altar in St. Peter's church at Rome, wherein the whole account of the murder was ſet down in golden letters in the Engliſh language. An Engliſhman, happening to be there, interprets the whole relation, and the pope ſoon acquaints the princes of England of this miracle.

Upon this diſcovery, there aroſe a great contention between the inhabitants of Gloceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire, who ſhould have the burying of the murdered young king. It was at laſt conſented that he ſhould be buried at Winchcomb; and whilſt the corpſe was bringing into the town, accompanied with great acclamations, and holy hymns ſung both by the clergy and laity, the wicked Quendred ſtood looking out at her window, and with a loud voice ſung the hundred and ninth Pſalm to diſturb the celebration of her brother's funeral: but when ſhe came to the nineteenth verſe, where are theſe words, "Let it thus happen from the Lord unto my ene-"mies, and unto thoſe who ſpeak evil againſt my "ſoul," her eye-balls at that inſtant dropped out of her head, and beſmeared the place with blood, which was to be ſeen many ages afterwards. King Kenelme was canoniſed for a ſaint, ſome years afterwards, upon the account of theſe miracles; and the relicks of this young ſaint brought infinite riches to the monaſtery: he was but ſeven years old at his death.

In the year 867, three monks of this monaſtery travelled into the north parts of the kingdom, and by their ſedulous preaching, and their reputation of ſanctity, procured many of the monaſteries to be rebuilt, which before had been ruined by the Danes.

In the year 985, Oſwald biſhop of Worceſter, who was a great favourite to king Edgar, re-edifies the monaſtery of Winchcomb, and reſtores it to great ſplendour, which was then much decayed; and it was at the ſame time new conſecrated to the Virgin Mary, and to St. Kenelme. The wiſe biſhop did cultivate thoſe extravagant miracles, and improve the childiſh ſaintſhip to the great enriching of the monaſtery. Thoſe monſtrous fables were wondrous profitable in the age of monkery, when few others could either write or read.

"The church of St. Mary de Wincelcomb held "divers mannors in this county in the reign of "king William the Conqueror; Shireborn, Bladen-"ton, Twining, Freolintune, Alderton, Newton, Stan-"ton, Charleton, Snowſhill, Heniberge, Edelminton, "Hidicote, Winruſh, Bradewell, Swell, Willerſey, "Wicwenne, Weſton and Stoch." Domeſday Book.

In the fourth year of king William the Second, a vehement lightening ſhook the abbey, and the roof and ſteeple of the church, and threw down the crucifix and image of the Virgin Mary. The town of Winchcomb, with the hundreds of Kiftſgate, Holford and Greteſden, were let to farm to the abbot of Winchcomb 8 Hen. III. The inheritance of Winchcomb town, and Kiftſgate hundred, were granted to the abbot the ſame year. The abbey of Winchcomb purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Winchcomb 30 Hen. III. and that grant was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I.

This was a mitred abbey and peeral. The names of the ſeveral abbots, and the years of their admittance, were as follows.

1122 Girmond.
1123 Godfry.
1137 Robert.
1157 Gervaſe.
1172 Henry prior of Gloceſter.
1184 Criſpin prior of Winchcomb.
1185 Ralph: he died 1192.
1195 Robert.
1221 Thomas prior of Winchcomb.
1232 Henry de Tudington, who reſigned.
1248 John de Yanworth: he died 1284.
1301 Walter de Wickwene.
1315 Thomas.
1315 Richard de Idbury, who reſigned.
1340 Will. de Sherborne.
1359 Robert de Uppewell, who reſigned.
1360 Walter de Winforton.
1396 William Bradeley.
1422 John Chiltenham.
- - - John Twining.
1485 Richard Kiderminſter.
1531 Richard Mounſlow, who was the laſt abbot.

Richard Kiderminſter, the laſt abbot but one, had been educated in Gloceſter-hall in the apartment called Winchcomb Lodgings, becauſe it was much frequented by the youth from this monaſtery. He was a very learned man, and made the monaſtery flouriſh like another univerſity. He wrote a very valuable hiſtory of the foundation of this monaſtery, and another hiſtory of the lives of the abbots. He was a main ſtickler for the privileges of the church; and whereas an act of parliament paſſed 4 Hen. VIII. to take away the benefit of clergy from murderers, and ſome other felons, this was much reſented by the clergy; and this abbot, in a ſermon at Paul's Croſs, did poſitively charge it to be againſt the law of God, becauſe David ſays, "Touch not mine "anointed, and do my prophets no harm;" and did aſſert that no civil laws could reſtrain eccleſiaſtical decrees; but this conteſt was timely ended by the reformation of religion, which ſoon after followed.

Richard Mounſlow, the laſt abbot, ſurrendered the abbey to the commiſſioners of king Henry the Eighth on the third day of December, 31 Hen. VIII. and had a penſion of 160l. yearly granted to him for his life. The revenues of the abbey were valued, at the Diſſolution, at 759l. 11s. 9d. yearly.

The manor of Winchcomb continued in the abbey until its diſſolution: it was then granted, with the ſcite of the monaſtery, to ſir Thomas Seimour, 1 Ed. VI. upon whoſe attainder it was granted to William Parr, marquiſs of Northampton, 4 Ed. VI. He was alſo attainted 1 Mar. for taking up arms on the behalf of the lady Jane Grey.

The crown was in poſſeſſion of this manor in the year 1608. Dr. Lloyd, chancellor of the dioceſe of Worceſter, is the preſent lord of the manor of Winchcomb.

Roger de Watvil was ſeiſed of houſes in Winchcomb, and granted them to the maſter of the Knights Templers 15 Ed. I. who continued ſeiſed of them 2 Ed. III. John Adderwine was ſeiſed of one meſſuage and 2s. rent in Winchcomb 9 Ric. II. Richard Buſhel was ſeiſed of five meſſuages, three yard-lands, two acres of arable, ſix acres and an half of meadow, and four acres of paſture, lying in Winchcomb, Coat and Drymarſton, for the uſe of the abbey, 15 Ric. II. Richard Buſhel, for the abbey of Winchcomb, was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, two tofts, three acres of meadow, and of a paſturage for eight cows in Winchcomb and Sherborn, 18 and 20 Ric. II. The ſame perſon was ſeiſed of lands in Winchcomb 2 Hen. IV. Richard Chamberlain was ſeiſed of divers tenements, and of a mill in Winchcomb, 3 Hen. IV. Thomas Bruges and

Maud

Maud his wife, levied a fine of lands in Winchcomb, Gret and Gretan, to the uſe of John Hanborough, and to the heirs of John and Maud, 36 Hen. VI. John Garine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Winchcomb, Gret and Greton, to Thomas Bruges and others, 2 Ed. IV.

The ſcite of the monaſtery of Winchcomb was granted to John lord Chandos 1 Mar. He died the ſame year, and livery of the ſcite was granted to Edmund lord Chandos. A toft and lands in Winchcomb, lately belonging to the abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. Other lands in Winchcomb, belonging to that abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyſley 36 Hen. VIII. A meadow in this pariſh which belonged to the abbey of Hayles, called Dancers Meadow, was granted to Henry Ruſſel and Charles Brochton 2 Mar.

A wood called Depwood, and a wood called Hemlyehoo in Winchcomb, which lately belonged to the abbey, was granted to Edmund lord Chandos 1 Eliz. Other lands in Winchcomb, which likewiſe belonged to the abbey, were granted to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and to John Morley, 24 Eliz.

Tithes in Winchcomb, late the abbey's, were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 24 Eliz. Other tithes in Winchcomb, which belonged to the abbey, were granted to ſir John Forteſcue and Richard Tomlins 4 Jac. I. Two mills in Winchcomb, which had been granted to William marquiſs of Northampton, were upon his attainder granted to Edward Ferrers and Francis Philips 7 Jac. I.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb, to which it gives name: it is an impropriation worth 16l. yearly to the curate. The lord Tracy is patron; Mr. Thorn is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation and advowſon did formerly belong to the abbey. The impropriation of the whole pariſh is worth 300l. yearly, and is divided amongſt thirty-five proprietors, and pays 12l. 9s. 7d. ½. yearly to the crown. There are thirty-eight perſons who are owners of the chantry lands belonging to this monaſtery, all which lands are tithe-free. The lord Tracy hath the vicaridge and the ſmall tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	03	04	00
Tenths	00	06	04¼
Procurations	00	06	04¼
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	05

The church is large, and hath an handſome aile on both ſides covered with lead, and adorned with battlements and pinnacles, with a large handſome chancel, and hath a large handſome tower at the weſt end, which is likewiſe adorned with battlements and pinnacles: the church is dedicated to St. Peter. In former times the abbey-church was the pariſh-church until the reign of king Henry the Sixth, when the abbot of Winchcomb new-built a ſmall chapel, called St. Pancras from a Phrygian of noble birth, who at fourteen years of age reſiſted all the means uſed by the emperor Diocleſian to pervert him from the faith, and was therefore beheaded in the year 287. This new church was aſſigned to the uſe of the pariſh, and the larger church was aſſumed to the peculiar uſe of the abbey. By a decree made in Chancery 10 Car. I. the impropriators were obliged to pay towards the repair of the chancel.

There were divers chantries and chapels in this church. St. Nicholas chapel in this church did belong to the Butlers of Sudely, and was their burying-place. Another chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and was curiouſly adorned.

In the fifth year of king Richard the Firſt, Henry Wakefield biſhop of Worceſter, by the conſent of the abbot, decreed that a maſs, formerly ſaid in private, ſhould thenceforth be ſung openly by the whole monaſtery; which much increaſed their revenues. The bailiff and pariſhioners did preſent to a rich chantry in this church 1503.

There is an effigies, in the chancel, of a man kneeling, in memory of Thomas Williams ſon of judge Williams: he died 1636. Another inſcription for David Williams of Corden, eſq. who died 1698. Another inſcription for Mr. Thomas Maſhley, who died 1671. Another for William Harvey, rector of Burlingham, who died 1688. The inhabitants of Sudely were anciently buried at Winchcomb.

The lady Dorothy Chandos, wife of Edmund lord Chandos, and daughter and coheir of Edmund lord Bray, founded an alms-houſe in this place for twelve poor women, but without any endowment.

There are three free-ſchools in Winchcomb. 1. The King's School, which has a ſtipend of 10l. yearly. 2. The lady Frances Chandos, wife of Giles lord Chandos, and daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln, founded a free-ſchool, and endowed it with 20l. yearly. 3. Mr. George Townſend has given 4l. yearly to teach poor children to read, and has alſo given 3s. weekly for bread for the poor.

George Harvey has given 20s. yearly to the poor. William Thorndale has given 22l. to the ſame uſe. The lady Juliana Tracy gave 100l. to the poor, which, with 20l. more of the pariſh-ſtock, has been laid out to purchaſe lands for the ſame uſe: there ſtill remains 40l. in ſtock, in the bailiffs hands, for the benefit of the poor.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable. A ſmall brook runs from hence into the Avon at Eveſham. It was anciently a county, until Edric, governor under king Ethelred and king Cnute, laid it to the county at large.

"The borough of Winchcomb paid a yearly rent "of 6l. in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, "whereof earl Harold had the third part. The "borough had three hundreds annext to it, and then "it paid 28l. yearly in the reign of king William the "Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

Winchcomb is a market-town, and has a weekly market on Saturday, and two yearly fairs, one on the twenty-fifth of April, the other on the ſeventeenth of July. Sir John Atwood was ſeiſed of markets and fairs, and of the town of Winchcomb, and of the hundreds of Kiftsgate, Holford and Greton, 15 Ric. II. There are three hundred and twenty-five families in the town of Winchcomb.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Sudely Tenements, containing thirty houſes, and belonging to George Pit, eſq. This eſtate had always the ſame poſſeſſors as the manor of Sudely, and a particular account of them is ſet down in the pariſh of Sudely.

2. Coats. This hamlet joins to the town of Winchcomb, and contains forty-five families. The abbey of Winchcomb purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Cotes 35 Hen. III. John Cole and others granted one meſſuage and one yard-land in Cotes, near Winchcomb, to that abbey, 34 Ed. I. Mr. Robinſon, of Cheſhunt in Hartfordſhire, is the preſent lord of this manor, and keeps a court-leet called Greteſtan Court, to which ſeveral adjoining pariſhes do owe ſuit.

3. Poſtlip. "Godric held Poteſlepe, in Greteſtan "hundred, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor; Ansfrid de Cormeile held it in the reign of "king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "three hides; there were four plow-tillages, whereof "two were in demean; there were two water-mills, "and a wood one mile long and one mile broad. It "formerly paid a yearly rent of 100s. it paid 4l. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

William de Poſtelip was ſeiſed of one yard-land in Poſtlip, and was convicted of felony 27 Ed. I. William de Cheſterton and others were ſeiſed of the manor of Poſtelip, in truſt for the abbey of Tewkſbury, 7 Ric. II. Tithes in Poſtelip, formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to ſir Thomas Seimour 1 Ed. VI. Tithes in Poſtlip, which alſo

belonged to Winchcomb abbey, were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 24 Eliz. It is now the eſtate of the earl of Coventry, and has a chapel belonging to it.

4. Cockbury. John earl of Shrewſbury was ſeiſed of a tenement called Cockburns, near Winchcomb, 38 and 39 Hen. VI.

5. Langley. This hamlet lies two miles from the church, and contains eighty houſes. Maurice Sheppard died ſeiſed of this manor 20 Eliz. and left an only daughter married to Richard Houghton, who in right of his wife had livery thereof granted to him the ſame year. Richard Freeman, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor.

6. Greeton. John de Beſmamicele and Alice his wife granted three meſſuages and ſeventy-ſix acres of land, in Greeton and Aldrington, to the abbey of Tewkſbury, 35 Ed. I. The Knights Templers held lands in Greeton 2 Ed. III. The hamlets of Greeton and Greet were held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntington, 28 Ed. III. John Wotton was ſeiſed of eighteen acres of land called Swinſbrook-Land, lying in Greeton, 2 Ric. II. Tithes in Greeton did belong to the abbey of Tewkſbury, and were granted to Edward earl of Lincoln, and to Chriſtopher Goufe, 22 Eliz. Other tithes of hay and corn in Greton did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to ſir Chriſtopher Hatton 22 Eliz. This manor does now belong to the lord Tracy, and has a chapel of eaſe.

7. Frantone. John Tracy, eſq. is the preſent lord of this manor.

8. Naunton. "The church of St. Mary de Wincelcomb held Neiveton in the reign of king Edward "the Confeſſor, and two tenants held it under the "church. It was taxed at three hides and an half; "there were four plow-tillages, whereof three were in "demean, and there might have been ſix plow-tillages "more. It formerly paid a yearly rent of 40s. and "paid the ſame rent in king William's reign." Domeſday Book. This manor likewiſe belongs to John Tracy, eſq.

9. Greet, containing ſixty houſes, and lies a mile from the church. The maſter of the Knights Templers had a grant of a court-leet, with waifs and felons goods, in Greet and Greeton, from king Henry the Third, which grant was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. John de Sudely held two meſſuages, two yard-lands and an half, and two acres of meadow, in Greet and Greeton, in truſt for William de Wooton, 17 Ed. II. John de Sudely was ſeiſed of Greet 27 and 41 Ed. III. William de Wotton was ſeiſed of Greet and Greeton 48 Ed. III. Lands in Greet and Greeton were granted to Thomas lord Seimour; and upon his attainder they were granted to William marquiſs of Northampton 5 Ed. VI. Here was formerly a chapel in this place, but is now converted into a dwelling-houſe. Lands in Greet did belong to the chantry of St. Mary in Winchcomb, and were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac. I.

10. Corndean, which is the eſtate of Edward Montague, eſq.

11. Stanley. "This hamlet belonged to the church "of Tewkſbury in the reign of king William the Con-"queror, as appears by the general ſurvey. It was "taxed at four hides and an half; there were three "plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean. It yield-"ed formerly 4l. yearly; it yielded only 40s. yearly "in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

Walter Havange recovered lands in Stanley, Thorp, Gret and Greeton, againſt Adam Havange and Alice his wife, 28 Ed. I. Robert de Pontlarch did afterwards hold it of the church, and from him it was called Stanley-Pontlarch. John de Sudely was ſeiſed of Stanley-Pontlarch 41 Ed. III. Hugh Croft, Agnes and Leon Croft, levied a fine of the manor of Stanley-Pontlarch to ſir William St. Maur 18 Hen. VII. Lands in Pontlarch did belong to the viſcount Liſle, and were granted to Thomas earl of Eſſex, and upon his attainder they were granted to ſir William Kingſton 32 Hen. VIII.

The abbey of Winchcomb was ſeiſed of Thorp near Winchcomb 27 Ed. I. and was ſeiſed of the manor of Senly 28 Ed. I.

There are five hundred and ſixty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about two thouſand ſeven hundred and fifteen inhabitants, whereof fifty-ſix are freeholders.

Yearly	Births - 53				
	Burials - 48				
		WINCHCOMB.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	024	15	08
	1694	To the land-tax -	055	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	026	19	00
		GREETON.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	086	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	074	08	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	006	13	00
		GREET.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	060	02	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	060	13	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	007	03	00
		POSTLIP.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	071	11	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	052	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	003	18	00
		COAT.	*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	018	00	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	032	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	002	11	00

Tobacco was firſt planted in England in this pariſh, and yielded a conſiderable profit to the inhabitants, until they were reſtrained by act of parliament.

Tydenham de Winchcomb was biſhop of Landaff and of Worceſter, and was an eminent phyſician to king Richard the Firſt.

"Wincelcomb is a populous town, where Kenulph "the Mercian king erected a monaſtery, and upon "the day of its conſecration diſmiſſed Edbrich king "of Kent, then his priſoner, without any ranſome "paid. It is ſcarce credible in what great repute the "monaſtery was, for the ſake of the relicks of "king Kenelme, a child of ſeven years old, whom "his ſiſter privately bereaved of his life, to gain "his inheritance, and who was by that age added "to the number of martyrs. The neighbourhood "of this place was formerly reckoned as a county "or ſherifdom by itſelf; for we find in an ancient "manuſcript belonging to the church of Worceſter "theſe words: Edric ſirnamed Streona, that is, the "Acquirer, who under Ethelred, and afterwards un-"der Knute or Canute, preſided and governed as a "viceroy over all England, joyned the ſherifdom "of Winchelcomb to the county of Gloſter." Camden's Britannia.

The MONASTERY of WINCHCOMB in the County of GLOCESTER.

IN the year of our lord 787, Offa king of the Mercians, in the county of Gloceſter, in a town called Winchilcumbe, built a monaſtery, in which he placed monks.

In the ſame county of Gloceſterſhire there is the monaſtery of Wincelcumbe, built by Kenulph king of the Mercians. It was a great and munificent foundation, as it appears to be at this day. He cauſed the church to be dedicated by thirteen biſhops, the chief whereof was Wulfrid archbiſhop of Canterbury. At the time of the dedication, which was with great pomp, in the preſence of ten dukes, he releaſed

leaſed at the high altar the king of Kent, whom he had newly taken priſoner. At that time, beſides the rich preſents of ineſtimable value which he gave to the great noblemen, the king gave a pound weight of ſilver to all ſuch who had no lands, and a mark in gold to all prieſts, and a ſhilling to every monk, and diſtributed much to the people. This monaſtery (for all things of this world are ſubject to decay) became ſo ruinous in the reign of king Edgar, that ſcarce any thing remained of it but the name. Oſwald the archbiſhop did in part reſtore its reputation, by placing therein abbot German, whom he brought with him from Florence. This abbot did much advance religion, and the proſperity of this church. King Kenulph the father, and Kenelme his ſon, lie buried here, whom the father at ſeven years old left to the care of his ſiſter Quendrid, to be brought up by her; but ſhe, deceiving herſelf with the falſe hopes of the kingdom, procured his tutor and guardian to murder him, who accordingly carrying with him the innocent child abroad, under colour of hunting, killed him and buried him in the woods.

But, to the aſtoniſhment of all perſons, this villainy, ſo ſecretly committed in England, was miraculouſly revealed at Rome; for a dove, flying over the altar of St. Peter, let a parchment drop, which did declare in order the whole account of his death and burial, which being writ in Engliſh language could not be underſtood by the Italians, nor men of divers other nations who attempted to read it; but very happily and ſeaſonably an Engliſhman was preſent, who diſtinctly reading that obſcure writing made it known to the pope, who by his apoſtolical letter did diſcover to the Engliſh princes that one of the royal blood had been martyred; upon which great multitudes of people were preſent at the taking up the body of this infant king, and attended it to Winchcomb. The wicked ſiſter being ſurpriſed at the ſolemn ſinging of the clergy, and the great rejoicing of the people, looked out of the window of the dining-room where ſhe was, and by chance ſung the Pſalm, "O God, my praiſe;" which ſhe, as one bewitched, ſung backwards, beginning at the wrong end, endeavouring to diſturb the joy of the ſolemnity; but immediately by divine vengeance her eye-balls fell out of her head, and beſmeared the book with her blood, whilſt ſhe was pronouncing that verſe, "This is the reward of them who "accuſe me unjuſtly before the Lord, and ſpeak evil "againſt my ſoul." The ſtains of blood do appear at this day, and manifeſt the cruelty of the wicked woman, and of God's juſt vengeance. In the year 798, Kenulph king of the Mercians built a monaſtery at Winchcomb, and placed three hundred monks therein. The church of the monaſtery was dedicated by thirteen biſhops, the chief of which was Wulfred archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Of the Life of KENELME King of MERCIA.

KENULPH king of the Mercians died in the year 798. King Kenelme was the ſon of Kenulph. Quendrid and Burgmill were own ſiſters to Kenelme. Quendrid conſpires againſt Kenelme, and procures Aſkebert his tutor and governor to murder him, that ſhe might reign. Kenelme being but ſeven years old was carried into a wood by Aſkebert, who pretended to go a hunting. There is a private valley between two hills in the wood called Clenth: in this obſcure place Aſkebert cuts off the head of Kenelme. A white cow did formerly frequent this valley, and therefore it was called the White Cow's Valley. A dove brought a parchment in her bill, written in gold letters, and laid it upon the altar of St. Peter at Rome, which was a narrative of the whole martyrdom of St. Kenelme. There was a contention between Gloceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire, which ſhould have the relicks of St. Kenelme: the body at laſt was brought to Winchcomb. Quendrid at that time ſtood at the window of her dining-room, which is on the weſt ſide of St. Peter's church, and only the way between that and the church-yard: ſhe was reading the hundred and thirteenth Pſalm, and was come to this verſe, "This is the reward of them who accuſe me un-"juſtly before the Lord, and ſpeak evil againſt my "ſoul;" at that inſtant her eyes dropped out, and beſmeared the book with blood, which is yet to be ſeen.

The PREFACE.

WHEREAS moſt of the ancient records of the firſt inſtitution of the monaſtery of Winchcomb, and of the endowment of our church, periſhed in a great fire which happened in the reign of king Stephen, formerly king of England, which by the bleſſing of God ſhall hereafter be more particularly declared; and whereas many other ancient writings through age are become ſo obſcure that they are ſcarce legible; others by the careleſſneſs of men are daubed and torn; and, what is moſt blameworthy, our predeceſſors, and thoſe who were formerly monks of this monaſtery, took no care to tranſcribe the old writings, and were negligent in entering the new: therefore we, leſt what yet remains of our old and ancient charters ſhould be loſt in like manner through our negligence, and the names and account of our founders and benefactors ſhould be quite forgotten, (which God forbid) have purpoſed to collect into one volume the hiſtory of our firſt foundations, and ſuch antiquities as are confuſedly diſperſed in our ancient charters and regiſters: and we intend to obſerve this method; firſt to ſet down an account of our ſacred foundation, and the praiſes of our firſt founders; ſecondly, the privileges, penſions, and portions of tithes made to them; thirdly, the royal charters and privileges granted by kings; fourthly, the ſeveral lands and poſſeſſions given at any time to the ſaid monaſtery, by any kings, princes, and other good chriſtians, and the times of their donation; laſtly, we will faithfully, through the bleſſing of our Lord God, recount the names of the ſeveral abbots, and the good they have reſpectively done to this monaſtery, beginning at the time when king Kenulph did firſt lay the foundation of our church. And if in any place I ſhall happen to ſay too little or too much, I beg the prudent and intelligent reader either to add or ſtrike out as he pleaſes.

The COMMENDATION of the Monaſtery of WINCHCOMB.

IN the year of our Lord 798, Kenulph king of the Mercians, in a place called Winchcomb in the county of Gloceſter, founded a monaſtery, in which he placed three hundred monks. The church of this monaſtery was dedicated by thirteen biſhops, the chief of which was Wulfred archbiſhop of Canterbury: there were preſent three kings, ten dukes; and the ſaid king Kenulph confirmed his grant according to the following charter.

The CHARTER of the moſt Glorious King KENULPH, concerning the firſt Foundation of the Monaſtery of WINCHCOMB.

IN the 811th year of the incarnation of our bleſſed Lord Jeſus Chriſt, the ſaviour of the world, who reigned in the heavens from all eternity, in the fourth year of the indiction, and in the ſixteenth year of our reign by the grace of God, and on the ninth day of November, I Kenulph king of the Mercians, by God's favour and aſſiſtance, did begin an imperfect work at a place called anciently by the inhabitants Wincelcombe, in the province of the Wixes:

it

it is now a noble church, and not inglorious in its firſt deſign. It was dedicated by Wulfred archbiſhop of Canterbury to the honour of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and the bleſſed Mary his mother, who held him in her boſom, whom heaven and earth could not contain, where I intend to lay my body to reſt in the Lord. It ſeemed good to me to invite all the great men of the kingdom of Mercia, all biſhops, princes, earls, deputies, and my own kindred, as alſo Cuthred king of Kent, Sired king of the Eaſt-Saxons, with all thoſe who were members of our ſynod, to be preſent and witneſſes at the dedication of the ſaid church; which church I have built to the honour and glory of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, for the love of heaven, and for the expiation of my ſins, and for procuring a bleſſing on my endowment, and to ſecure thoſe privileges which the Roman biſhops by authority of St. Peter the prince of apoſtles have indulged to me.

I Kenulph, by the favour of God, king of the Mercians, out of gratitude for their good will, who by the authority of the apoſtles have ſtrengthened and confirmed the grants and decrees of my ſynods to the ſecurity of my endowment, by me granted to the monaſtery of Wincelcomb, and particularly for the confirmation of my endowment made by the authority of pope Leo, and afterwards by pope Paſchal by the authority of his power, and farther confirmed in three ſynods of the men of Mercia, with their unanimous conſent, whereby the grant of the endowments by me made for the good of myſelf and my heirs is corroborated; and alſo all my gifts, which with a free heart I gave to the great men of the kingdom of Mercia, and of the other kingdoms, in gold, ſilver, and other utenſils; and alſo in choice horſes given to them, according to their ranks and qualities, and a pound of pure ſilver to thoſe who had no lands, and a mark of gold to every prieſt, and one ſhilling to every one of the ſervants of God; and all theſe gifts were becoming our royal dignity, and were in number ſo many, and in value ſo great, that they are ineſtimable. All which I beſtowed to procure that the endowment by me granted to the ſaid monaſtery might be firm and irrevocable, and might be ſettled for ever for the good of me and my heirs.

I Kenulph, king of the Mercians, have alſo obtained the banner of the holy croſs on which Jeſus Chriſt our Lord did ſuffer, that it might be a ſafeguard and protection of my ſoul, and of all my temporal affairs, and of all my heirs, againſt the deſigns of the wicked one. And if any perſon whatſoever, be he great or ſmall, ſhall attempt by violence to do wrong to this holy banner, let him be excommunicated and accurſed; and by God's juſt judgment let him be ſevered from any benefit thereof, unleſs he ſhall make amends to the ſaid church by full ſatisfaction. And know ye, that all this is corroborated by the favour of the bleſſed Trinity, and by the protection of angels, archangels, patriarchs, prophets, apoſtles, martyrs, confeſſors, virgins, and all ſaints. And I Kenulph, and all the great men who were preſent, and witneſſes hereof, in our great ſynodical councils, do ordain and decree, that if any perſon who has forfeited his life, or is guilty of any other crime, open or ſecret, and ſhall eſcape to the bounds of my inheritance by me granted, and ſhall enter the church, and demand the holy banner of the croſs, ſuch perſon ſhall find entire ſafety and protection: and that no perſon preſume to be ſo bold, or do entertain any wicked thoughts to imbezzle any thing for fear, or to ſell, give, or mortgage any of the lands of my endowment, unleſs for a certain time, and for the life only of one perſon; but let all things continue inviolably, and remain for ever, as we firmly decreed the ſame in three general ſynods.

Witneſſes of the truth hereof, and confirmed by them under the ſign of the croſs, as followeth.

I Kenulph, king of the Mercians, do eſtabliſh this decree with the ſign of the croſs.

I Cuthred, king of Kent, do agree hereunto, and do affix the ſign of the holy croſs.

I Sired, king of the Weſt-Saxons, do confirm the ſame, and ſign it with the holy croſs.

I Wulfred, archbiſhop of Canterbury, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Aldulff, biſhop of Litchfield, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Denebert, biſhop of Worceſter, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Wulfhard, biſhop of Hecanæ (now Hereford) do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Woerenbrith, biſhop do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Tilferd, biſhop do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Ethelwolph, biſhop of the Eaſt Angles, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Alchbart, biſhop of the South Saxons, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Ethelnot, biſhop of London, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Wilbarte, biſhop of do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Beornard, biſhop Roveceſtrenſis, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Wignot, biſhop of Exeter, do agree and ſubſcribe.

I Ecombenet duke.	I Aldred duke.
I Heardbeorth duke.	I Wulfred duke.
I Beornoth duke.	I Heafreth duke.
I Cymkelone duke.	I Colfarth duke.
I Ceolbert duke.	I Heatfarth duke.

I Pleſe, duke, do agree and ſubſcribe.

Of the FARMS, DEMEANS, and POSSESSIONS, given by the bleſſed King KENULPH to the Monaſtery of WINCHELCOMBE.

IF any perſon is deſirous to underſtand, which and how many were the demeans, poſſeſſions, and farms, which the bleſſed king Kenulph conferred on the monaſtery of Winchelcomb at its firſt foundation; we muſt confeſs the truth, that we can no way diſcover the exact account by our evidences, charters or regiſters, which perhaps came to paſs either by the fire afore mentioned, which happened during the reign of king Stephen, or elſe by their great age they became uſeleſs to our predeceſſors, and were therefore neglected by them, ſo that we cannot trace the leaſt footſteps of them. We do however conjecture, for ſeveral reaſons, that the following demeans, gifts and liberalities, were the grants of our glorious founder, and have continued to us till this day; to wit, the lordſhip or manor of Shirborne, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Bladington, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Euſton, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Honiburne, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Adelmington, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Alme, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Twining, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Charleton Abbats, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip of Newton, with its appurtenances; the lordſhip or manor of Staunton and Snowſhill, with their members and appurtenances: and there is now at preſent belonging to us of Winchcomb, of the gift and bounty of our ſaid founder, eleven entire manors with their members, at leaſt the royalty and lordſhip of ſo many, unleſs ſome of theſe might have been given to us by the charitable bounty of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt pious prince king Edgar; for it is written, in "The Life "of the holy Father Oſwald biſhop of Worceſter," That ſeven monaſteries within his dioceſe of Worceſter had been reformed to a ſtricter obſervance of a regular life; and that the devout king Edgar, at the requeſt of the biſhop, had given amongſt them

them many farms and poſſeſſions; and it is there ſaid, that our monaſtery of Winchcomb was one of thoſe ſeven monaſteries ſo reformed. And as to other poſſeſſions and manors, which we at preſent enjoy, an account how they came to us of Winchcomb ſhall be more fully declared, God willing, in their proper places hereafter.

If ſome ſhall affirm, that the monaſteries of Winchcomb and Perſhore did enjoy greater and more poſſeſſions and manors at the time when William duke of Normandy ſubdued this land than they have at preſent, becauſe theſe monaſteries, not regarding their future welfare, did reſiſt him and oppoſe him to the utmoſt of their power; and therefore king William, being much offended with them, did bereave them of many of the poſſeſſions, and gave them at his pleaſure to other religious places; whether this be true or not I dare not affirm, becauſe it no where appears in any of our ancient manuſcripts; but I remember that I have read, in ſome ancient writings belonging to the monaſtery of Eveſham, that William duke of Normandy, when king of England, did violently ſeiſe Godric abbot of Tewkſbury, and caſt him into priſon at Gloceſter, and committed the government of the monaſtery of Winchcomb to the abbot of Eveſham, and afterwards made a certain monk, a Norman by birth, and Galand by name, abbot thereof, which could never have been if king William, as fame went, had not been much incenſed againſt the abbot of this place: and as to what is vulgarly ſaid, that a wood near Twining, now called Myth wood, did formerly belong to the monaſtery of Winchcomb, and that it was either mortgaged or ſold by that abbot Galand, I can find no account of it in any of our ancient writings, and therefore I ſhall by no means affirm it to be true; but I think it more commendable, in things doubtful, to ſubmit in all humility to God's providence, than to relate things uncertain for certain, which cannot be done with a good conſcience: and what poſſeſſions they of Perſhore have loſt ſince their firſt foundation, as was hinted before, they themſelves may better ſpeak and write, as being moſt concerned. But as to what has been ſaid before, how that the glorious king Kenulph was founder of our monaſtery, and did place therein three hundred monks, we have undoubted teſtimony for the truth thereof in our ancient records. If any one ſhall object how it was poſſible that ſo many religious men could be maintained by ſo few farms, and ſo ſmall poſſeſſions, we anſwer, That this is a ſtrong argument to prove the vulgar and common opinion, that William duke of Normandy, by the force and power of a conqueror, did wrongfully take many towns and poſſeſſions from us: or perchance it may thus be anſwered, That it is probable that ſo many monks might then live very ſatisfactorily upon fewer farms than would be believed at this day; for amongſt ſo many monks there might not be above forty, or thereabouts, in prieſts or deacons orders; the reſt, like hermits, or other lay-people, might gain by trades or handy-work ſufficient to ſupply the prieſts and themſelves in all neceſſaries which might be wanting: this was the cuſtom formerly of good monks. Thus much ſhall ſuffice to ſay at preſent of our glorious founder.

The BULL of ALEXANDER the Third, Pope of ROME, confirming all the Churches, Towns, and Rents, belonging to the Monaſtery of WINCHELCOMBE, in the Year 1175.

ALEXANDER biſhop, ſervant of the ſervants of God, to our beloved ſons Henry abbot of the monaſtery of the Bleſſed Mary, and St. Kenelme of Winchelcumbe, and to the brethren there, both preſent and future, who have profeſſed a regular life.

Foraſmuch as it behoveth the apoſtolical benediction to be a defence unto all ſuch who have choſen a religious life, leſt the inconſiderate raſhneſs of any ſhould divert them from their good reſolutions, or ſhould violate the band of holy religion, which God forbid;

We therefore do readily comply with the juſt deſires of our well-beloved ſons in the Lord, and do take the ſaid monaſtery, in which you live in all godly obedience, into St. Peter's and our own protection; and by the authority of this preſent writing we defend the ſame, ordaining that whatſoever poſſeſſions or goods the ſaid monaſtery juſtly and canonically have, or ſhall hereafter, through the bleſſing of God, by juſt means obtain, by the grants of biſhops, kings or princes, or by the oblation of other good people, ſhall ever remain firm and inviolable to them and their ſucceſſors: and we think fit therein to ſpecify them in expreſs terms. Firſt, the ſcite of the place whereon the ſaid monaſtery is built, with all its appurtenances; the church of Twining, with its appurtenances; the church of Sherburne, with its appurtenances; the church of Enneſtone, with the chapel of Chawford, with all its appurtenances; the church of Alney, with all its appurtenances; the church of Bladington, with all its appurtenances; the church of Staunton, with all its appurtenances; the church of Snowſhill, with all its appurtenances; the church of St. Kenelme, with the chapel of St. Peter, with the chapel of Hailes, the chapel of Southley, the chapel of Aldrinton, the chapel of Dicleſdon, the chapel of Preſtecot, the chapel of Charlington, with all their appurtenances.

The town of Twining, with all the lands, orchards, meadows, paſtures, waters, mills, and all their appurtenances; the town of Shirburne, with the men, lands, meadows, paſtures, waters, mills, and all their appurtenances; the town of Enneſton, with the men, lands, woods, meadows, paſtures, mills, waters, and all their appurtenances; the town of Alney, with the men, lands, meadows, paſtures, woods, and all appurtenances; the town of Bladington, with the men, lands, meadows, paſtures, mills, and all its appurtenances; the town of Snowſhill, with the men, lands, paſtures, and all its appurtenances; the town of Ethelmington, with the mills, men, lands, meadows, paſtures, and all its appurtenances; the town of Newton, with all its appurtenances; the land in Wenric, with all its appurtenances; and the lordſhip which you have in Wincelcomb, and all the lands which you have in that town either by gift or purchaſe, and the two mills in the ſame town; the lordſhip which you have in Cote, half an hide of land which Harold de Sudely gave in alms to your church; the commons of paſture between Winchelcomb and Sudely; one yard-land and three acres whch you bought of Robert Ruſſel, with its appurtenances; one yard-land which Radulph de Sudely gave in alms to your church, with its appurtenances; a hide of land which you have in Greton, two hides which you have in Aldrinton, the land which you have in Freolinton, two hides which you have in Hudicote, three houſes in London, your ſalt-pits in Wiche, one houſe in Oxford.

Moreover we forbid you, my ſon the abbot, and all your ſucceſſors, to alienate any of the churches or poſſeſſions, or treaſure of your monaſtery, without the conſent of the major part or more diſcreet part of your chapter; but it ſhall be lawful for you and your ſucceſſors to chuſe prieſts, and preſent them to the biſhop, for your pariſh-churches, which if the biſhop approves them, he may commit the cure of ſouls to them, who ſhall account to you for their temporal profits, and to the biſhop concerning the ſouls of the people: and as to the corn of ſuch lands which you ſhall keep in your own hands, let no man preſume to demand any tithes thereof. We alſo decree, that the right of ſepulture in thoſe churches ſhall be free, and that no man oppoſe the burial of any perſon who ſhall deſire to be buried there, except ſuch perſon be either excommunicated or interdicted, reſerving the dues of burial to ſuch churches from whence the corpſe ſhall be brought; and though the whole nation ſhould incur an interdict, yet it ſhall be lawful to you to

celebrate divine ſervice within your monaſtery, provided it be in a low voice, your doors ſhut, and no bells rung, and that you admit no excomunicated or interdicted perſon amongſt you. And we do farther by theſe preſents decree and ſtraitly command, that no fee ſhall be exacted of your abbot for this our benediction hereby indulged.

It is moreover lawful for you to retain in your monaſtery, in order to their converſion, both clerks or lay brethren, who are free and unmarried, without diſturbance from any perſon whatſoever. And we farther forbid any of thoſe brethren, after they have profeſſed themſelves monks, upon light occaſions to quit the cloyſter, without leave from the abbot; and whoever ſhall ſo depart without a certificate from the ſociety, let none preſume to receive him, unleſs it be in order for a ſtricter rule of life. But you ſhall receive, from the biſhop of your dioceſe, the criſm, the holy oil, conſecration of your altars or churches, and the admiſſion or promotion into holy orders of any of your clerks or monks, provided that the biſhop be a true catholick, and in communion with the apoſtolical ſee, and ſhall confer the orders without any fee or reward, or any other ill meaning; otherwiſe it ſhall be lawful upon ſuch occaſion to go to any other biſhop, who ſhall be firſt well certified by you, to receive from him what ſhall in any of thoſe caſes be deſired.

After your deceaſe, and ſo after the deceaſe of any of your ſucceſſors, no perſon ſhall be impoſed as abbot, by any device or force, but who ſhall be elected by common conſent of the brethren, or the major part of them, or the major part of the moſt diſcreet in the fear of God, and according to the rule of St. Benedict.

We further decree, that no perſon whatſoever preſume raſhly to diſturb the ſaid monaſtery, or to deprive them of their poſſeſſions, or to retain any of them, or diminiſh the ſame, or any ways to vex or moleſt them; but let all things be preſerved whole and entire, and aſſigned to the ſeveral uſes of them for whoſe convenience and maintenance they were at firſt intended, provided that it no ways doth infringe the authority of the apoſtolical ſee, nor the canonical juriſdiction of the biſhop of the dioceſe: whoever therefore, be he a perſon eccleſiaſtical or lay, knowing this our conſtitution and order, ſhall raſhly endeavour to oppoſe the ſame, let him be admoniſhed a ſecond or third time; and if he makes not plenary ſatisfaction for his fault, let him be deprived of all power and honour; and let him expect that divine vengeance will attend him for the wickedneſs which he hath committed; and let him be debarred from the body and blood of our Lord and God, and Redeemer, Jeſus Chriſt; and let him be liable to the ſevere account at the day of judgment: but on the other ſide, let all thoſe who ſhall obſerve the rules and rights of this monaſtery, partake of the peace of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt, that they may receive the bleſſing of their good works in this life, and eternal rewards of peace before the ſevere Judge at the laſt day. Amen.

The CHARTER of RICHARD Biſhop of WORCESTER, confirming the Appropriations of the ſeveral Churches already made to the Monaſtery of WINCHCOMB.

KNOW all men by theſe preſents, that we Richard, by the divine permiſſion biſhop of Worceſter, in our perſonal viſitation of our dioceſe, according to our accuſtomed right, have ſummoned our beloved ſons in Chriſt, thoſe religious perſons the abbot and convent of the monaſtery of Winchcomb, to appear before us at a certain time and place, to ſhew by what right and title they hold and have the ſeveral churches, endowments and penſions, hereafter mentioned; to wit, the parochial churches of Wincelcomb, Rowell, Shirburne, Twining, Bladington, which are appropriated and united to them and their monaſtery; and alſo their portions of tithes and annual penſions, to wit, 20s. from the church of Bladington, 10s. from the church of Muckleton, within the pariſh of Quenington, the tithes of their demeans in Bladington, the tithes of their demeans in Adelmington, the tithes of their demean lands in Marſton Sicca, the tithes of their demean lands in Staunton and Snowſhill; and alſo two parts in three of the greater tithes throughout the pariſh of Staunton aforeſaid; and alſo the tithes of their demean lands in Adney in the pariſh of Kynemarton; and alſo the tithes of their demean lands in Charleton, Halling, Haſleton and Yanworth, all within our dioceſe. And whereas the ſaid religious perſons did judicially appear before us at the appointed time and place, and did offer to ſhew their writings, titles and claims, and prove that the above-mentioned churches, their portions of tithes and penſions, did of right belong to them; and that they have held, poſſeſſed, and enjoyed the ſame, from the time of their grants, quietly and peaceably; and have often earneſtly deſired of us to admit them to prove in form before us their juſt right, and to pronounce judgment for their canonical poſſeſſion of them, and that we would confirm the ſame, and diſmiſs them from our court, and from any farther examination: and we, being willing to do full juſtice herein to the ſaid religious perſons, have therefore inſpected, peruſed, and diligently examined, their apoſtolical letters and bulls, and their other evidences and proofs, which had been judicially exhibited before us concerning the premiſſes, by which they did ſufficiently make good their allegations: we therefore, rightly proceeding, do by a definitive ſentence in theſe words declare, that the ſaid religious perſons have a good right, title and poſſeſſion, to the ſeveral churches, portions of tithes, penſions and tithes aboveſaid, and the ſaid churches, portions of tithes, and penſions; and the ſeveral tithes, and every of them, do of right belong to the ſaid religious perſons, and to their monaſtery, in like manner and form as they claim the ſame, and ſo ought to continue to them for ever; and all the ſaid churches, tithes, portions of tithes and penſions, and every and ſingular of them, ſo claimed by the ſaid religious perſons, we of our certain knowledge and legal authority do confirm unto them and their monaſtery, and do decree that thoſe religious perſons and monks were and are the rightful poſſeſſors of the ſaid churches, tithes, portions of tithes, and penſions; and we will that they enjoy the ſame firm and ratified for ever; and we, by our decreee, diſmiſs the ſaid religious perſons as to all and ſingular the premiſſes, from farther attendance at our court, and from any farther examination. In teſtimony of all which, we have hereunto cauſed our ſeal to be affixed.

Given at our manor of Blockly, the ſixteenth day of the month of November, in the year 1404, and in the fourth year of our tranſlation to this ſee.

Out of "The Life of ROBERT the Fourth, "Abbot of the Monaſtery of WINCHCOMB."

IN the fifth year of king Richard the Firſt, the good father Radulph being taken away by death from Winchcomb, Robert a monk of the place, by the general votes of all, was preferred to be abbot; a man highly to be commended for all manner of virtues, who with great diligence, prudence and care, particularly as to what related to divine ſervice, and the obſervance of the rules of the order, and to the repairing and building of our church and cloyſters, and to the increaſe of our revenues, did always uſe, &c. amongſt other things which he procured to be honourably and munificently done for the good and benefit of our monaſtery, it will not be improper to relate how he firſt recovered our manors of Yanworth, Haſleton, Halling, with the advowſons of thoſe churches, out of the hands of maſter William advocate of Bitton, which had been mortgaged to him, at ſeveral times, for above 558l. He did alſo expend upon the diſaforeſting of our manor of Twining (as has been ſaid before in what concerned the foreſt of Harwell and Ambreſley) the ſum of five hundred and ſeventy marks, and 12s. ſterling. This reverend father,

not

not without a great charge, procured for us the aqueduct, whereby excellent ſpring-water did continually run under the earth, in leaden pipes, from Hanwell to our monaſtery, &c.

It was alſo ordered, by appointment of this excellent perſon Robert, that every year, on the day after All Saints, one hundred poor people ſhould be fed with bread, drink, pottage, and a ſmall diſh of meat, to obtain mercy for the redemption of faithful ſouls out of the pains of purgatory. He alſo ordained that, how often any one of the monks of our church ſhould die, his name ſhould be ſignified as ſoon as poſſible to all other regular monaſteries, that they might with joint prayers recommend his ſoul to God in humble prayer.

Out of "The Life of JOHN YANWORTH, Abbot."

IN the one and thirtieth year of king Henry the Third, the funerals of the holy father abbot Henry being finiſhed, which had been celebrated in great honour, as they deſerved to be, the monks choſe in his place, by common conſent, the religious perſon John, whoſe ſurname was Yanworth, the worthy ſteward of our houſe, &c. Amongſt other things which we read of him, this is moſt commendable, that he obtained for ever, to our monaſtery, the manor of Drymarſton, worth about eleven hundred and thirty marks; and many other good eſtates in tithes, and portions of tithes and farms, were in his time added to our church.

Out of "The Life of RICHARD YDBURY, "Abbot."

IN the ninth year of king Edward the Second, the religious abbot Thomas being taken away by death from Winchcomb, the honoured perſon Richard ſurnamed Ydbury, the venerable ſacriſt of our church, was choſen abbot in his place, according to the canons of the fathers. When the manor of Rowell was to be ſold, which lay contiguous to the manors of Balling and Coteſdene, and to Winchcomb wood, he bought the fee of it, for which, and for its appurtenances, he paid 550l. The ſame abbot did in thoſe days purchaſe the aſſarts or new-ploughed lands within the bounds of the manor of Enneſton, which coſt in all, and to gain the good will of the neighbours, one hundred marks, &c. The ſame abbot purchaſed the farm of Cotes for ever.

Out of "The Life of WALTER WINFORTUNE, "Abbot."

IN the thirty-fourth year of king Edward III. Robert de Ippewelle, the late abbot, of his own accord did abdicate the government of our abbey: the venerable perſon Walter Winfortune, as was agreed before-hand, did ſucceed in his place by the ſuffrages of all good men, who before was ſteward of the moſt holy monaſtery at Worceſter. This ſame venerable father, often reflecting how this monaſtery was often diſturbed by the king's officers, againſt all juſtice, eſpecially by the officers in the hundreds of Kiftſgate, Holford and Greſton, becauſe at that time the monaſtery itſelf, and almoſt all their poſſeſſions, lay within thoſe hundreds. It therefore came into the mind of the venerable father Walter, that it would much contribute to our peace and quiet, if by the help and aſſiſtance of friends they could get thoſe hundreds to be ſubject to our church, and that we ſhould appoint thoſe officers; wherefore Walter applies himſelf to the king's majeſty; and at laſt, what with intreaty, and what with money, and by the interceſſion of friends, after much endeavour, he obtained what he deſired; for the moſt illuſtrious king Richard the Second was ſo obliging, pious and indulgent, to the convent of Winchcomb, for the love he bore to St. Kenelme the martyr, our moſt glorious patron, that he ſeemed overjoyed that he had ſuch an opportunity to confer a favour on the monaſtery, whereby the monks of that place might ever after retain a grateful memory of him.

The Monaſtery of DEORHIRST in the County of GLOCESTER, which was a Cell of St. DENNIS in FRANCE.

BEDE maketh mention, that in his time there was a famous abbey at Deorhirſt. It was deſtroyed by the Danes; and Werſton, as it was ſaid, fled from thence to Malverne. The French order was erected ſince the Norman conqueſt: the old priory ſtood a bow-ſhot eaſt from Severn, and north from the town. Many names of ſtreets do yet remain, as Fiſthar-ſtreet, and others; but no buildings are left.

An ORDINATION made by WILLIAM King of ENGLAND, concerning DEORHIRST.

WILLIAM king of the Engliſhmen, earl of Normandy, and Cænomanenſium to the faithful believers in Chriſt of whatſoever nation. Our bleſſed Saviour and merciful God, patient and full of pity, amongſt other his precepts concerning mercy, ſaith, "That all the things of this world are as nought, in "communion with eternal happineſs;" and therefore commands us, that we ſhould, out of what we now poſſeſs, lay up everlaſting treaſure, in theſe words, "Lay up to yourſelves treaſure in heaven, where "neither ruſt nor moth can corrupt." We therefore being excited by that good precept, and by our wife Maud, with the prudent council of our nobles, and for the good of our own ſoul, and the ſouls of all our children, do aſſign and confer the church of Deorherſt, ſituated within the juriſdiction and county of the city of Gloceſter, with all its appurtenances, unto St. Dennys, who was the happy apoſtle of France, in as full manner as our did grant the ſame to our faithful ſubject Baldwin, then a monk of that ſaint, now the abbot of St. Edmondſbury; and in like manner as we ourſelf did grant the ſame to him after we poſſeſſed the kingdom. Let this monaſtery, and all belonging to it, be free from all earthly ſervices. We alſo grant the ſame privilege to Tainton and its appurtenances, which the aforeſaid king had given to the ſame ſaint, thereby to gain an eternal reward, decreeing that it be likewiſe free as this which we now give; that we and our children, by the prayers of that ſaint, and of his companions Ruſtious and Eleutherius, may be proſperous in this world, and obtain an eternal happy manſion hereafter. If any one ſhall detract from this our gift, let him be of what degree ſoever, let him by the vengeance of almighty God have the ſame fate with Dathan and Abyram, unleſs he repent and make ſatisfaction and amends to that ſaint, and to the brethren intitled to that monaſtery. This privilege was confirmed in the monaſtery of St. Swithin, in the city of Wincheſter, in the year of our Lord 1069, in the reign of king William the Firſt, on the of Eaſter, after the celebration of maſs; theſe witneſſes agreeing thereunto.

I king William do corroborate this our grant and confirmation with the ſign of the holy croſs.

I Maud, queen of the ſaid king, do acknowledge my content therein.

I Richard, ſon of the king, do approve the grant of my father and mother.

I Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, do confirm it.

I Aldred, archbiſhop of York, do confirm it.

I William, biſhop of London, do confirm it.

I Aileric biſhop.

I Herman biſhop.

I Liuric biſhop.

I Odo biſhop, brother to the king.

I Gosfrid, firſt biſhop of Landaff.

I Baldwin, biſhop Ebreiencis.

I Ernald, biſhop Cenemænenſis.

I Robert, earl, and brother of the king, do agree to it with a good will.

I William,

I William, earl, ſon of Oſborn.
I Robert, earl of caſtle.
I Radulfe, earl of Brien.
I Radulfe de Alneo.
I Henry Ferrars.
I Hugh de Montfort.
I Richard, ſon of earl Giſlebert.
I Roger de Juri.
I Haimon the king's -----
I Robert, brother of Haimon.

The KING's PATENT, making DERHURST, which is an alien Priory, to be Denizen.

THE king to all, &c. greeting. Know ye, that whereas the priory of Derhurſt, in the county of Gloceſter, is an alien priory of the order of St. Benedict, in which priory (ſaid to be a monaſtery in the year 1006) St. Alphege at that time was a monk profeſſed, who afterwards in the reign of king Ethelred our progenitor, heretofore king of England, was conſtituted archbiſhop of Canterbury, as in the legend of St. Alphege it does more fully appear: and whereas St. Edward, of pious and famous memory, heretofore king of England, our anceſtor, out of his ſincere and hearty devotion which he did bear to St. Dennis, did give and grant the ſaid priory to the abbey of St. Dennis in France; from the time of which grant the priory has continued a perpetual and conventual priory and cell of that abbey, and ſo continues at preſent: and whereas the ſaid prior, and convent of the ſaid priory, and their preceding priors and convents, have ever had, time out of mind, cloyſters, dormitories, refectories, and a common ſeal, and other neceſſary and fitting conveniencies for a priory and convent, ſuitable to their revenues and decency of religion: and whereas the ſaid prior and convent do to this day enjoy the ſame, as we are credibly informed; by virtue of which grant and donation, the abbot and convent of the abbey of St. Dennis, whenever the place of prior in the ſaid priory did become void, did always preſent ſome religious perſon of the abbey of St. Dennis unto the ſaid priory, who by virtue of that preſentation was the right and lawful prior thereof; until of late, by reaſon of war begun between us and France, the ſaid priory can have but ſlow and difficult acceſs to the ſaid abbey to procure a new preſentation: wherefore, at the humble requeſt of our beloved in Chriſt, Hugh the preſent prior of the ſaid priory, and by the convent thereof, we are beſought to take into our conſideration, and to find a remedy whereby this evident danger in procuring a preſentation from abroad may be hereafter beſt avoided. We therefore, being inclined to favour their humble petition, do of our ſpecial grace, after having fully and maturely conſidered the premiſſes, grant unto the ſaid Hugh the preſent prior of the ſaid priory, and to the convent of the place, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhall be denizens in the ſame manner and form, and as fully and intirely, to all intents and purpoſes, as any other Engliſh priors are held, deemed, and reputed; and that the ſaid prior and convent ſhall hereafter have and hold the ſaid priory as an Engliſh priory, together with all their manors, lands, tenements, and poſſeſſions of the ſaid priory, with all their appurtenances; and ſhall have all and all ſorts of liberties, immunities, and privileges, and ſhall uſe and enjoy the ſame as freely as any other religious men of the ſame order *Ance Oriundi* did uſe or enjoy the ſame, yielding and paying tithes, ſubſidies, and dues, as other denizens of that order do throughout the kingdom of England. And moreover, of our farther grace, we grant, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, to the ſaid prior and convent, and their ſucceſſors, that when and how often the place of prior ſhall become void, whether by death, reſignation, or acceptance of other preferment by the prior of the ſaid priory, that then the ſaid convent and monks of that place, in every ſuch vacancy of the ſaid priory, ſhall and may freely elect one of themſelves to be prior, firſt obtaining a licence for the ſame from us and our ſucceſſors. In witneſs whereof, &c.

Witneſs the king at Cheſwick, the twenty-fourth day of February.

By writ under the privy ſeal of the ſame date, and by authority of parliament, and for 20l. paid into the Hanaper.

A TERRIER of their LANDS.

THIS is the terrier, made by the king's command, of all the lands and tenements of the priory of Derhurſt in the county of Gloceſter, except ſuch churches which they have to their own uſe, what they are yearly worth with a ſtock, and how much without a ſtock, upon the oaths of Richard de Aperley, John de Alre, &c. who ſay that the prior of Derhurſt has twelve ox-tillage of land at Oxinton, which are worth 20s. a year: alſo he hath there 4l. 12s. 2d. of rents of aſſize, beſides the work of huſbandmen; and he has 4l. 4s. 4d. ariſing from his villains: but the manor cannot maintain any Inſtaurum, becauſe it has no meadow-ground but what will yield only one load of hay a year. He has half a mark a year from maſter Robert de Macegros. The total of his rents from his freemen and huſbandmen, with the twelve ox-tillage, are 10l. 3s. 2d. a year.

Alſo the ſaid prior is patron of the church of Wulfiſton, and has there twelve ox-tillage of land, worth 20s. a year: he hath in rents of aſſizes, with the work of his ploughmen, 43s. 9d. in villainage 3l. 12s. 7d. ½. This manor cannot ſupport a ſtock, becauſe it has no meadow, only ſo much which yields one load of hay a year. Total, 6l. 16s. 4d. ½.

The ſame prior is parſon of the church of Derhurſt, and has there 22s. rent of aſſize, but no demeans: the prior hath alſo five acres of land at Haws in demean, worth 2s. He hath in rent of aſſize, with the work of the huſbandmen, 40s. 10d. in villainage 54s. 9d. ½. The total 5l. 17s. 9d. ½. and with a ſtock it is worth 7l. but without the ſtock, only 5l. 17s. 9d. ½.

Alſo the ſame prior is patron of the church of Culne, and has there one plough's tillage and an half, worth 20s. a year. He has in rent of aſſize, with the work of his ploughmen, 4l. 19s. 6d. and in villainage 3l. 10s. Total, 9l. 9s. 6d.

Alſo the ſame prior is patron of the church of Preſton, and has there two plough-tillages worth 18s. a year. He hath in rents of aſſize, with the work of his ploughmen, 4l. 13s. 6d. in villainage 17s. This manor cannot maintain a ſtock. Total, 8l. 8s. 6d.

Alſo the prior is patron of the church of Welneford, and has two plough-tillages worth two marks a year. He hath in rents of aſſize, with the work of his huſbandmen, 7l. 9s. in villainage 74s. This manor cannot maintain a ſtock. Total, 12l. 9s. 8d.

Alſo the prior is patron of the church of Compton, and has there two plough-tillages worth 20s. a year; in rents of aſſize, with the work of his huſbandmen, 52s. in villainage 4l. 10s. Total, 8l. 10s. Without a ſtock it is 8l. 2s.

WINRUSH.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles diſtant weſt from Burford in Oxfordſhire, four miles eaſt from Norleach, and eighteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter. Its ancient name was Wenric, derived from a battle heretofore won amongſt the ruſhes of this place; for *Ric* in the Saxon language ſignifies a Ruſh; and the camps, intrenchments, and barrows, ſhew it to have been a ſcene of military actions.

"Bolle held Wenric, in Berintone hundred, and "gave it to the abbey of Wincelcomb; Elſi de Ferin-"done held it of the abbey. There were ſix plow-"tillages, whereof five were in demean; there was "alſo a water-mill. Ulric held two hides of this "manor; Tovi held five yard-lands, and Leuvin held "one yard-land, in the reign of king Edward the Con-"feſſor.

" feſſor. This mannor did anciently, and until the " death of Bolle, lie in the hundred of Salemaneſberie; " but in king William's reign it was reputed to be in " the hundred of Berintone. It formerly paid a yearly " rent of 8l. it paid 12l. yearly in the reign of king " William. The county did affirm that Elſi held this " mannor of the abbey without any right.

" Wulric held Wenric, in Berintone hundred, in " the reign of king Edward; Roger de Laci held it " in the reign of king William, and Radulph held " it under him. It was taxed at two hides; there " were two plow-tillages, whereof one was in demean; " there was a water-mill and ten acres of meadow be- " longing to it. It formerly paid a yearly rent of " 100s. it paid 4l. yearly in king William's reign. " Roger de Laci held another hide, and one yard-land " in Wenric, and Hugh held it under him; Godric " held it in the reign of king Edward. There was one " plow's tillage, a water-mill, and eight acres of mea- " dow. It paid a yearly rent of 24s. in both reigns.

" Wulric, Tovi, and Leuvin, held Wenric, in Be- " rintone hundred, as three mannors, in the reign of " king Edward; Elſi de Ferendon held theſe lands in " the reign of king William. This mannor was taxed " at three hides and an half; there were ſix plow- " tillages, whereof four were in demean; there was a " water-mill belonging to it. It formerly paid a " yearly rent of 3l. it paid 8l. yearly in king William's " reign." Domeſday Book.

John Delamere was ſeiſed of Wenreth 8 Ed. I. Benjamin Bereford held Wyke and Wenrich, by one knight's fee, of Roger de Mortimer earl of March, 22 Ed. II. The manor continued long in the family of the Berefords, for Benjamin de Bereford and Philippa his wife were ſeiſed of the manors of Winriſh and Wike 3 Hen. VI.

This manor was in the crown in the year 1608. Sir Ralph Dutton, of Sherborn, is the preſent lord of the manor of Winruſh.

Hungerford, eſq. has a good ſeat and a large eſtate in this pariſh: he is deſcended from the ancient family of the Hungerfords of Down-Amney, in which place a particular account of this family is ſet down. Henry de Norton levied a fine of lands in Windruſh to Richard Wale 54 Hen. III. Chriſtopher Allen, and Ethelreda his wife, levied a fine of lands in Windruſh to Thomas Dutton 6 Ed. VI.

The church is in the deanry of Stow; it is a vicaridge worth 30l. yearly. Sir Ralph Dutton is patron; Mr. Bradley is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony; they were ſeiſed thereof 13 Hen. IV.

The rectory, church, and tithes of Winruſh, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac. I. The impropriation is now veſted in ſir Ralph Dutton: it is worth 70l. yearly, and pays 4l. 13s. 4d. yearly to the crown.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1572 William Jones,	Queen Elizabeth,
1578 Peter Gueſt,	Queen Elizabeth,
1599 William Jackſon,	Queen Elizabeth,
1617 John Leckley,	William Dutton, eſq.
1690 William Hughs,	Sir Ralph Dutton,
1701 Richard Gregory,	Sir Ralph Dutton,
- - - - - Bradley.	- - - - - - -

Seventy-four acres of land belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	04	18	05
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	10	00
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	10

The church hath a ſmall aile, and a chapel on the ſouth ſide, and a tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Peter.

The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and is called Hungerford's chapel, where ſeveral of that family lie buried, and it is repaired by the Hungerfords. There is an inſcription in the chancel for George Hungerford, eſq. who died 1595: there are inſcriptions in memory of divers others of that family.

An eſtate worth 3l. 10s. yearly is given towards the repair of the church: half a yard-land and three tenements are likewiſe given to the ſame uſe.

This pariſh is ſeven miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land, and has a quarry of excellent free-ſtone. The river Winruſh takes its name from this place, and bounds it on the north ſide, and runs into the Iſis at Newbridge.

There are three tithings in this pariſh. 1. Maris. 2. Pinchpool. 3. Lamb-Maris.

There are thirty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and forty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 4
Burials - - 3

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	063	19	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	037	05	10
	1694	To the poll-tax -	018	06	00

There is a large camp about a mile from the church, with deep and double intrenchments.

" Sir John, the vicar of this place, was ordered " pennance for keeping a concubine, to walk three " times round the croſs in Burford, with a faggot at " his back. Thoſe times accounted a parſon's lawful " wife worſe than a concubine." Stow's Chron.

WINSTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, four miles diſtant north-weſt from Cirenceſter, ſeven miles ſouth from Cheltenham, and ten miles eaſt from Gloceſter. It derives its name from a battle having been fought and won in this place; and the barrows where each ſide buried are yet to be ſeen.

" Edric, Leuric, and Elric, held Wineſtune, in " Bradelege hundred, as three mannors, in the reign " of king Edward the Confeſſor; Ansfride de Cor- " meille held them in the reign of king William the " Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there were " nine plow-tillages, whereof four were in demean; " there was a water-mill, and fifteen acres of meadow. " It paid a yearly rent of 8l. in king Edward's reign; " it paid 7l. yearly in king William's reign. Ansfrid " de Cormeille held Wineſtune and Dunteſburne of " Walter de Lacie, and had them in marriage with " the niece of Walter, in the reign of king William." Domeſday Book.

John le Brun was ſeiſed of this manor 50 Hen. III. and 31 Ed. I.

The manor afterwards did belong to Hugh le Deſpencer the elder, who was the great favourite of king Edward the Second, and was by that king created earl of Wincheſter. He purchaſed a charter of free-warren in Miſarden and Winſton 5 Ed. II. he was afterwards attainted and executed at Hereford 20 Ed. II. and the manor of Winſton was granted to Roger de Mortimer earl of March 2 Ed. III. who alſo was attainted in parliament, and ſuffered at the common gallows called the Elmes near Smithfield. His poſterity was reſtored in blood and honour, and the manor of Winſton continued long in the family of the Mortimers earls of March; but between the attainder of Roger earl of March, and the reſtoring of his poſterity, ſeveral grants and aſſignments were made of this manor. Richard Bellers held it 3 Ed. III. The manor and advowſon were granted to John de Aſpath 14 Ed. III. Thomas de Burton held it 16 Ed. III.

Edmund Mortimer, the laſt earl of March, died ſeiſed of Winſton 3 Hen. VI. whereby Anne his ſiſter became his heir: ſhe was married to Richard of Co-

ningſburgh, ſecond ſon, and after heir of Edmond of Langley duke of York, fifth ſon of king Edward the Third, from whom were deſcended the kings of England of the houſe of York, and the manor of Winſton came to the crown.

Richard duke of York, ſon of Richard of Coningſburgh, and of Anna his wife, levied a fine of this manor 14 Hen. VI. The ſame Richard duke of York, and Cecily his wife, the youngeſt daughter of Ralph earl of Weſtmorland, joined in levying a fine of Winſton 27 Hen. VI. This manor was granted to Cecily ducheſs of York, to hold for her life, 38 Hen. VI. and was again confirmed to her 1 Ed. IV. She outlived her huſband thirty-five years, and died 10 Hen. VII.

The manor of Winſton was afterwards granted to the Tames. Sir Edmond Tame died ſeiſed thereof 26 Hen. VIII. Edmond Tame, ſon of ſir Edmond, had livery granted to him the ſame year, who dying 36 Hen. VIII. left three coheireſſes, whereof Margaret being married to Humfry Stafford, they had livery of Winſton 37 Hen. VIII.

Sir Thomas Hungerford was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was ſoon after purchaſed by the Sandys's: William Sandys of Miſerden, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Winſton.

Nicholas, ſon of Nicholas le Arch, was ſeiſed of ſixty acres of land, and a rent of 40s. in Wineſton, 31 Ed. I. Thomas Neole held fourteen meſſuages and ſixteen yard-lands in Wineſtone 2 Ed. II. John de Acton, and Sybill his wife, were ſeiſed of ſixty acres of land and 40s. rent in Wineſtone 6 Ed. II. George Acton held one meſſuage, one hundred acres of land, and ten marks of rent, in Wineſton, 8 Ed. II. Sir John de Acton was ſeiſed of the ſame lands 17 Ed. III. Richard Foſter levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Winſton, to John Walſh and others, 12 Hen. VII.

The ancient manor-houſe joins to the church-yard, and is now the chief farm-houſe. It was repaired by the Hungerfords, and their arms are now over the porch-door of the houſe.

Lands in Winſton did belong to the priory of Canons of St. Auguſtin at Oſney in Oxfordſhire, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 Hen. VIII. Other lands, which had been granted to the biſhoprick of Oxford, were again granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 Hen. VIII.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 40l. yearly. Mr. Sandys is patron; Mr. Egerton is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1573 John Haviland,	John Hungerford, eſq.
1621 Francis Web,	Nicholas Young alias Haviland,
1679 Henry Hean,	Miles Sandys, eſq.
1701 Thomas Egerton,	William Sandys, eſq.

Some ſmall incloſures, and forty-ſeven acres in the park-field, and forty-four acres in the force-field, belong to the glebe.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	07	19	00
Tenths	00	15	00
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	07

The church is ſmall, with a low tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Bartholomew. There is an inſcription in the chancel, on white marble, for John Haviland, in commendation of his ſkill in printing: he was ſon of Mr. John Haviland, rector of this church: he died 1638. There is another inſcription for Francis Web, rector, who died 1640.

There are 15s. yearly rent given to the poor of this pariſh by Mr. Thomas Muggleton, and paid by the overſeers of the poor of Duntſborn Abbots.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable land. Part of Miſerden park is in this pariſh. A ſmall brook runs from hence through both the Dunteſborns, Daglingworth, and Straton, into the river Churn at Cirenceſter, which brook is omitted in the maps of this county.

Waſhbrook is a ſmall hamlet in this pariſh, containing three houſes, and lies one mile from the church.

There are twenty-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred inhabitants, whereof five are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - - 3
Burials - - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	034	10	00
	1694	To the land-tax	021	13	02
	1694	To the poll-tax	003	03	00

WINTERBOURN.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swinſhead, five miles diſtant north from Briſtol, five miles ſouth-weſt from Sodbury, and twenty-five miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. It takes its name from a brook which riſes at Stoke, and runs through this pariſh in the Winter ſeaſon.

"Winterbourn and Wapelie were two members "of the mannor of Betune, in the hundred of Swin-"hoved, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to Philip de Albeniaco, who died ſeiſed thereof 17 Joh. It ſoon after came to the Wales's. Richard de Wales died ſeiſed of Winterbourn 9 Hen. III. Ralph de Wallis died ſeiſed of Winterbourn 30 Hen. III. and left two daughters coheireſſes, who were married to Jeffry de Wrokſhall and Ralph de Hadele, againſt whom a writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought to ſet forth by what right they held court-leet, free-warren, and other privileges, in the manor of Winterborn, and their claim was allowed 15 Ed. I. Robert de Hadele, ſon of Ralph, died ſeiſed of one meſſuage and one plough's tillage in Winterbourn 17 Ed. II.

The manor of Winterborn did ſoon after belong to Thomas lord Bradeſton, of Bradeſton in Berkeley pariſh, who gained preferment by being active in the depoſing of king Edward the Second. He founded a chantry at the altar of St. Michael in Winterbourn church, and gave ſix meſſuages, four acres of arable, twelve acres of meadow, twelve acres of wood, and a rent of 100s. out of Winterbourn, for the maintenance of the chantry, and died ſeiſed of Winterbourn 34 Ed. III. Robert Bradeſton, ſon of Thomas lord Bradeſton, died before his father; whereby Thomas lord Bradeſton, ſon of Robert, became heir to his grandfather, and died ſeiſed of this manor 48 Ed. III. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir married to Walter de la Pool. She had livery of Winterbourn 13 Ric. II. in which year ſhe came of age. Blanch Bradeſton, widow of Robert Bradeſton, died ſeiſed of Winterbourn, with fairs, markets and free-warren, 15 Ric. II.

Notwithſtanding the deſcent to an heir female, yet the manor of Winterbourn did long after continue in the name of the Bradeſtons. Ela, the widow of the laſt Thomas lord Bradeſton, was endowed with this manor, and died ſeiſed thereof 11 Hen. IV. Thomas Bradeſton and Edith his wife were ſeiſed of this manor 16 Hen. VI. Edith ſurvived her huſband, and had it in dower, and died ſeiſed of it 23 Hen. VI.

The Bucks were afterwards lords of this manor. John Buck, eſq. was lord thereof in the year 1608. It afterwards came to the Browns. Hugh Brown, eſq. died ſeiſed of Winterborn 1691. John Jones, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor: he hath a good houſe near the church, and a good eſtate, and keeps a court-leet.

Thomas

Thomas de Marlborough and Joan de Haddon levied a fine of lands in Winterbourn, and of the advowſon, to the uſe of Henry de Haddon for his life, the remainder to William Fitzwarren and Amice his wife, in tail, 11 Ed. III. Richard Forſter levied a fine of the moiety of lands in Winterborn and Hambrook, to John Walſh and others, 12 Hen. VII.

The church is in the deanry of Briſtol: it is a rectory worth 150l. yearly. Mr. Langton is patron; Mr. Towgood is the preſent incumbent. Robert Gernoun gave the advowſon of the church of Winterborn to the abbey of Gloceſter 1112. Helias Boy Giffard confirmed the ſame 1160. John Giffard of Brimpsfield was ſeiſed of the advowſon of Winterborn 1 Ed. III. John Calew, heir of the Giffards, levied a fine of this advowſon, and acknowledged the right of John lord Maltravers, 4 Ed. III. The advowſon was granted to Thomas de Bradeſton 11 Ed. III. There was a chantry erected in this church by the Bradeſtons, whereof John Raſtel was the laſt incumbent: the lands belonging to this chantry were granted to John Baynham by king Edward the Sixth.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits	27	07	00
Tenths	02	14	08
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals	00	01	01½

The church is large, with an aile on the north ſide, and an handſome high tower on the ſouth ſide adorned with pinnacles, and an handſome ſpire on the top of the tower: it is dedicated to St. Michael. There was a chapel in this church, dedicated to St. Andrew: the advowſon thereof was given by Elias Boy Giffard to the abbey of Gloceſter, in the reign of king Stephen.

There is an handſome monument in a leſſer chancel, on the north ſide of the greater chancel, in memory of Thomas Symms, eſq. and of Amy his wife, daughter of Edward Brydges of Keynſham, eſq. he died 1669. This chancel belongs to the lord of the manor. There is an inſcription in the ſame chancel for Mr. William Bridges, who died 1705: his father had been rector of this church fifty-nine years. Another inſcription for Mr. John Hickes, merchant, who died 1704. Another inſcription for Philippa, the wife of Henry Guiſe, eſq. and ſiſter of ſir Thomas Bridges of Keynſham.

Under an arch between the two chancels are two ſtatues in ſtone; one of a ſoldier lying croſs-legged; the other is of a woman: both are ſuppoſed to be of the family of the Bradeſtones: the man hath a boar's head collared, with a crown, under his head, and a lion couchant under his feet.

There is, in the great chancel, an handſome monument for Hugh Brown, eſq. who died 1691; another monument for James Buck, eſq. who died 1612; an inſcription for Matthew Buck, eſq. who died 1631; another for Thomas Buck, eſq. who died 1658. There is an effigies in braſs, with hands lifted up, in the ſame chancel; but the inſcription is worn out.

In the north aile there is a ſtatue of a ſoldier in ſtone, lying croſs-legged, with a ram under his head, and a lion at his feet. There is another old ſtatue, of a woman in ſtone, which at preſent lies in the belfrey.

Hugh Brown, eſq. gave 54s. yearly to be laid out in bread for poor labourers who have not contribution from the pariſh, and do come conſtantly to the church.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture and arable land. The river Froom divides it from the pariſhes of Weſterley and Mangotsfield. Here are two yearly fairs, one on St. Peter's day, the other on St. Luke's day.

Hambrook is a large hamlet in this pariſh, containing forty-ſix families, and has a chapel of eaſe. "The biſhop of St. Laud, of Conſtance in Nor-"mandy, held Hanbroc, in Sineſhoved hundred, in "the reign of king William the Conqueror; Oſulph "held it under him." Domeſday Book.

Thomas Moreton, eſq. died ſeiſed of the manor of Hambrook. Sir Robert Moreton was his ſon and heir: he died ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. VIII. and left William his ſon five years old, who died 14 Hen. VIII.

John Folliot of Briſtol, and Lucy his wife, levied a fine of lands in Hambrook, and acknowledged the right of Richard le Cook of Winterbourn, and Juliana his wife, 43 Ed. III. The ſame Richard Cook and Juliana his wife levied a fine of lands in Fromſhaw in this pariſh 20 Ric. II. Sir Robert Aſhton was ſeiſed of one meſſuage, one plough's tillage, and of a yearly rent of 40s. in Hambrook, within the manor of Winterbourn, 7 Ric. II.

Frenchay is another hamlet in this pariſh, containing twenty-four houſes, and lies a mile from the church.

The family of de Stern were long poſſeſſors of a manor in this pariſh, and had a large houſe called Stern-Court, which is ruined, but ſtill preſerves its name, and does now belong to ſir John Smith.

The mayor and corporation of Briſtol are ſeiſed of another manor in this place, for the uſe of Gaunt's hoſpital in Briſtol.

Stourden was another ancient manor in Winterbourn. William Fowkeram held Sturedon 41 Hen. III. It afterwards belonged to the family of de la Rivere. John de la Rivere died ſeiſed of the hamlet of Stourdon near Briſtol 35 Ed. III. Richard de la Rivere held it 36 Ed. III. Emme the widow of John Merſton, and formerly the wife of Richard de la Rivere, was endowed of this manor, and died 41 Ed. III. Thomas de la Rivere died ſeiſed thereof 48 Ed. III. This manor of Stourdon came afterwards to the Stanſhaws. Nicholas Stanſhaw died ſeiſed of it, and left it in dower to Margaret his widow, who died 14 Hen. VI.

William Hoeſe and Margaret his wife purchaſed lands in Stourdon of Ralph de Wellford, which had before been ſold to the ſaid Margaret, and to William Comyn her former huſband, 5 Hen. III. William Tukerham was ſeiſed of lands in Sturdon and Hendon, and left two daughters coheireſſes. Robert Mermion, and Cicely his wife, who was one of the daughters, levied a fine of theſe lands, to the uſe of Adam de Machine, and Amabell his wife, who was the other daughter, 51 Hen. III. The abbey of Weſtminſter held lands in Stourdon 49 Ed. III.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about five hundred inhabitants, whereof twenty-ſix are freeholders.

In WINTERBOURN.

Yearly { Births - 10
Burials - 10

In HAMBROOK.

Yearly { Births - 5
Burials - 4

	WINTERBOURN.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	121	01	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	125	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	048	02	00

	HAMBROOK.	l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	110	03	04
	1694 To the land-tax -	123	06	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	022	00	09

Paul Buſh, the firſt biſhop of Briſtol, was rector of Winterbourn: he was likewiſe provincial of the order of Bonhomes, and was a very eminent perſon.

"Near Pucklechurch lieth Winterbourn, of which "the Bradſtones were lords, from whom the viſ-

"counts

"counts Montacute, barons of Wentworth, are de-"ſcended." Camden's Britannia.

WITCOMB.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Dudſton and King's-Barton, five miles diſtant north from Stroud, four miles ſouth from Cheltenham, and four miles ſouth-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is called Witcomb Magna: the name ſignifies a White Hill, and it lies under Burlip hill, where the roads make it look white.

Edmond earl of Cornwall was ſeiſed of this manor 4 Ed. I. it did belong to the archbiſhop of York, for the benefit of the priory of St. Oſwald in Gloceſter, 14 Ed. II.

Upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor was granted to ſir Thomas Chamberlain 6 Ed. VI. Sir John Chamberlain was lord of it in the year 1608.

Sir Michael Hickes is the preſent lord of the manor of Great Witcomb: he hath an handſome ſeat and park in this place, and a great eſtate: he is of the ſame family with ſir William Hickes of Beverſton, and of ſir Baptiſt Hickes viſcount Campden.

The church is in the deanry of Gloceſter: it is a rectory worth 20l. yearly. Sir Michael Hickes is patron; Mr. Abbot is the preſent incumbent. The advowſon of the rectory did heretofore belong to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol: it now pays 13s. 4d. yearly to the chapter of that cathedral. The tithes did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to John Hercey and John Edwards 20 Eliz.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1575 John Floid,	Richard Hands,
- - - Thomas Floid,	- - - - - -
1669 Thomas Hean,	Richard Pain,
1679 John Clerk,	Charles Hellow,
1681 John Abbot,	Robert Fielding, M. D.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	04	06	08
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	00	08	08
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	03	04
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	06

The church is ſmall, and hath an aile on the north ſide, and a wooden tower at the weſt end.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable land, and of woods.

There are twenty-four houſes in this pariſh, and about ninety inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 2

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid	050	08	00
	1694 To the land-tax	061	18	00
	1694 To the poll-tax	005	11	00

WITHINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, five miles diſtant ſouth-eaſt from Cheltenham, four miles weſt from Norleach, and ten miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"The church of St. Mary de Wireceſter held "Widendune, in Wacreſcumb hundred, in the reign "of king William the Conqueror. It was taxed at "thirty hides; there were nine plow-tillages, whereof "two were in demean; there were ten acres of "meadow, and a wood one mile long and half a "mile broad; there were alſo two plow-tillages in "Contone within this mannor, one of which was "in demean; there was alſo a water-mill in that "place." Domeſday Book.

This manor has always continued in the biſhoprick of Worceſter. John Muſgroſe was a tenant to the biſhop 3 Ed. I. A writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought againſt the biſhop, to ſet forth his right to court-leets and free-warren in Withington, and his claim was allowed 15 Ed. I.

The biſhop of Worceſter is the preſent lord of the manor, and keeps a court-leet, and has a large houſe by the church, which with the manor is in leaſe to Humphry Smith, eſq. of Kinlington in Oxfordſhire.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is a rectory worth 150l. yearly. The biſhop of Worceſter is patron; Mr. Gilman is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Thomas Pidder,	- - - - - - - -
1571 John Bullingbrook,	Biſhop of Worceſter,
1581 John Atkins,	Queen Elizabeth,
1613 Will. Oſborn, D.D.	Arthur Buck,
- - - Gilbert Oſborn,	- - - - - - - -
- - - - - - Gilman.	- - - - - - - -

A very great glebe, both in meadow, paſture, and arable, does belong to the rector.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	30	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	03	00	00
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

This pariſh, and the pariſh of Dowdſwell, are peculiars, which are ſubject to the viſitation of the biſhop of Gloceſter, but are exempted from the viſitation of the archdeacon. The rector of Withington has the archidiaconal power.

The church is built in the form of a croſs, and is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a ſmall croſs aile on the ſouth ſide, belonging to Compton: there is an handſome high tower in the middle, adorned with battlements and pinnacles. The croſs aile is the burying-place of the Hows, wherein is a large handſome monument in memory of ſir John How, baronet, and of Bridget his wife, daughter of Thomas Rich, of North Cerney, eſq. There is a nich in the wall, on the ſouth ſide of the church, which is decently adorned; but there is no appearance left for what it was deſigned.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for Elizabeth wife of Dr. John Thornbury, biſhop of Worceſter: ſhe died 1627. Another inſcription on a ſmall monument for Dr. Oſborn, rector of this church: he died 1646. Another large marble monument for Gilbert Oſborn, rector of this church, and prebendary of Gloceſter: he died 1656. There are other inſcriptions for the Knowls, inhabitants of this pariſh. On the ſouth ſide of the outſide of the chancel is the portraiture of a woman carved in ſtone, and lying at length, with a dog at her feet; but no inſcription appears.

John Rich, eſq. gave 100l. to the poor of this pariſh 1679. Dr. Oſborn gave 100l. to the ſame uſe. Both which ſums have been laid out in the purchaſe of lands in Charleton Kings. There is remaining 30l. in ſtock for the poor.

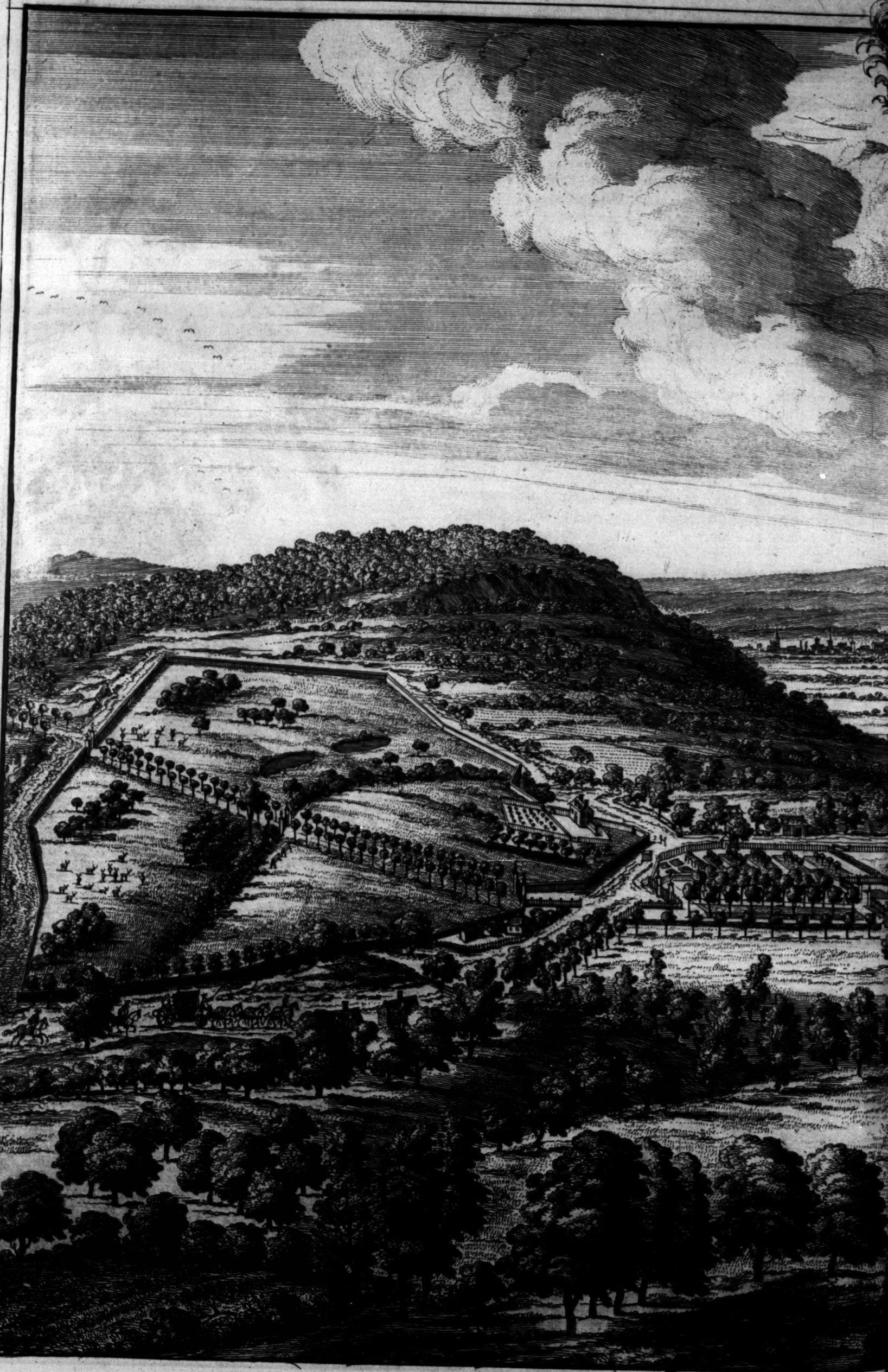
The pariſh is ten miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of arable. The river Coln runs through it.

There are ſix hamlets in this pariſh.

1. Caſſey-Compton, ſo called from the family of the Caſſeys, formerly owners hereof. This has been an ancient family in this and other parts of this county. John Caſſey, eſq. died ſeiſed of Compton in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. William Caſſey, ſon of John, died ſeiſed thereof 3 Hen. VIII. Leonard Caſſey, ſon of William, was five years old at his father's death, and died without iſſue; whereby

William

Witcombe Park the Seat



# of Sr. Michaell Hickes

J. Kip Delin: et Sculp.

BRITISH MUSEUM

William Caſſey, brother of Leonard, ſucceeded in the eſtate: he had livery of this manor granted to him 21 Hen. VIII. Robert Caſſey, eſq. died ſeiſed of Compton 1 Ed. VI. Henry Caſſey, ſon of Robert, had livery 1 Mar. and died 38 Eliz. Thomas Caſſey, ſon of Henry, was thirty-ſeven years old at his father's death, and had livery of this manor the ſame year. The manor of Kilcot did likewiſe belong to the Caſſeys, and did deſcend as Caſſey-Compton. The tithes of Caſſey-Compton did belong to the priory of Bonhomes at Eddington in Wiltſhire, and were granted to the biſhop of Briſtol 34 Hen. VIII.

2. Fuſcot or Foxcot. "Morine held three hides "in Fuſcot of the biſhop of Wireceſtre in the "reign of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book. Hugh le Deſpencer was ſeiſed of Foxcote 4 and 5 Ed. III. It was afterwards granted to Weſtbury college near Briſtol, and upon the diſſolution of religious foundations it was granted to ſir Ralph Sadler 35 Hen. VIII. William Jonets, and Iſabel his wife, levied a fine of lands in Foxcot and Withington, to William Vauce, 7 Ed. IV. William Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Foxcote, to William Derſet and Edmond Burſhell, 11 Hen. VII. This hamlet contains thirteen houſes. Mr. Rook is the preſent lord of this manor.

3. Broadwell-End, containing twenty-ſix houſes.

4. Little Coleſborn. Lands in this place did belong to the Ciſtercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordſhire, and at the Diſſolution were in the tenure of Thomas Bredon, and were granted to Edward Hermon 35 Hen. VIII.

5. Owdeſwell. This manor did belong to the priory of Black Canons at Studley in Warwickſhire, and were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in truſt, 35 Hen. VIII. Livery of the manor of Owdeſwell was granted to Francis Heydon 1 Eliz. It now belongs to Mr. Lawrence of Badgworth. Here was formerly a chapel, but now diſuſed.

6. Withington, containing twenty-eight houſes. John Weſtby, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in Withington, to William Tracy and others, 19 Hen. VII.

Roſley is a farm in this pariſh; but it is encompaſſed round by the pariſh of Dowdſwell. "The "church of St. Mary de Perſore held Rulege, in "Reſpigete hundred, in the reign of king William "the Conqueror. It was taxed at five hides; there "were nine plow-tillages, whereof two were in de-"mean; there was a mill and ſix acres of meadow, "and a wood three quarters of a mile long and "one quarter of a mile broad. It paid 100s. yearly." Domeſday Book. This manor was held of Temple-Guiting. William Rogers died ſeiſed thereof 17 Car. I. and left Daniel his ſon ſeventeen years old. William Rogers of Dowdſwell, eſq. one of the maſters of the Chancery, is the preſent lord of this manor.

Lands called Roſeley, in Withington, did belong to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 1 Ed. VI.

There are ſeventy-three houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof eighteen are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	10
	Burials	09

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid		188	06	08
	1694 To the land-tax		209	13	00
	1694 To the poll-tax		032	18	08

WOLSTONE.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Derhirſt hundred, four miles diſtant north from Cheltenham, three miles weſt from Winchcomb, and eight miles north from Gloceſter. It has its name from its ſituation, it being a Town placed upon a Wold, which is Saxon for an Hill.

This manor did anciently belong to the priory of Derhirſt; and upon the diſſolution of that priory it was granted to the abbey of Tewkſbury 7 Ed. IV. and after the diſſolution of religious foundations it came to the Throckmortons. Thomas Throckmorton had livery of the manor and advowſon of Wolſton granted to him 9 Eliz. Sir William Throckmorton was lord of this manor in the year 1608: he ſold it to the lord keeper Coventry 1630, and the earl of Coventry is the preſent lord of the manor of Wolſtone. The manor pays 36s. yearly to the crown.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is a rectory worth 60l. yearly. The earl of Coventry is patron; Mr. Bound is the preſent incumbent. The priory of Derhirſt was ſeiſed of the advowſon of this church 56 Hen. III. The provoſt of Eaton college near Windſor has preſented to this church.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
1596 William Hawfield,	Sir Tho. Throckmorton,
- - - Nicholas Keck,	- - - - - - - -
1618 Joſhua Elliot,	William Swain,
1684 John Appleby,	Lord Coventry,
- - - - - - Bound.	- - - - - - - -

There is no glebe belonging to the rectory.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
First-fruits	13	06	03
Tenths	01	06	07½
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	04

The church is ſmall, with an aile on the north ſide: it was new-built in the year 1499: it hath a tower at the weſt end, with battlements.

There is an inſcription, on a raiſed tomb in the chancel, for Joſhua Elliot, fellow of Oriell college in Oxford, and thirty-four years rector of this church: he died 1652. There is the portraiture of a man lying at length, in a clergyman's habit, within the rails of the altar; but no inſcription is left.

The pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of rich paſture and arable. There is a pleaſant proſpect from the church and town over the river Severn and the vale.

There are twenty-three houſes in this pariſh, and about ninety inhabitants, whereof twelve are freeholders.

Yearly	Births	3
	Burials	2

			l.	*s.*	*d.*
Payments	1692 To the royal aid		095	01	00
	1694 To the land-tax		055	00	00
	1694 To the poll-tax		006	03	00

WOODCHESTER.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Longtree, two miles diſtant weſt from Hampton, two miles ſouth from Stroud, and eight miles ſouth from Gloceſter. It is ſo called from a Caſtle amongſt Woods.

"Earl Godwin bought Udeceſtre of Azor, and "gave it to his wife Gueta for her maintenance, "whilſt ſhe lived at Berchelai; for ſhe would not "be maintained of the revenues of that nunnery "which had been ſo fraudulently obtained by her "huſband;" (which ſtory is particularly related in the pariſh of Berkeley.) "It paid a yearly rent "of 7l.

"Brictrict held Wodeceſtre, in Blacelaw hundred, "both in the reigns of king Edward and king Wil-"liam. It was taxed at one hide; there were ſix-

"teen plow-tillages, but none of them were in de-
"mean; there was a water-mill belonging to it; and
"an houſe in Glouceſtre paid twenty bars of iron
"yearly. The mannor paid a yearly rent of 100s.
"in both reigns." Domeſday Book.

This manor did anciently belong to the Maltravers's. John Maltravers held Wodecheſtre of William earl Mareſchall, and died ſeiſed thereof 24 Ed. I. John Maltravers, ſon of John, had livery of this manor 25 Ed. I. Woodcheſter continued in that name and family, by deſcent, until John lord Maltravers, ſurviving his only ſon Henry, died 38 Ed. III. and left two grand-daughters, by his ſon Henry, coheireſſes. Alianore the youngeſt grand-daughter, and coheireſs of the laſt John lord Maltravers, was married to John the ſon of Richard earl of Arundel; by which marriage the manor of Woodcheſter came to the earls of Arundel, and continued long in that name and family.

The manor of Woodcheſter was granted to George Huntley and John Huntley 6 Eliz. and in the grant it was mentioned to have been lately the earl of Arundel's. It was purchaſed from the Huntleys by ſir Robert Ducie: he having had ſeveral ſons, and they dying without iſſue, it deſcended to their ſiſter, whoſe ſon Matthew-Ducie Moreton, of Tortworth, eſq. is the preſent lord of the manor of Woodcheſter, and keeps a court-leet.

Mr. Robert Brydges has a good houſe near the church, and a good eſtate. Mr. John Small has likewiſe a good houſe at Pudhill in this pariſh, and a great eſtate in this and other places.

The church is in the deanry of Stonehouſe; it is a rectory worth 70l. yearly. Mr. Moreton is patron; Mr. Stansfield is the preſent incumbent.

	CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - -	Thomas Freeman,	- - - - - -
1584	Jaſper Merick,	Queen Elizabeth,
1587	John Tully,	Chriſtopher Moody,
1609	Thomas Fereby,	George Huntly, eſq.
- - - - - -	Stansfield,	- - - - - - - -
- - - - - -	Stansfield,	- - - - - - - -

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	10	00	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	00	00
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	00	07

The church hath a ſmall aile on the ſouth ſide, and a low tower at the weſt end, with battlements. There is an handſome monument in the chancel for ſir George Huntley and his wife, and for ten children. There is another monument for Mr. Robert Brydges and his wife: he died 1648.

Mrs. Seys gave 400l. to this pariſh, to erect and endow a ſchool to teach poor girls to write and read. Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge gave 1200l. to erect a free-ſchool in this pariſh, which has been erected at Seintly farm in the neighbourhood, but in the pariſh of Hampton. Mr. Bond is the preſent ſchoolmaſter.

This pariſh is ſix miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture, arable, and of woods. A ſmall brook runs from hence into Stroud river.

There are one hundred and twenty houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred and ſixty inhabitants, whereof twenty-four are freeholders.

Yearly	Births -	11
	Burials -	10

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	080	05	04
	1694	To the land-tax -	089	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	019	11	00

There is a pavement in the church-yard three or four feet under ground, curiouſly inlaid in teſſeraick work, ſuppoſed to be the floor of the habitation of ſome Roman general, which gave name to a caſtle in this place: the pavement is of conſiderable length and breadth, but the true dimenſions are not diſcovered.

Gueta the widow of earl Godwin retired to this place, and here led a ſolitary religious life.

In the year 1687, a conſiderable quantity of pieces of gold, of the coin of king Edward the Fourth, was accidently found hid in this pariſh.

WOOLASTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Weſtbury, ſix miles diſtant ſouth from Colford, three miles north-eaſt from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, and ſeventeen miles ſouth-weſt from Gloceſter. The ancient name was Ulaveſton.

This is an ancient town; and this and Tiddenham were taken from the Welſh, in the year 1160, by Walter and Roger two brothers of Gilbert de Clare.

It is probable that this place was afterwards granted to the abbey of Tintern, of which monaſtery there is an account afterwards given.

This manor has been long in the duke of Beaufort's family. Edward earl of Worceſter was lord thereof in the year 1608, and the duke of Beaufort is the preſent lord of the manor of Woollaſton.

William Goffe of Woollaſton died ſeiſed of lands in Rockington 5 Ed. VI. William Goffe, ſon of William, died before his father; whereby George Goffe, ſon of William, was heir to William his grandfather, and was ſixteen years old at his grandfather's death. Elizabeth Harriſon, widow, formerly the wife of Thomas Stanſhaw, and daughter and heir of Alice daughter of James lord Berkeley, levied a fine of lands in Woolaſton, to John Walſh and others, 13 Hen. VII.

The church is in the Foreſt deanry: it is a vicaridge worth 25l. yearly. The duke of Beaufort is patron; Mr. Bell is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation did formerly belong to the abbey of Tinterne in Monmouthſhire, and was given to that abbey, by William earl of Pembroke and earl marſhal of England, in the year 1131, who founded that abbey for monks of the Ciſtercian order: it was valued, at the Diſſolution, at 192l. 1s. 4d. yearly. The impropriation does now belong to the duke of Beaufort, and is worth 60l. yearly: it pays 2l. 13s. 4d. yearly to the crown.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - -	13	11	03
Tenths - - - - - - - - -	01	07	01½
Procurations - - - - - - - -	00	10	08
Synodals - - - - - - - -			
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church hath two croſs ailes, and a low wooden tower in the middle. One acre in Thornhill is given towards the repair of the church.

Mr. Richard Clayton, 37 Eliz. gave 22s. yearly to the poor: Mrs. Margaret Clayton, his widow, 13 Jac. gave 40s. yearly to teach poor children to read.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of paſture and arable. It is bounded by the Severn, and a ſmall brook runs through it.

There are ſeveral hamlets in this large pariſh.

1. Woolaſton. The grange of Woolaſton did anciently belong to the abbey of Tinterne.

2. High Woolaſton. "Ulfeg held Hywoldeſton,
"in the hundred of Ledenei, in the reign of king Ed-
"ward the Confeſſor; William the ſon of Baderon held
"it in the reign of king William the Conqueror. It
"was taxed at three hides, and by the command of
"the king it was included in the foreſt. It paid a
"yearly rent of 30s." Domeſday Book.

3. Keynſham. 4. Eveſend. 5. Gumſtod. 6. Cluſterwyne. 7. Brookend.

There are ninety-ſix houſes in this pariſh, and about four hundred inhabitants, whereof ſeventeen are freeholders.

Yearly

Yearly { Births - 9 / Burials - 8

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid	118	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax	170	13	00
	1694	To the poll-tax	033	06	00

"In the foreſt of Dean, upon the river Wye, ſtood "the pretty ancient towns of Tudenham and Woolaſton, "which Walter and Roger, brothers of Giſlebert de "Clare, about the year 1160, took from the Welſh." Camden's Britannia.

WORMINGTON.

THIS pariſh lies in the lower part of Kiftſgate hundred, four miles diſtant ſouth-weſt from Eveſham in Worceſterſhire, three miles north from Winchcomb, and thirteen miles eaſt from Gloceſter.

"Edwi held Wermeton, in Greteſlau hundred, in "the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor: Roger de "Lacy held it in the reign of king William the Con-"queror; and Walter, the ſon of Ercold, held it under "him. It was taxed at five hides; there were four "plow-tillages, whereof two were in demean; there "was a water-mill, and ten acres of meadow. It "formerly paid a yearly rent of 100s. it paid 4l. "yearly in king William's reign." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the maſter of the Knights Templers, who obtained a grant of court-leet, waifs and felons goods, from king Henry the Third, and this grant was allowed in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 Ed. I. The manor afterwards was given to the college at Weſtbury near Briſtol; and upon the diſſolution of religious foundations, this manor, and all other the eſtates belonging to that college, were granted to ſir Ralph Sadler, 35 Hen. VIII.

Henry Acton died ſeiſed of Wormington 20 Eliz. and livery thereof was granted to Valentine Acton, ſon of Henry, the ſame year. John Newton, eſq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Mr. Kendrick is the preſent lord of Wormington, and has a good houſe and eſtate in this place.

The Daſtons have been anciently ſeiſed of a manor in this pariſh, which from them was called Wormington Daſton. John Daſton was ſeiſed of this manor 15 Ed. IV. Anthony Daſton died ſeiſed of lands in Wormington 12 Car. I. and left Richard his ſon and heir twelve years old.

The church is in the deanry of Campden: it is a rectory worth 50l. yearly. Mr. Partridge is patron, and Mr. Partridge is the preſent incumbent.

CLERKS.	PATRONS.
- - - Robert Sharſhaw,	- - - - - - -
1575 Roger Jones,	John Jones,
1575 John Partridge,	Richard Banks,
1623 John Partridge,	- - - - - - -
- - - George Sands,	- - - - - - -
1662 John Partridge,	- - - - - - -
1690 Robert Morſe,	Mary Partridge,
1694 John Partridge,	Mary Partridge.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe: eleven yard-lands, being the demeans of the manor, pay no tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	07	15	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	00	15	06½
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	03	00
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	00	08½

The church is ſmall, with a wooden tower at the weſt end: it is dedicated to St. Catherine. About ſeventy years ſince, there was an aile added on each ſide of the church.

There is an inſcription in the chancel for John Daſton, eſq. who died 1532; another for Anthony Daſton, eſq. who died 1640; another for judge Daſton, who died 1626.

There is an inſcription in the ſame chancel for Mr. William Dobbins, who died 1680. Another for Mr. John Newton, who died 1619. Another for Mr. William Fell, who died 1690. Another inſcription for John Partridge, who had been forty-eight years rector of this church: he died 1623. Another for John Partridge, who had been thirty-nine years rector: he died 1661. Another for John Partridge, who had been rector twenty-eight years: he died 1690.

A great part of lands in this pariſh are given to charitable uſes by George Townſend, eſq.

The pariſh is five miles in compaſs, and conſiſts moſt of arable. A brook runs from hence into the Avon at Eveſham.

There are nineteen houſes in this pariſh, and about eighty inhabitants, whereof four are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 2 / Burials - 2

			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	043	10	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	020	16	10
	1694	To the poll-tax -	009	12	00

WOTTON-UNDEREDGE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles diſtant ſouth from Durſley, three miles north from Wickwar, and fifteen miles ſouth from Gloceſter.

"Fifteen hides and half a yard-land in Untune "were held of the mannor of Berchelai in the reign of "king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

Roger de Berchelai, from whom the preſent lord Berkeleys, by intermarriage, are deſcended, was ſeiſed of Wotton in the reign of king William the Conqueror; and the manor has deſcended in that family, as the manor of Berkeley, until the death of Thomas lord Berkeley the fourth of that name. This Thomas lord Berkeley married Margaret daughter of Gerard Warren lord Liſle, by his wife Alice the daughter and heir of Henry lord Tyes, by whom he had a very great eſtate. He died 5 Hen. V. and left an only daughter, named Elizabeth, married to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick.

This Elizabeth counteſs of Warwick was heir general to the whole eſtate of the Berkeley family; but James lord Berkeley, ſon of James, younger brother to Thomas the laſt lord Berkeley, was heir male, and derived his title by an eſtate tail limited to the heirs male; for Thomas lord Berkeley, grandfather to the laſt Thomas, levied a fine of Berkeley, Wotton, and divers others manors, 23 Ed. III. whereby he ſettled thoſe manors on his heirs male; and James lord Berkeley, being heir male, had right to the eſtate by virtue of that ſettlement.

Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, being in Berkeley caſtle at the death of the laſt Thomas lord Berkeley, ſeiſed upon all the deeds and writings which concerned the eſtate; which made it difficult for James lord Berkeley to prove his title.

Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick died, leaving three daughters coheireſſes. Margaret, the eldeſt of the three daughters, was ſecond wife to John the great earl of Shrewſbury, who had iſſue by her John, afterwards created viſcount Liſle, who; and his deſcendants, proſecuted their pretence againſt the lord Berkeleys with great violence and illegal proceedings, not without much force and bloodſhed; for John viſcount Liſle, ſon of John, loſt his life at Nibley green in this quarrel, as is related in that Pariſh: but after many years conteſt, the quiet poſſeſſion was yielded to the Berkeley family; and the earl of Berkeley is the preſent lord of the manor of Wotton.

Joan Skey, widow, levied a fine of lands in Wotton Underedge, to John Walworth and Eleanor his wife, 8 Hen. VII. John Stanſhaw and Humphry his brother

brother levied a fine of lands in Wotton Burrough and Wotton Forreigne, to William Fream and others, 12 Hen. VII. A meadow called the Vineyard in Wotton, formerly belonging to Kingſwood abbey, was granted to George Huntley and others 2 Jac. I.

The church is in the deanry of Durſley: it is a vicaridge worth 40l. yearly. Chriſt-Church college in Oxford are patrons; Mr. Gregory is the preſent incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the ſame college, and is worth 200l. yearly: it is in leaſe to Mr. Trotman.

The advowſon did anciently belong to the nunnery at Berkeley, but was treacherouſly gained from them by earl Godwin: from him it came to the crown, and was granted by king Henry the Second to Robert the ſon of Harding, progenitor of the Berkeley family, and by him given to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine in Briſtol. It was appropriated 35 Ed. I. The abbey of St. Auſtin's was ſeiſed of the advowſon 3 Ed. II. It was again reſtored to the Berkeley family, and Maurice lord Berkeley granted it to the abbey of Tewkſbury in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. The tithes were again appropriated; and by the diſſolution of monaſteries it came to king Henry the Eighth, who granted it to Chriſt-Church college in Oxford 33 Hen. VIII.

A portion of tithes in Wotton did belong to the abbey of Gloceſter; another portion did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald in Gloceſter: both which were granted to the chapter of Chriſt Church 33 Hen. VIII. The rectory of Wotton Subedge, and advowſon of the vicaridge, were granted to that college 38 Hen. VIII. which before were in the poſſeſſion of the abbey of Tewkſbury.

Two tenements in Wotton, called Spencer's Heye and Nayler's Heye, with the tithes of the ſame, did belong to the priory of St. Oſwald, and were granted to Peter Grey and Edward his ſon 19 Eliz. Tithes and lands in Wotton, lately belonging to the priory of St. Oſwald, were granted to John Hercey and John Edwards 20 Eliz. Another portion of tithes in Wotton did belong to Kingſwood abbey, and was granted to George Huntley and others 2 Jac. I. The lord Henry Berkeley laid claim to this advowſon; and by a decree in Chancery, 3 Eliz. the advowſon of Tetbury was given to the lord Berkeley, and the advowſon of Wotton was given to Chriſt-Church college.

The impropriation pays 43l. 6s. 8d. yearly to the vicar, who has no ſort of tithes.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	13	10	00
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	01	07	00
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	06

The church is very large, with a large aile on each ſide covered with lead, and hath an handſome high tower at the weſt end adorned with battlements and pinnacles: it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and ſtands in the tithing of Sinwell. At the eaſt end of the ſouth aile are the arms of the king of Denmark, which are three crowns *or* in a field *azure*. The lord Berkeley's arms are likewiſe in ſeveral windows of the church.

It appears by a church-book, 9 Hen. VII. that the church-ale did that year yield 36l. towards the repair of the church.

There were ſeveral chantries in this church; one dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The lands of this chantry were granted to Edward Seimour duke of Somerſet 1 Ed. VI. and afterwards to William Herick and Arthur Ingram 5 Jac. I. Another chantry was dedicated to the Holy Croſs. There was a houſe founded in Wotton for friers of the Holy Croſs, who obtained licence to purchaſe a ſcite, and lands of 10l. yearly value, 23 Ed. III. Other chantries, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to St. Katherine, and to All Saints.

There is a large handſome monument of marble in the north aile, with two effigies in braſs, in memory of Thomas lord Berkeley the fourth of that name, and of the lady Margaret his wife, ſole heireſs of Gerard Warren lord Liſle: he died 1417; ſhe died 1392.

A handſome monument for ſir Robert Web, a great benefactor to this town: he died 1662. An inſcription on a monument at the weſt end of the north aile, for Richard Kent, vicar of this church, who died 1650. An inſcription in Latin verſes in rhyme, at the eaſt end of the ſouth aile, for Mr. Wotton, vicar of this church. A monument for Mr. Thomas Grayle, phyſician, who died 1669. An handſome monument of white marble, near the former, for Mr. Robert Hyett, merchant in London, who died 1659. A raiſed tomb in the ſame aile, for Mrs. Elizabeth Long, daughter of George Maſter of Cirenceſter, eſq. and ſome time wife of Edward Oldſworth of Bradley, eſq. There are other inſcriptions for Mr. Oldſworth's family.

There is a raiſed tomb, at the eaſt end of the north aile, for Mr. Peter Bird, who died 1633. A monument in the ſame aile, for Mr. William Willet, ſon of Mr. Ralph Willet: he died 1657.

Great charities have been given to this town, by ſeveral perſons born here, or having eſtates in this pariſh.

The lady Katherine, widow of Thomas lord Berkeley, erected a free-ſchool in Wotton, and endowed it with forty marks yearly, 8 Ric. II. and a licence was at the ſame time obtained to purchaſe lands in Nubbely, Standcomb and Woodmancot, for the maintenance of the grammar-ſchool; and Walter Burnell and others were made feoffees of two acres, ſeven meſſuages, and of a garden in Wotton Underedge, for the ſame ſchool.

Robert Dudley earl of Leiceſter, deſcended from the Berkeley family by the lord Liſles, founded an hoſpital in Warwick for twelve poor men wounded in the wars; and if there are no ſuch, then two poor men out of Wotton Underedge, are to be placed in the hoſpital, 13 Eliz. Anne, counteſs of Warwick, gave the new Tolſey to the uſe of the town of Wotton, and the reſt of the houſes and tenements belonging to it were given by her to the uſe of the poor. She built a large alms-houſe at Cheyney in Buckinghamſhire 38 Eliz. and appointed two alms-people to come from Wotton, with an allowance of 5l. yearly to each. Henry lord Berkeley, upon agreement with her for the manor of Wotton, confirmed them 7 Jac. I.

Sir Richard Ven, alderman of London, gave 10l. yearly to the uſe of the poor, and two large ſilver flagons for the uſe of the communion. Hugh Ven gave 20s. yearly out of a ground in North Nibley, and a tenement in Durſley worth 30s. yearly, to the ſame uſe. Margaret Mallows of London, widow, gave Cauſeway mead and Mill mead to the poor 12 Jac. I.

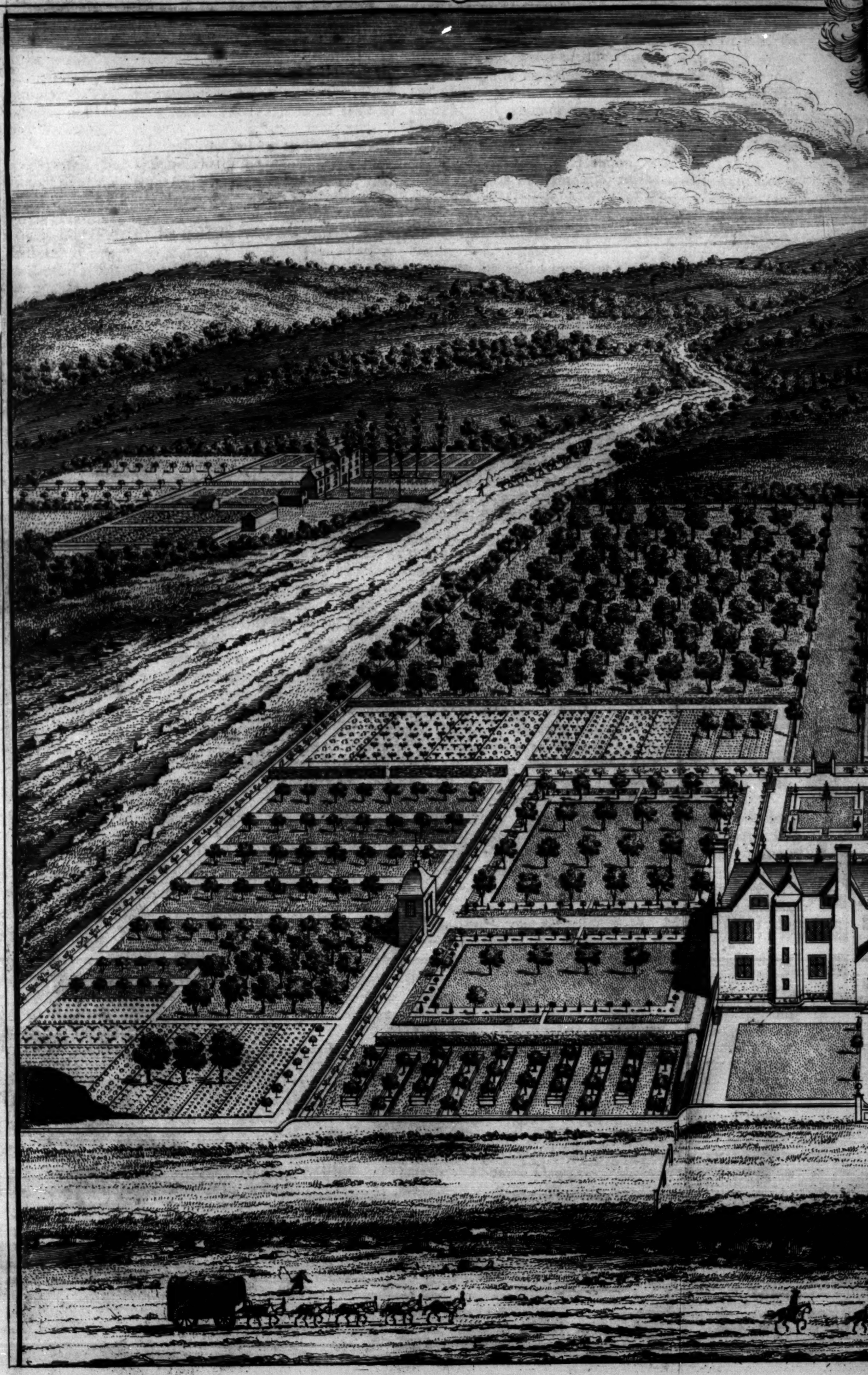
Hugh Perry, alderman of London, brought water to this town at his own charge, and gave 1000l. which bought lands, to endow an alms-houſe in this town, for ſix poor men and ſix poor women, and appointed a weekly lecture in the pariſh-church.

The family of the Daws have been great benefactors to this town. Sir Jonathan Daws of London gave 1000l. which bought lands for the benefit of the poor, and for binding out apprentices. William and Robert Hyet, ſons of Richard Hyet, and of Mary his wife, who was ſiſter to ſir Jonathan Daws, gave 600l. to charitable uſes in this pariſh. Thomas Daws, eſq. gave a new fire-engine for the ſafety of the town.

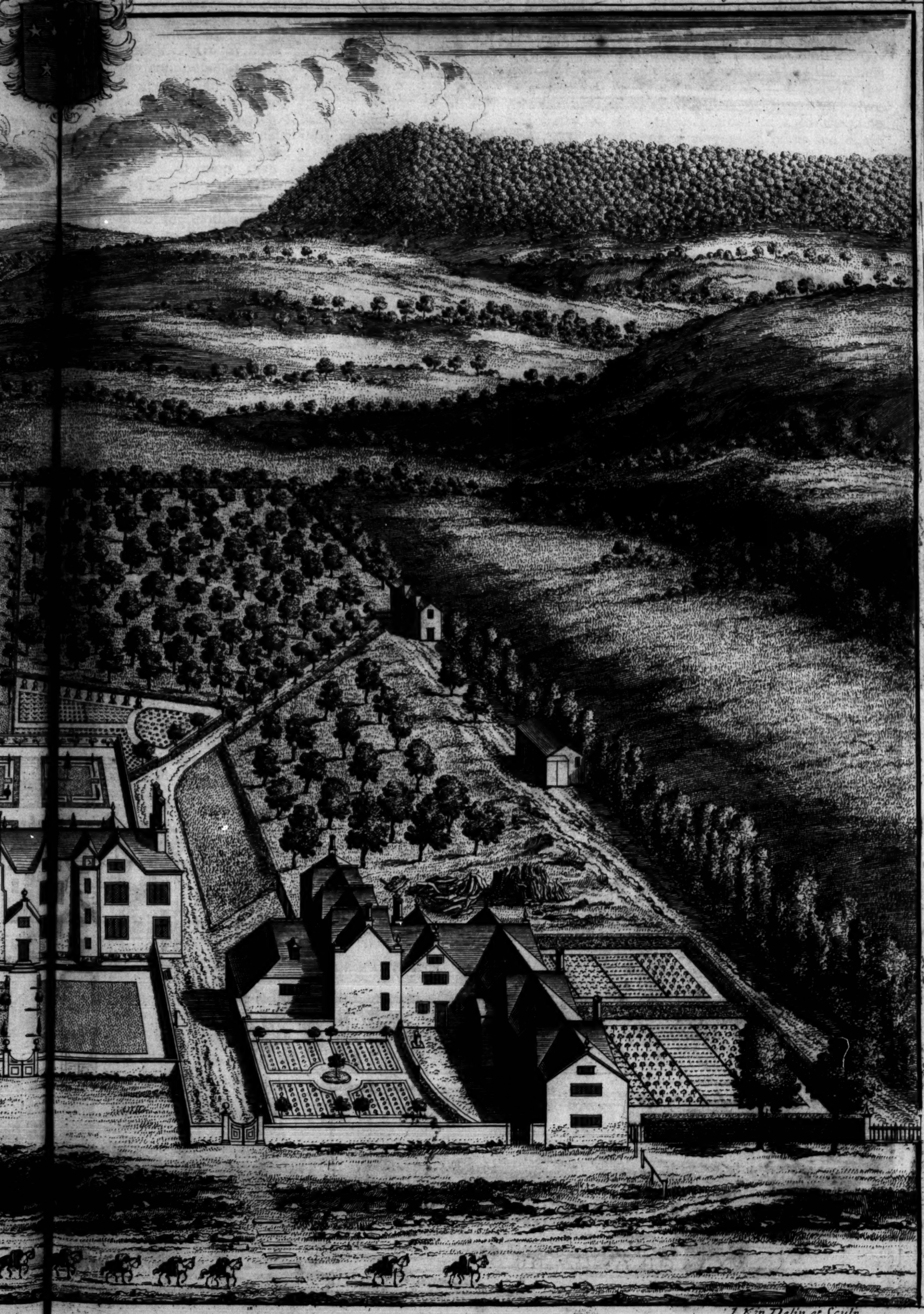
Joan Gower gave a tenement and ground in Bradley ſtreet, worth 4l. yearly, to the poor. Robert Web of Wotton, clothier, gave 4s. weekly to the poor, and 40s. on St. Thomas's day, charged on the grange in Kingſwood.

Mr. Robert Hale, father of the lord chief juſtice Hale, gave the reverſion of an eſtate in Raingworthy, to the uſe of the poor of Wotton; and Margaret

Bradley the Seat of



Thomas Dawes Esqr



I. Kip Delin et Sculp

BRITISH MUSEUM

garet Hale, widow, gave the reverſion of an eſtate in Rockhampton, worth 7l. yearly, to the ſame uſe.

The old alms-houſe, and eight tenements, are given for the benefit of the poor. The church-houſe, with the tenements in Simlane, and a tenement near the horſe-pool, are given towards the repair of the church. Mrs. Winſton gave a large ſilver paten for the communion-table. William Wallington's houſe is given to the uſe of the poor. Richard Meades, alderman of this town, gave an annuity of 6l. for ſix miniſters to preach a lecture; and alſo 6l. yearly to the poor, to be diſtributed on the ſecond day of February; and no poor perſon is to have leſs than 2s. 6d. or more than 6s.

The pariſh is twelve miles in compaſs: it conſiſts of good paſture and arable land: it is an ancient place for clothing: it has a ſmall brook which runs down to Berkeley.

There are ſeveral diſtinct hamlets in this pariſh.

1. The town of Wotton, containing four hundred families. Here is a titular mayor choſen yearly at the court-leet of the lord Berkeley; and whoever has been mayor, is afterwards reputed an alderman. There is a weekly market on Friday, and a yearly fair on the fourteenth day of September. Berkeley hundred has ſometimes been called Wotton hundred, and was granted by that name to John duke of Northumberland, upon whoſe attainder, 1 Mar. it did revert to the crown, and was again granted by that name to Ambroſe earl of Warwick, and to Robert earl of Leiceſter, 15 Eliz.

John Horn and a woman were burnt in this place for their religion, 1556: and in the ſame year John Dangerfield and his wife, ſcarce fourteen days after her child-bed, were caſt into priſon for their religion: ſhe and her child died with hard uſage; but the huſband, by terrors, was brought to recant, but ſoon after died through trouble of mind.

John Biddle was born in this town: he was maſter of Cript ſchool in Gloceſter: he wrote againſt the divinity of the Holy Ghoſt, and wrote many other blaſphemous books: his blaſphemous opinions kept him in priſon in all changes of government. He died in Newgate 1662.

2. Sinwell. The church ſtands in this tithing, which is adjoining to the borough of Wotton. Mr. Web has a good houſe near the church, and a good eſtate in this place.

3. Bradley. This manor was anciently the poſſeſſion of Hugh de Bradley, an eminent family in the reign of king Richard the Firſt. Serlo died ſeiſed of Bradley, and left two daughters coheireſſes; Agatha, married to Henry ; and Juliana, the wife of William de Straton. Anne, the widow of Serlo, married Hugh de Straton, and had the manor of Bradley aſſigned to her for dower 4 Hen. III. Robert de Pleſſy was ſeiſed thereof 29 Ed. I. Thomas de Luda, and Elianor his wife, were ſeiſed of it 33 Ed. I. It afterwards came to the Berkeleys. Sir Maurice Berkeley held this manor 2 Hen. IV. Sir Maurice Berkeley, of Uley, died ſeiſed of Bradleigh 4 Ed. IV. John Berkeley died ſeiſed of the manor of Bradley 5 Mar. and left Brice Berkeley his brother and heir. Arnold Oldſworth died ſeiſed of this place. Edward Oldſworth, ſon of Arnold, died ſeiſed thereof 4 Car. I. leaving Robert his ſon fourteen years old. This is an ancient family deſcended from the Oldſworths of Yorkſhire. Sir Lancelot Hallifax, of Hallifax, was their anceſtor, who died 15 Ed. I. Many lands in this place were given by Thomas lord Berkeley to the abbey of St. Auſtin's in Briſtol: the chief meſſuage is for that reaſon called Canons-Court; and after the diſſolution of religious foundations they were granted to the dean and chapter of Briſtol.

Mr. Daws is the preſent owner of the manor of Bradley, where he has a large ancient ſeat, and a great eſtate adjoining to it, which he gained by his own induſtry, and left off his employment becauſe he knew he had enough.

4. Comb. This eſtate did belong to the Ciſtercian abbey of Burdeſley in Worceſterſhire, and after the Diſſolution was granted to Thomas Smith 7 Ed. VI. Thomas Davis, eſq. of Minchin-Hampton, died ſeiſed of Wotton-Comb 37 Hen. VIII. and left Giles his ſon eighteen years old. Francis Davis, ſon of Giles, died ſeiſed of the manor of Wotton-Comb 5 Mar. and left two daughters coheireſſes: Mary the eldeſt was married to William Weſtden; Elizabeth the youngeſt daughter was married to John Poll: they had livery of this manor granted to them the ſame year. Mr. Hicks has a very good houſe and eſtate in this place.

5. Rudge. This manor did anciently belong to the abbey of Kingſwood, and was granted to ſir Nicholas Pointz 36 Hen. VIII. Rudge farm did formerly belong to the Pointz's. Sir Robert Pointz died ſeiſed of Rudge farm 12 Hen. VIII. Sir Anthony Pointz, ſon of ſir Robert, ſucceeded him; and ſir Nicholas Pointz, ſon and heir of ſir Anthony, died ſeiſed thereof 4 Mar. and left Nicholas his ſon twenty-one years old.

6. Symondſhall. "Half an hide in Symondſhall "did belong to the mannor of Berchelai in the reign "of king William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book. And the inheritance of this manor has ever ſince continued in the Berkeley family; but the eſtate is in leaſe to Thomas Veel, eſq. who is deſcended of a very ancient family, and which came into England with king William the Conqueror.

Jeffrey le Veal married Maud daughter of Elias Harding, alias Berkeley, of Huntingford, who was younger brother of Robert Harding, anceſtor of the Berkeley family: he lived in the reign of king John, and was in great eſteem with that king. Henry le Veal, ſon of Jeffrey, lived 37 Hen. III. Robert le Veal, ſon of Henry, married Haviſe daughter of le Gore, with whom he had the manor of St. Faggon 25 Ed. I. Sir Peter le Veal, ſon of Robert, married Haviſe, daughter and heir of Kingſton of Tortworth, 5 Ed. III. with whom he had the manor of Tortworth.

Sir Peter le Veal, ſon of ſir Peter, married Cicely, daughter and heir of Maſſey of Charfield, by whom he had the manor of Charfield: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 49 Ed. III. and died 20 Ric. II. Sir Pierce le Veal, ſon of ſir Peter, married Catherine daughter of ſir John Clyvedon: Thomas lord Berkeley was her ſecond huſband. Thomas Veal, ſon of ſir Pierce, married Haviſe. John Veal, ſon of Thomas, married Margaret: he died 9 Hen. VI.

Sir John Veal, ſon of John, married Alice daughter of Brookſby: he was high-ſheriff of this county 31 Hen. VI. and died 36 Hen. VI. Robert Veal, ſon of ſir John, married Elizabeth daughter of John Pointz, eſq. Alice, his daughter and ſole heir, was married to ſir David Matthews, by whom ſhe had five daughters. Margaret, the eldeſt, was married to ſir William Throckmorton; whereby the eſtate of Tortworth came to the Throckmortons. William Veal, ſon of ſir John, and brother of Robert, married Suſan daughter and coheireſs of Vielle. William Veal, of Over, in the pariſh of Almondſbury, ſon of William, married Margaret daughter of William Fettiplace, of Maiden-Cote. Edward Veal, ſon of the laſt William, married Catherine daughter of John Holloway.

Edward Veal, ſon of Edward, married Jane daughter of George Buckley, of Whiſtle in Wiltſhire. William Veal, ſon of William, and brother to the firſt Edward, lived at Acton: he married Elianor daughter of John Goure of Wotton. Nicholas Veal, of Aleſton, ſon and heir of William, married the daughter of Richard Brydges, of Comb. Thomas Veal, ſon of Nicholas, married Dorothy daughter of John Winiat: he was ſequeſtered in the Great Rebellion, and paid 704l. 13s. 4d. for compoſition. William Veal, of Simondſhall, ſon of Thomas, married Elizabeth daughter of Culliford, of Dorſetſhire.

Thomas Veal, ſon of William, married Elizabeth daughter of John Smyth, eſq. of Nibley, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of Symondſhall, and has a pleaſant ſeat on very high ground, from whence he has every way a large proſpect.

7. Huntingford, containing ſeven families. Elias Harding, younger brother of Robert Harding anceſtor of the Berkeley family, died ſeiſed of this manor in the reign of king John. John Veale was ſeiſed of Huntingford 36 Hen. VI. Catherine, an heireſs to this manor, was married to Henry Wogan, who died ſeiſed of Huntingford 9 Hen. VIII. and left Joan his daughter and heir eleven years old. This manor was then held of the king as of the hundred of Grumbald's Aſh.

8. Wortley. This hamlet contains forty families. John Engayne was ſeiſed thereof 30 Ed. I. It now belongs to Mrs. Hale, of Alderley. Here was anciently a chapel dedicated to St. John. William lord Berkeley, earl mareſchal and of Nottingham, levied a fine of the advowſon of this chapel 3 Hen. VII. There was alſo a chantry in this chapel, whereof John Gobins was the laſt incumbent.

There are eight hundred and forty houſes in this pariſh, and about three thouſand five hundred inhabitants, whereof ſeventy are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 81 / Burials - 78

	Wotton.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	042	16	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	107	15	04
	1694	To the poll-tax -	064	08	00

	Sinwel and Bradley.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	082	12	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	143	16	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	023	04	00

	Symondshall and Comb.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	072	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	072	00	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	018	02	00

	Huntingford.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	026	06	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	020	02	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	002	08	00

	Wortley.		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	073	08	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	039	03	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	009	11	00

YATE.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Henbury, one mile diſtant weſt from Sodbury, three miles ſouth from Wickwar, and twenty-one miles ſouth from Gloceſter. *Yate* in the Saxon language ſignifies a Gate.

"Giete was a member of the mannor of Hueſ-"berie, in Berninſton hundred, in the reign of king "William the Conqueror." Domeſday Book.

This manor did belong to the ancient family of the Willingtons. Ralph de Willington, and Olympia his wife, purchaſed the manor of Yate, of Robert d'Evereidé, 9 Joh. Richard de Willington died ſeiſed of Yate, and of markets in that place, 2 Hen. III. Ralph de Willington had a licence to erect a caſtle in this place 21 Ed. I. John de Willington held the manor of Yate, with free-warren, 3 Ed. II. and died 12 Ed. III. Sir Ralph Willington was ſummoned as a peer to parliament: he died ſeiſed thereof 22 Ed. III. Reginald de Willington was his uncle and heir. Sir John de Willington was ſeiſed of the manor of Yate 2 Ric. II. Sir John Paulet, in right of Margaret his wife, was ſeiſed of Yate 15 Ric. II. Ralph de Willington, grandſon and heir of ſir John de Willington, died ſeiſed of this manor 19 Ric. II. John de Willington, uncle and heir of Ralph, had livery of Yate, and of the advowſon of the church, 20 Ric. II.

Elizabeth Stanſhaw was ſeiſed of the manor of Stanſhaw, and of the manor of Yate, 13 Hen. IV. Iſabel, the daughter of William Beaumont, was ſeiſed thereof 2 Hen. VI. Iſabel, the widow of ſir Thomas de la Rivere, was ſeiſed of Yate 15 Hen. VI. Robert Stanſhaw, eſq. was ſeiſed of the manors of Yate and Stanſhaw 12 Ed. IV. Philip Beaumont, eſq. was ſeiſed of Yate 13 Ed. IV. Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Baſſet and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chicheſter and Margaret his wife, John Croker and Anne his wife, levied ſeveral fines of the manor of Yate, to Richard biſhop of Durham and other biſhops, to John earl of Oxford, ſir Giles d'Aubeny, and to ſeveral other great perſons, 16 Hen. VII. Giles lord d'Aubeny had a grant of this manor from the crown, and died ſeiſed thereof 6 Hen. VIII. Henry lord d'Aubeny, ſon of Giles, had livery the ſame year. Maurice lord Berkeley, the fifth of that name, reſided for ſome time at Yate. The manor of Yate was granted to Edward duke of Somerſet; and, after its reverting to the crown, upon that duke's attainder, it was granted to James Baſſet 4 Mar. and again granted to Arthur Baſſet 7 Eliz.

Mr. Ockſwick is the preſent lord of the manor of Yate.

The church is in the deanry of Hawkſbury: it is a rectory worth 120l. yearly. Mr. Godwyn is patron; Mr. Maſon is the preſent incumbent. The glebe is worth 60l. yearly.

	l.	s.	d.
Firſt-fruits - - - - - - - - -	27	16	04
Tenths - - - - - - - - - -	02	14	10½
Procurations - - - - - - - - -	00	06	08
Synodals - - - - - - - - -	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals - - - - - - - - -	00	01	04

The church is built in the form of a croſs, and hath a croſs aile on each ſide, and a chancel with an aile likewiſe on each ſide: it hath a large handſome tower at the weſt end. The church is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. The ſouth aile belongs to the lord of the manor of Stanſhaw, and the north aile belongs to the lord of the manor of Yate. There is an inſcription for Henry Wogan, eſq. who died 1661.

The lands belonging to a chapel in this church were granted to Francis Maurice and Richard Moor 6 Jac. I.

The pariſh is eight miles in compaſs: it conſiſts moſt of rich paſture, and a large common. A ſmall brook runs from hence into Froom river. The pariſh is divided into Church-End and Hall-End.

Stanſhaw is an ancient manor in this pariſh, and did belong to a family of the ſame name. Mr. Stoakes is the preſent lord thereof, and hath a good houſe, and a good eſtate in this and other places.

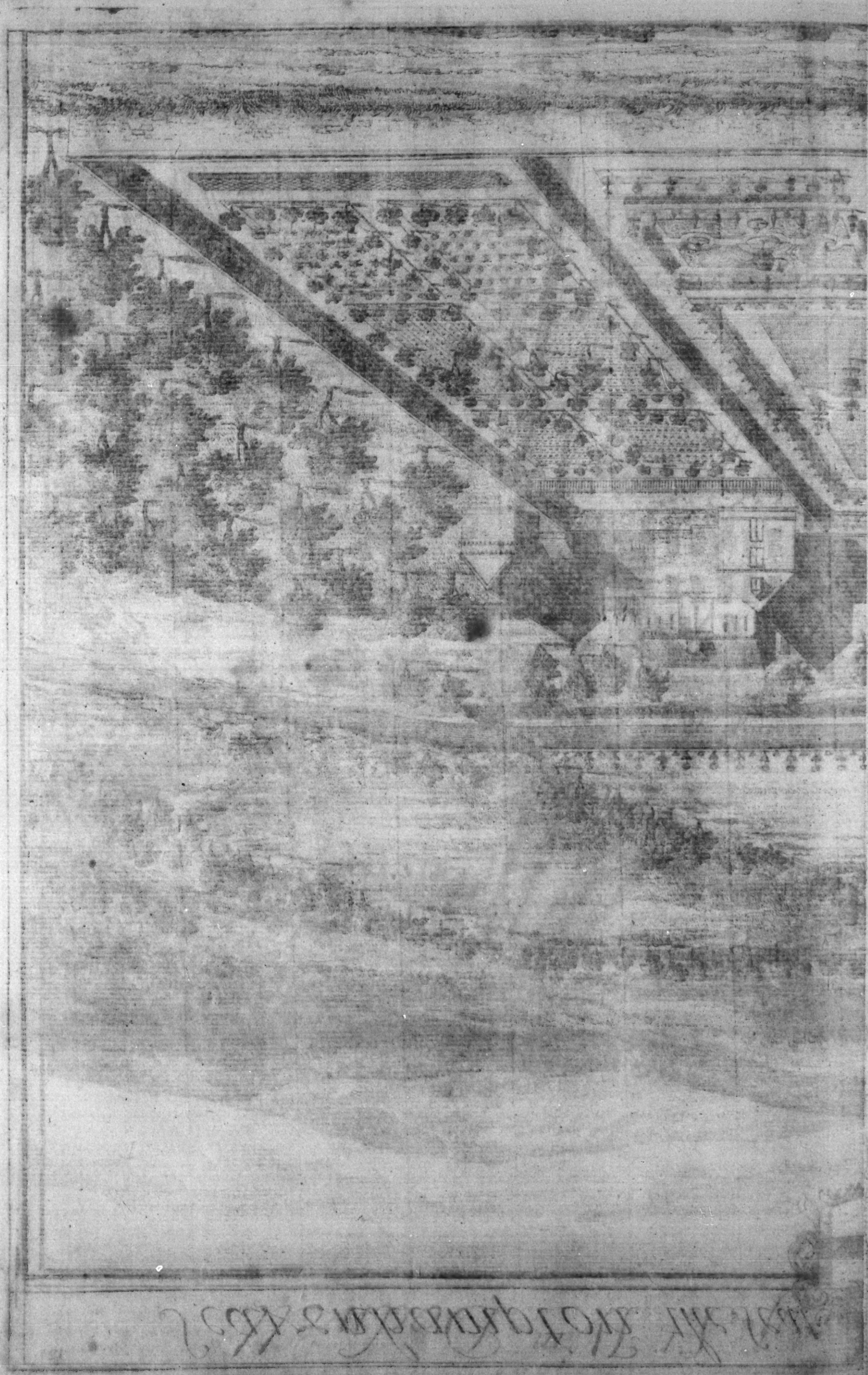
Brimſham is another manor in this pariſh, which had been many generations in the name and family of the Burnells, ever ſince the reign of king Edward the Third. Thomas Burnell, the laſt heir male of that family, married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Cheſter, of Knowle, eſq. he died without iſſue, and gave this manor to Thomas Cheſter, brother to his wife.

There are eighty houſes in this pariſh, and about three hundred and twenty inhabitants, whereof twenty-ſix are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 8 / Burials - 7

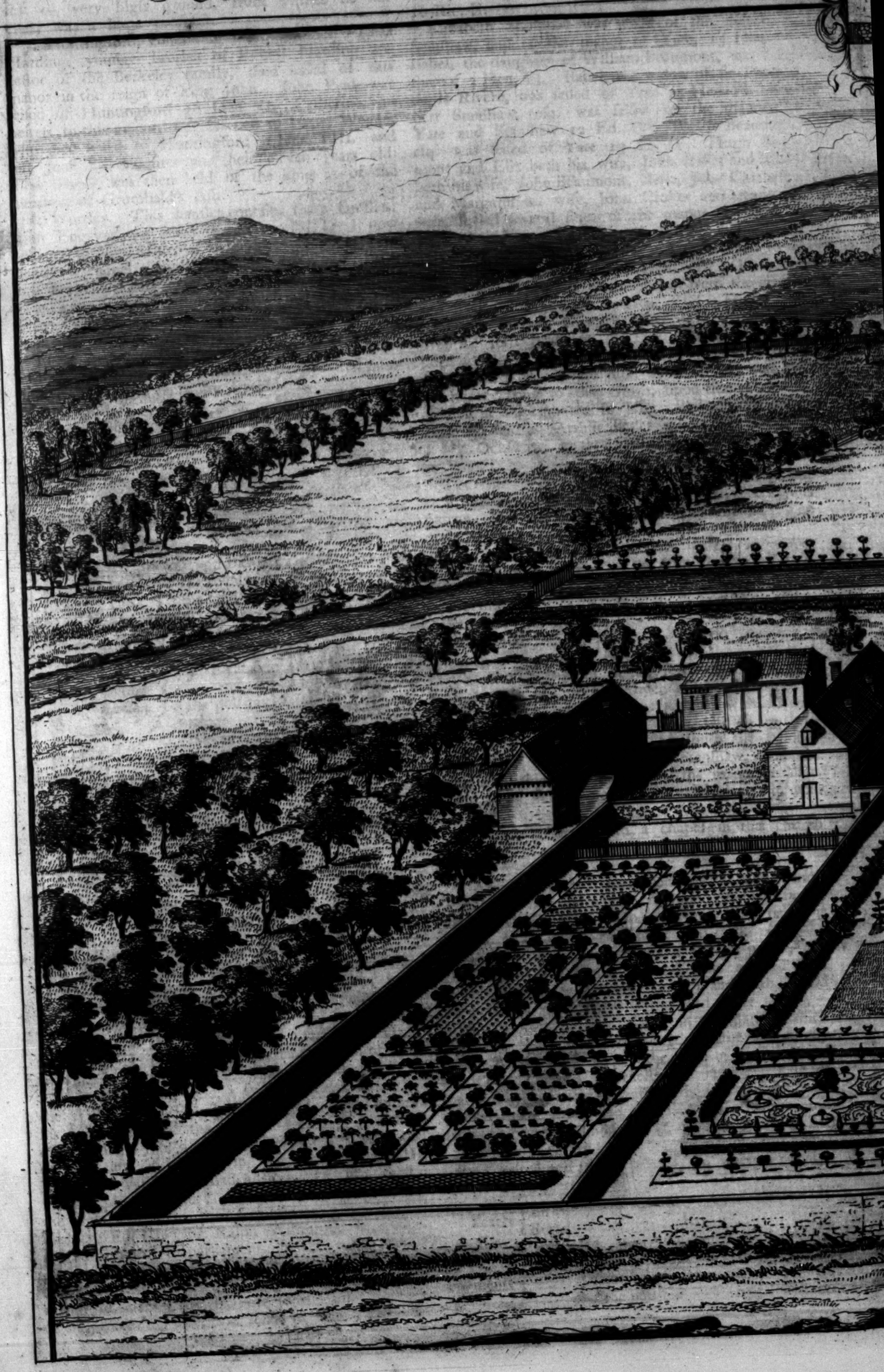
			l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692	To the royal aid -	119	04	00
	1694	To the land-tax -	375	11	00
	1694	To the poll-tax -	055	17	00

"Thomas

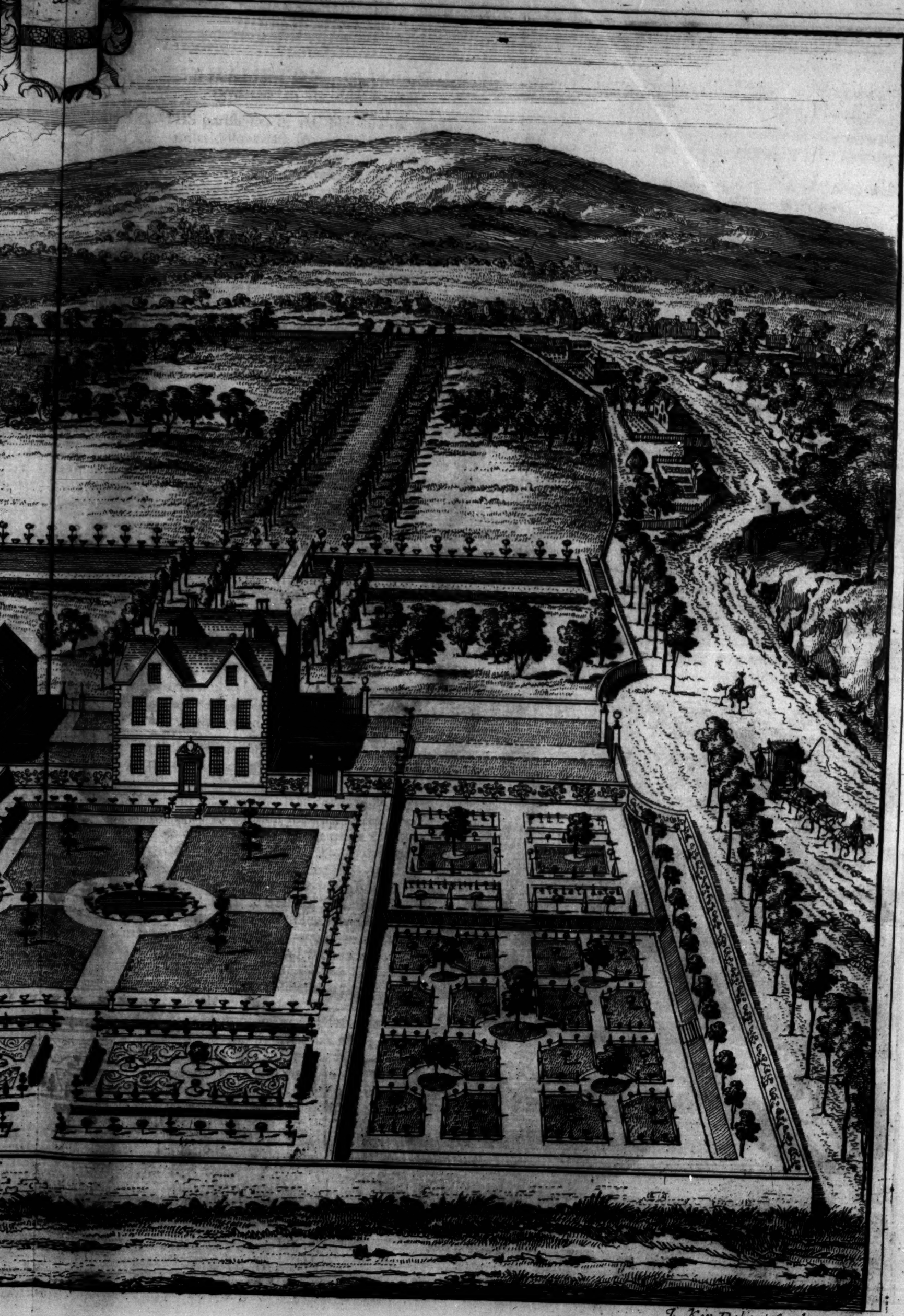


ANCIENT & PRESENT

Seavenhampton the Seat



# of Sr Wm Dodwell.



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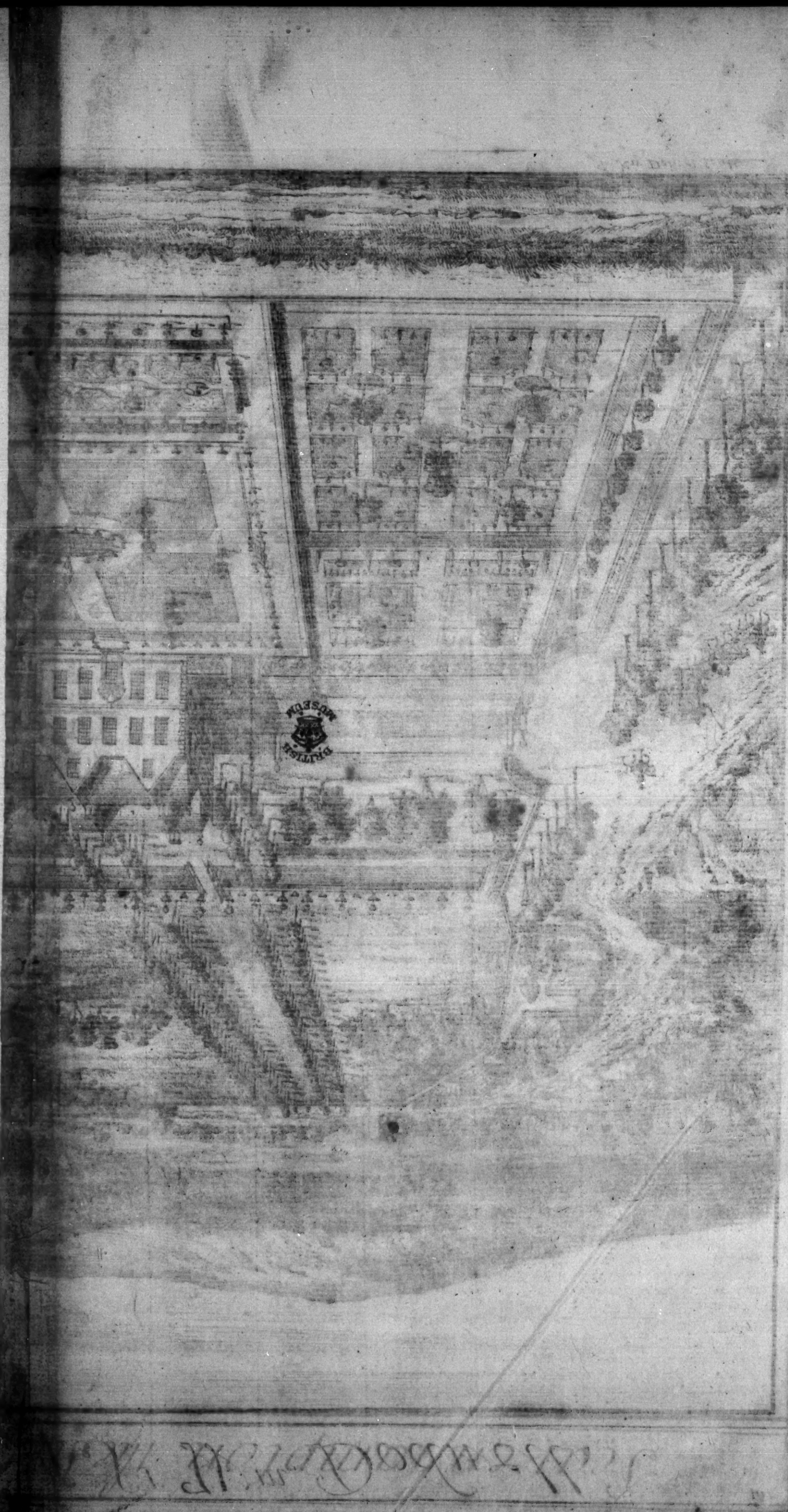
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"Thomas Neal was born in this pariſh: he was "a learned divine, and famous for his ſkill in the "Hebrew tongue: he was ſome time Hebrew pro- "feſſor in Oxford. Some accuſe him to have been "the forger of the report, that the conſecration of "Matthew Parker to the ſee of Canterbury was at "the Nag's-Head tavern in Cheapſide. He retired "to Caſſington in Oxfordſhire, and was buried in that "church 1590." *Athenæ Oxon.*

SEVENHAMPTON, which was caſually omitted in its due Order.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Bradley, four miles diſtant eaſt from Cheltenham, three miles ſouth from Winchcomb, and ten miles north-eaſt from Gloceſter. It is generally called Seninton.

"Sevenhampton, in the reign of king William the "Conqueror, was part of the mannor of Preſtbury, in "Ciltenham hundred. This part was taxed at twenty "hides; there were twenty plow-tillages, whereof two "were in demean. Durand the ſheriff held this mannor "of Robert biſhop of Hereford." Domeſday Book.

The biſhop of Hereford held the manor of Sevenhampton with free-warren 25 Hen. III. and had a confirmation of free-warren 14 Ric. II. Elizabeth Courtney, counteſs of Devonſhire, died ſeiſed of this manor 11 Hen. VIII. from whom it deſcended to Elizabeth her grand-daughter and heir: ſhe was married to ſir Arthur Plantagenet, and they had livery granted to them the ſame year.

Lands in Sevenhampton, which formerly belonged to the biſhoprick of Hereford, were granted to Chriſtopher Hatton 18 Eliz. Mr. Anthony Lawrence is the preſent lord of the manor of Sevenhampton: he has a large houſe near the church, and a good eſtate.

The church is in the deanry of Winchcomb: it is an impropriation which formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony; the prior whereof had free-warren in this place 21 Ed. I. The impropriation is now veſted in Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Hickſman: it is worth 70l. yearly, out of which 10l. yearly is allowed to the curate. Mr. Petty is the preſent incumbent. A ſmall quit-rent is ſtill paid by Mr. Lawrence, out of the impropriation, to the biſhop of Hereford.

	l.	s.	d.
Procurations	00	06	08
Synodals	00	02	00
Pentecoſtals	00	00	06½

The church is built in the form of a croſs, with a low tower in the middle, with battlements. It was built by Mr. John Camber, who lies buried in the chancel: he died 1447. It is dedicated to St. Andrew.

There is an inſcription for Mr. Anthony Lawrence, who died 1645; another inſcription for Mr. William Lawrence, who died 1694. There is a ſmall monument for Mr. William Chandler, who died 1651.

There are divers inſcriptions, in the body of the church, for the family of the Carters of Charleton Abbots.

The pariſh is ſixteen miles in compaſs: it conſiſts much in arable lands and large downs, with ſome meadows, paſture grounds, and woods. The river Colne riſeth in this pariſh, and runs down to Fairford.

Brockhampton is a conſiderable hamlet in this pariſh, containing eighteen houſes. Edward Croupes died ſeiſed of Brockhampton 35 Ed. III. It now belongs to ſir William Dodwell, who has a large houſe, and a great eſtate in this and other places. Mr. Carter has likewiſe a good houſe and eſtate in this hamlet.

A farm called Puckham and Puckham-Wood, and an hamlet called the Quarr, containing eight houſes, lie in this pariſh.

There are forty-ſeven houſes in this pariſh, and about one hundred and eighty inhabitants, whereof eight are freeholders.

Yearly { Births - 5 / Burials - 4

		l.	s.	d.
Payments	1692 To the royal aid -	75	00	00
	1694 To the land-tax -	70	04	00
	1694 To the poll-tax -	18	13	06

The Pedigree of BAYNHAM, of CLOWERWALL, caſually omitted in that Place.

ROBERT Grinder, eſq. died ſeiſed of Clowerwall 22 Hen. VI. and was ſucceeded by John Grinder his ſon.

Alice Grinder, daughter and heireſs of John, was married to William Walwyn, of Herefordſhire.

William Walwyn, ſon of William and of Alice, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lanks, by whom he had an only daughter named Alice.

Thomas ap Enion, alias Baynham, had for his firſt wife Margaret, daughter of Richard Hoddy, a judge: his ſecond wife was Alice, daughter and heireſs of William Walwyn, with whom he had Clowerwall: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 18 Ed. IV.

Sir Chriſtopher Baynham, of Clowerwall, ſon of Thomas by Alice, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Morgan of Monmouthſhire. He was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 3 Hen. VIII. and again 9 Hen. VIII.

Sir George Baynham, ſon of ſir Chriſtopher, married the daughter of ſir William Kingſton: his ſecond wife was Cicely, daughter of ſir John Gage: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 36 Hen. VIII. and died 38 Hen. VIII.

Chriſtopher Baynham, ſon of ſir George, had livery of this manor 3 Ed. VI.

Thomas Baynham, ſon of Chriſtopher, married Mary daughter of ſir William Wintour of Lydney: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 25 Eliz. and again in the laſt year of queen Elizabeth.

Sir William Throckmorton, of Tortworth, baronet, married Cicely, daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Baynham, with whom he had Clowerwall.

The family of the Joyces was anciently ſeiſed of Clowerwall, from whom it came to the Grinders.

THROCKMORTON, of TORTWORTH.

The family of the Throckmortons is deſcended from the ancient family of the Throckmortons of Fladbury in Worceſterſhire.

Simon Throckmorton, ſon of Robert, lived in the reign of king Henry the Third.

Simon Throckmorton.

Robert Throckmorton, of Worceſterſhire: he died 1332.

John Throckmorton, ſon of Robert.

Thomas Throckmorton, ſon of John, married Elianor, daughter and coheireſs of Guido de la Spine: he lived 17 Ric. II.

John Throckmorton, of Coſs-Court, ſecond ſon of Thomas, married Iſabel daughter and coheireſs of Edward Bruges, eſq. he died 16 Hen. VI. 1436: his eldeſt brother, Thomas Throckmorton, is progenitor to ſir Robert Throckmorton of Warwickſhire.

John Throckmorton, ſon of John, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Scargile: his ſecond wife was daughter of Nanfan.

Chriſtopher Throckmorton, ſon of the laſt John, married the daughter of ſir John Harley of Herefordſhire: he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 5 Hen. VII.

William Throckmorton, ſon of Chriſtopher, married Margaret daughter and coheir of David Mathew, who had married Alice daughter and heir of Robert Veel of Tortworth: he was high-ſheriff of this county 21 Hen. VIII.

Sir Thomas Throckmorton, ſon of William, married Margaret daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Whitington of Pauntly, eſq. he was high-ſheriff of Gloceſterſhire 6 Phil. & Mar.

Sir Thomas Throckmorton, ſon of ſir Thomas, married Elizabeth daughter of ſir Richard Berkeley of Stoke:

Stoke: his ſecond wife was daughter of ſir Edward Rogers: he was high-ſheriff of this county 30 Eliz. and again 43 Eliz.

Sir William Throckmorton, of Tortworth, baronet, ſon of the laſt ſir Thomas, married Cicely daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Baynham of Clowerwall, eſq.

Sir Baynham Throckmorton, of Clowerwall, was ſon of ſir William: he married the daughter of the lord Hopton, and afterwards married two other wives.

Sir Baynham Throckmorton, ſon of ſir Baynham by his firſt wife, married daughter of by whom he left an only ſurviving daughter married to captain Scrimſhaw: his ſecond wife was Katherine ſiſter of ſir Richard Edgcomb, of Mount-Edgcomb in Devonſhire, by whom he had Katherine, an only daughter, married to Thomas Wild of Worceſter, eſq.

The Pedigree of the Family of the BUSHELLS of BROADMARSTON in the Pariſh of PEBWORTH, caſually omitted in that Place.

Broadmarſton had long continued in the family of the Buſhells. Sir Alan Buſhell was lord of the manor of Broadmarſton, and reſided there, and died ſeiſed thereof in the reign of king Henry the Third. Richard Buſhell, ſon of ſir Alan, married Idonea daughter of ſir John Cantilupe of Smithfield in Warwickſhire, and was ſucceeded by Richard Buſhell his ſon and heir, who married Elianor daughter and heireſs of Clement Muſard. Roger Buſhell, ſon of Richard, married Eve daughter of Jeffrey d'Abetot, of Rudmarley. Richard Buſhell, ſon of Roger, married Emme daughter of Hugh Ernold of Gloceſterſhire. Richard Buſhell, ſon of Richard, married Katherine daughter and coheireſs of ſir William Saltmarſh. Robert Buſhell, ſon of the laſt Richard, married Margaret daughter of Thomas Hugford, of Edmedſcot in Warwickſhire. Edmond Buſhell, ſon of Robert, married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Blount of Granden. Thomas Buſhell was ſon of Edmond: he married Anne daughter of John Normid of Broadway. Edward Buſhell, ſon of Thomas, married Dorothy daughter of Thomas Andrews, of Winwick in Northamptonſhire, and died before his father; whereby Thomas Buſhell, the ſon of Edward, ſucceeded his grandfather Thomas in the manor of Broadmerſton: he married Elizabeth daughter of Thomas Winter, of Ardington in Warwickſhire, and was ſucceeded by another Thomas, his ſon and heir, who married Margaret ſiſter of Edward Grent of Milcot in Warwickſhire; and the manor of Broadmarſton ſtill continued in his deſcendants, until it paſſed to the earl of Saliſbury, who is the preſent lord of this manor. It had continued in the name and family of the Buſhells about four hundred and fifty years.

The E N D.

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AN

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Of the more Conſiderable PERSONS, and of the HAMLETS contained in this BOOK.

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